

## H.P. Administrative Service ( Preliminary) Examination 2010

### SAMPLE QUESTIONS GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I)

**Note:** In each of the following questions choose the correct option

1. Given below ( in list I ) are the names of some authors who have written about the Himalayan region and ( in list –II) the titles of their works. Identify the correct match.

List I	List-II
a) Visakhadutta	i) Bachitra Natak
b) Guru Govind Singh	ii) Si- yu- Ki
c) Hiven Tsang	iii) Kinner Desh
d) Rahul Sanskritayan	iv) Mudrarakshasa

Select from the codes given below:

- a) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii  
b) a-iv, b-I, c-iii, d-ii  
c) a-iv, b-I, c-ii, d-iii  
d) a-ii, b-iii, c-I, d-iv
2. Identify the correct chronological order of the following events.
- i) Suket- Satyagraha  
ii) Dhami Firing  
iii) Pajhota Andolan  
iv) Formation of Himalayan Hill states Regional Council

Select from the code given below:

- a) iii, iv, ii, i  
b) ii, iii, iv, i  
c) I, ii, iv, iii  
d) Ii, iii, iv, I
3. Which district of Himachal Pradesh is the largest producer of fish?
- a) Chamba  
b) Kangra  
c) Bilaspur  
d) Shimla
4. Who built the Tabo Monastery ?
- a) Rinchen Jango  
b) Ye Sashoad  
c) Sarjan Rinchain  
d) Lama Norbu

5. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- Sheep breeding Farm – Tal ( Hamirpur District)
  - Wild Life sanctuary- Shilli ( Solan District)
  - Fruit Museum- Jarol ( Mandi District)
  - Akshay Urja Project – Dangar ( Bilaspur District)
6. Which princely state of Shimla Hill state signed the Stand Still Agreement with British Govt. in 1947?
- Bilaspur
  - Sirmaur
  - Chamba
  - Suket
7. Given below ( in list I ) are the names of some players and ( in list II) the name of games with which they are associated. Identify the correct match.
- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| List I            | List         |
| a) Novak Djokovic | i) Badminton |
| b) Leonal Messi   | ii) Cricket  |
| c) Hashim Amla    | iii) Tennis  |
| d) Kasumatsuti    | iv) Football |
- Select from the codes given below:
- a- iv, b- i, c- iii, d- ii
  - a- ii, b- i, c-iv, d- iii
  - a- iii, b- iv, c- ii, d- i
  - a- iii, b- ii, c- i, d- iv
8. What is the name of the student who designed the new symbol of Indian rupee?
- Uday Kumar
  - Udit Kumar
  - Vijay Kumar
  - Ajay Kumar
9. The Tunisian revolution is called jasmine revolution because jasmine is national
- anthem of Tunisia
  - flag of Tunisia
  - flower of Tunisia
  - fruit of Tunisia
10. Identify the correct chronological order of the following kings of Gupta dynasty.
- Samudargupta
  - Kumar Gupta-I
  - Chandragupta-II
  - Skandagupta

Select from the code given below:

- a) i, iii, ii, iv
- b) iii, iv, i, ii
- c) i, iv, iii, ii
- d) iv, i, iii, ii

11. The year 1761 was very bad for India because
- i. the Marathas were defeated in the third battle of Panipat
  - ii. Shah Alam –II was defeated by the British
  - iii. Lally surrendered Pondicherry to the British

Which of the above statements are true ?

- a) i and ii
- b) i and iii
- c) ii and iii
- d) i, ii and iii

12. Who set up “Abhinav Bharat”?

- a) B.G. Tilak
- b) B.C. Pal
- c) Lala Hardyal
- d) V.D. Savarkar

13. Which of the following was not included in the Government of India Act- 1919?

- a) Bicameral legislature at the centre
- b) Extension of Franchise
- c) Extension of reservation for different communities
- d) Dyarchy at the centre

14. Who acts as President of India when the offices of president as well as Vice president fall vacant?

- a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- d) Chief of the Army Staff

15. What is the upper limit for the total number of ministers in the union council of ministers ?

- a) 15 percent of the total strength of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- b) 15 percent of the total strength of Lok Sabha
- c) 10 percent of the total strength of Lok Sabha
- d) There is no upper limit

16. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?

- | <i>Dam/ Lake</i>   | <i>River</i> |
|--------------------|--------------|
| a) Gobind Sagar :  | Sutlej       |
| b) Kolleru Lake :  | Krishna      |
| c) Ukai Reservoir: | Tapti        |
| d) Wular Lake :    | Jhelum       |

17. “ Use of white marble, long legs and slender frames, human beings as central characters and prominence of kings, princess and places” were the characteristic features of which one of the following ancient art forms of India?

- a) Amaravati School of Art
- b) Gandhara School of Art
- c) Mathura School of Art
- d) Pahari School of Art

18. In the Individual satyagraha Vinoba Bhave was chosen as the first satyagrahi.

Who was the second ?

- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) C. Rajagopalachari
- d) Sardar Vallabhabhai

19. Which of the following hill range passes from Himachal

- a) Shivalik Hills
- b) Khasi Hills
- c) Sayadhari Hills
- d) Arravali Hills

20. According to latest census population of Himachal is around

- a) 70,00,000
- b) 60,00,000
- c) 1,60,00,000
- d) 80,00,000

21. In which district of Himachal Jwalaji shrine is located

- a) Hamirpur
- b) Una
- c) Kangra
- d) Kullu

22. Which one of the following hindi authors does not belong to Himachal

- a) Yashpal
- b) Chaderdhar Sharma Guleri
- c) Shanta Kumar

- d) Rahul Sanskrityan
23. Shigri glacier is in
- Jammu and Kashmir
  - Himachal Pradesh
  - Uttrakhand
  - Uttar Pradesh
24. Which of the following power projects is not located in Himachal
- Dehar power project
  - Giri power project
  - Rongtong power project
  - Farakka power project
25. Which constitutional amendment led to the reorganization of Punjab leading to the formation of Haryana and creation of UT of Chandigarh
- 18<sup>th</sup> amendment of 1966
  - 38<sup>th</sup> amendment of 1975
  - 58<sup>th</sup> amendment of 1987
  - 36<sup>th</sup> amendment of 1975
26. With reference to the Growth of Indian Economy, consider the following factors
- (1) Lack of infrastructure development
  - (2) Lack of investment in education and skills development
  - (3) Lack of reform in labour markets
- Which of the above is likely to adversely impact the growth of the Economy
- a) 1 & 2 only   b) 2 & 3 only   c) 1 & 3 only   d) All the three
27. Consider four phases of demographic transition
- (1) first phase, reduction in mortality rates while birth rate continues to be high
  - (2) second phase, reduction in birth rate but the reduction in death rate is higher than reduction in birth rate.
  - (3) Third phase, birth rates and death rates are both low.
  - (4) Fourth phase the population level stabilizes with number of births and deaths being low and equal.
- India is at present moving towards which stage
- a) 1 to 2   b) 2 to e   c) at state 3   d) 3 to 4
28. With reference to sustainable agriculture in India, consider the following for India's export oriented crop.
- (1) cultivate waste land for export oriented horti-crops.
  - (2) Use of agri-technologies like ultra high density plantations for higher productivity.

(3) Use high-tech cultivation practices like green house cultivation of exotic vegetables.

Which of the above can be considered for sustainable agriculture?

a) 1&2 b) 2&3 c) 1&3 d) All the above

29. Consider the following in the context of food inflation in India.

(1) Unruly weather conditions

(2) Hoarding and Trader Cartel

(3) Shift in income brackets with the growth of the middle class

Which of the above are the possible reasons for food inflation?

a) 1&2 only b) 2&3 only c) 1&3 only d) All the three

30. RBI monetary policy is aimed at controlling inflation by increasing Repo rate and Reverse Repo rate. Which one of the following rates has been announced on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2011?

(a) Repo rate 6% and Reverse Repo 5.25%

(b) Repo rate 6.25% and Reverse Repo 5.25%

(c) Repo rate 6.25% and Reverse Repo 5.50%

(d) Repo rate 6.25% and Reverse Repo 5.5%

31. In order to achieve inclusive growth, Government of India announced MNREGA program. In January 2011 the wages rates under the scheme have been enhanced. The details of North Indian States are given below; which one of the following is not correct?

(a) In Himachal Pradesh Non scheduled Rs. 120 and scheduled Area Rs. 150

(b) In Jammu & Kashmir Rs. 121

(c) In Punjab Rs. 135

(d) In Haryana Rs. 179

32. Definition of Poverty measurement accepted by the Planning Commission in India is on the basis of

(1) Calories

(2) Health

(3) Education

Which one of the above is the most appropriate?

a) 1 only b) 1&2 only c) 1& 3 only d) All the three

33. Referring to Microfinance institutions, consider the following

(1) High interest rate leading to suicides

(2) Promoters of Microfinance institutions growing rich

(3) Offering of small credit for consumption and of small loan for microenterprises

Which one of the above led the Malegam committee to recommend for interest rate cap for Micro finance institutions.

a) 1 only    b) 2 only    c) 3 only    d) All the three

34. The success of financial inclusion by micro finance institutions depends upon

- (1) Low cost human resources to Microfinance institutions
- (2) Quick delivery of micro credit to the poor
- (3) Availability of cheaper loans from banks to Microfinance institutions

Which of the above are important for the success of micro finance companies?

a) 1 & 2 only    b) 2 & 3 only    c) 1 & 3 only    d) all the three

35. Which one of the following does not refer to the fiscal deficit in India

- a) The difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts.
- b) The elements of the fiscal deficit are the revenue deficit and capital deficit.
- c) The fiscal deficit involves government financing excess expenditure by raising taxes.
- d) The fiscal deficit involves financing by borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India and market borrowing.

36. Considering the contributions of three sectors Primary, Secondary and Tertiary to National Income of India and the number of labour employed by them, Identify which one of the following is not true?

- a) Primary sector is contributing lowest to the National Income but employ second largest number of people after services ( Tertiary sector)
- b) Tertiary ( Service) sector is largest contributor to the national Income and employ second largest number of labour after Primary sector.
- c) Secondary sector is second largest contributor to the national Income and employ third largest number of labour.
- d) Primary sector is contributing lowest to the National Income but employ largest number of labour in the country.

37. In the context of bilateral trade negotiations between India and European Union, what is the difference between European Commission and European Council?

1. European Commission represents the EU in trade negotiations whereas European Council participate in the legislation of matters pertaining to economic policies of the European Union.
2. European Commission comprises the Heads of State or government of member countries whereas the European Council comprises of the persons nominated by European Parliament

Which of the statements given above is / are correct ?

a) 1 only    b) 2 only    c) Both 1 and 2 only    d) Neither 1 nor 2

38. When the Reserve Bank of India announces an increase of the Cash Reserve Ratio, what does it mean?
- a) The commercial banks will have less money to lend
  - b) The Reserve Bank of India will have less money to lend
  - c) The Union Government will have less money to lend
  - d) The commercial banks will have more money to lend
39. Five year plans are finally approved by the
- a) President
  - b) Prime minister
  - c) National Development council
  - d) Planning commission
40. India's population growth is characterised by
- a) An increase in rate of death
  - b) An increase in the ratio of males
  - c) An increase in the rate of growth
  - d) An increasing number of old people and infants
41. The main aim of the community development programmes is the
- a) Setting up of co-operative societies
  - b) Setting up of cottage industries
  - c) Setting up of agro based industries
  - d) All round upliftment of the rural people
42. Land reforms provide
- a) Incentives to landowners to invest in technological inputs in land
  - b) Encouragement to actual tillers
  - c) Finance for irrigation and good seeds for landholdings
  - d) All of the above
43. Which of the following best defines free trade?
- a) Imports are discouraged
  - b) There are no restrictions on exports and imports
  - c) There are no duties levied on export
  - d) Imported goods are made duty free
44. States earn maximum revenue through
- a) Land revenue
  - b) Custom duties
  - c) Commercial taxes
  - d) Excise duties on intoxicants
45. The most important competitor to the Indian jute industry is
- a) China



- b) Bangladesh
  - c) Nepal
  - d) Japan
46. Stratospheric ozone Depletion is usually reported maximum in
- a) January
  - b) March
  - c) July
  - d) September
47. Which of the following is sedentary cycle?
- a) Carbon cycle
  - b) Water cycle
  - c) Phosphorus cycle
  - d) Nitrogen cycle
48. Pyramid of energy is
- a) Sometimes inverted
  - b) Always upright
  - c) Rarely upright
  - d) Always inverted
49. Excessive intake of ..... leads to decline of intelligence quotient
- a) Aluminum
  - b) Lead
  - c) Silver
  - d) Iron
50. When is International Biological Diversity Day celebrated ?
- a) May 22
  - b) June 5
  - c) December 2
  - d) April 22
51. In terms of global distribution, among different taxonomic groups of plants which is reported maximum in India.
- a) Gymnosperms
  - b) Angiosperms
  - c) Fungi
  - d) Algae
52. Where was the conference of parties ( COP -16) on climate change held?
- a) Cancun, Mexico
  - b) Kyoto, Japan

- c) Bali, Indonesia
  - d) Copenhagen, Denmark
53. How many biodiversity hotspots are located in India ?
- a) 2
  - b) 3
  - c) 4
  - d) 6
54. The countries that agreed to a protocol to UNFCCC for reducing the Green-house gases below the level of 1990 are known as ..... parties.
- a) Annex -1
  - b) Members of protocol
  - c) Kyoto nations
  - d) LTER
55. Who had coined the term hotspots in respect of biodiversity?
- a) Norman Myers
  - b) Eugene Odum
  - c) Richard Lewontin
  - d) Raymond F. Dasmann
56. Excessive release of the pollutant carbon monoxide ( CO) into the air may produce a condition in which oxygen supply in the human body decreases. What causes this condition?
- a) When inhaled into the human body, CO is converted into CO<sub>2</sub> .
  - b) The inhaled CO has much higher affinity for hemoglobin as compared to oxygen
  - c) The inhaled CO destroys the chemical structure of hemoglobin.
  - d) The inhaled CO adversely affects the respiratory centre in the brain.
57. Which one of the following reflects back more sunlight as compared to other three?
- a) Sand desert
  - b) Paddy crop land
  - c) Land covered with fresh snow
  - d) Prairie land
58. King Cobra is the only snake that makes its own nest. Why does it make its nest?
- a) It is a snake eater and the nest helps attract other snakes.
  - b) It is a viviparous snake and needs a nest to give birth to its offspring.
  - c) It is an oviparous snake and lays its eggs in the nest and guards the nest until they are hatched.

- d) It is a large, cold blooded animal and needs a nest to hibernate in the cold season.
59. Hydrogen fuel cell vehicles produce one of the following as “exhaust” ?  
a)  $\text{NH}_3$  b)  $\text{CH}_4$  c)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  d)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$
60. Which bacterial strain, developed from natural isolates by genetic manipulations, can be used for treating oil spills?  
a) Agrobacterium  
b) Clostridium  
c) Nitrosomonas  
d) Pseudomonas
61. Consider the following:  
1. Bluetooth device  
2. Cordless phone  
3. Microwave oven  
4. Wi-Fi device  
Which of the above can operate between 2.4 and 2.5 GHz range of radio frequency band?  
a) 1 and 2 only  
b) 3 and 4 only  
c) 1,2 and 4 only  
d) 1,2,3 and 4
62. Which one of the following is not biodegradable?  
a) Woollen Mat  
b) Silver foil  
c) Leather bag  
d) Jute basket
63. An Atomic clock is based on transitions in  
a) Sodium  
b) Cesium  
c) Magnesium  
d) Aluminum
64. A concave lens always forms an image which is  
a) real and erect  
b) virtual and erect  
c) real and inverted  
d) virtual and inverted
65. The latest nuclear power reactor of India recently attained critically at

Rawathbhata. Rawathbhata is a place in

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Orissa
- d) Rajasthan

66. Which of the following metals is used for generation of Nuclear Energy by most of the nuclear power plants?

- a) Platinum
- b) Uranium
- c) Nickel
- d) None of these

67. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List I	List II
Name of warhead	( type)
a) Tejas	1. Air –to air missile
b) Arjun	2. Ship-based missile
c) Dhanus	3. Main battle tank
d) Astra	4. Light combat aircraft

Code:

	A	B	C	D
a)	4	3	2	1
b)	1	2	3	4
c)	4	2	3	1
d)	1	3	2	4

68. Consider the following statements:

- 1. A person with myopia can see distant objects distinctly but cannot see nearby objects
- 2. A person with hyper-metropia cannot see distant objects clearly
- 3. A person with presbyopia can see nearby objects without corrective glasses

Which of the statements given above is / are not correct?

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 3 only

69. In terms of comparative position among mega diverse countries, India tops in which of the following?

- a) Birds
- b) Reptiles
- c) Amphibians
- d) Fishes

70. What is the primary source of food for marine life?

- a) Sea grass
  - b) Zooplankton
  - c) Sea Weed
  - d) Phytoplankton
71. Which of the following are absent in mother's milk?
- a) Vitamin C and Iron
  - b) Vitamin C and Phosphorus
  - c) Vitamin A and Iron
  - d) Calcium and Iron
72. The correct sequence of the different layers of the atmosphere from the earth surface up wards is ?
- a) Troposphere-- Stratosphere – Ionosphere – Mesosphere
  - b) Stratosphere --Troposphere – Ionosphere – Mesosphere
  - c) Stratosphere – Troposphere – Mesosphere --Ionosphere
  - d) Troposphere-- Stratosphere – Mesosphere --Ionosphere
73. When a magnet is heated
- a) It gains magnetism
  - b) Neither loses nor gains magnetism
  - c) None of the above is correct
  - d) It loses its magnetism
74. One-fifth of the cars in a parking lot are blue and a half of the blue cars are convertibles. If one –quarter of the cars in a lot are blue, then what percent of the cars in the lot are neither blue nor convertibles?
- a) 30%
  - b) 40%
  - c) 50%
  - d) 60%
75. In which years, Nobel prizes were not awarded?
- a) 1939, 1943 and 1944
  - b) 1940, 1941 and 1942
  - c) 1944, 1945 and 1950
  - d) 1930, 1935 and 1940
76. Name the Scientist who was awarded Nobel Prize twice, both times independently?
- a) George E. Smith
  - b) Paul Krugman
  - c) Linus Carl Pauling
  - d) Perrie Curie

77. Who discovered Oxygen
- B.L. Lacetae
  - Paul Muller
  - Andre-Marie- Ampere
  - Joseph Priestly
78. Who was the first woman to go in space?
- Frideta Seidlova
  - Valentina Tereshkova
  - Henry Sterling
  - Olaus Romer
79. The Critical angle for a transparent solid is  $30^\circ$ . Then the refractive index is
- 2.5
  - 1.8
  - 1.5
  - 2
80. Bodies revolving around planets are called
- Asteroids
  - Meteroites
  - Satellites
  - Space ships
81. Choose the odd term out while using a computer
- Mouse
  - Keyboard
  - RAM
  - Tablet
82. The Chemical name of Vitamin C is
- citric acid
  - ascorbic acid
  - oxalic acid
  - nitric acid
83. A gene is
- a unit of heredity
  - a garment
  - a kind of vitamin
  - a type of body cell
84. Tibia is a bone found in
- arm
  - skull
  - leg

- d) face
85. In which section of the plant does photosynthesis takes place
- roots
  - stem
  - leaves
  - flowers
86. Rain water helps to increase in soil the content of
- Nitrogen
  - Phosphorus
  - Calcium
  - Potash
87. Who among the following was a great musician in the court of Akbar
- Amir Khusro
  - Tansen
  - Ramdass
  - Abul Fazal
88. Arya Samaj was founded by
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
  - Swami Dayanand Saraswati
  - Swami Viveka Nand
  - Gopal Krishan Gokhale
89. The congress session which gave the call for complete independence for India was held at
- Bombay
  - Lucknow
  - Calcutta
  - Lahore
90. Khudai Khidmatgars were organized by
- Maulana Azad
  - Abdul Gaffar Khan
  - Mohammad Iqbal
  - Liaqat Ali Khan
91. Diamond mines are located in
- Uttar Pradesh
  - Karnatka
  - Madhya Pradesh
  - Gujrat

92. Of the following the busiest ocean trade route is
- Suez Canal
  - Panama Canal
  - North Atlantic Route
  - Cape Route
93. Which one of the following towns is situated at the highest altitude?
- Lahasa
  - Kathmandu
  - Gartola
  - Thimpu
94. Choose the correct capital and currency of Libya
- Manila-pesco
  - Lagos-nyere
  - Tripoli-Dinar
  - Triploi-bahat
95. Chernobyl is known for
- Coal mine Disaster
  - Tsunami
  - Nuclear reactor disaster
  - Earth quake
96. Indo US Nuclear deal was signed by
- Manmohan Singh and George W Bush
  - Obama and Manmohan Singh
  - Manmohan Singh and Hillary Clinton
  - Hillary Clinton and Pranab Mukherjee
97. Who was the Man of World Cup Cricket 2011
- MS Dhoni
  - Yuvraj Singh
  - Sachin Tendulkar
  - Virender Sehwag
98. In the month of April 2011, Anna Hazare went on fast unto death to press for
- Lok Pal Bill
  - b) Anti Corruption Bill
  - Bill against Dowry
  - Bill for 50 % reservation for women in Loksabha
99. Who is the author of National Anthem of India



- a) Sri Aurobindo
- b) Rabinder Nath Tagore
- c) Bankim Chander Chatterji
- d) Mohammad Iqbal

100. Which one of the following artists is not Bharat Rattan

- a) Lata Mangeshkar
- b) Bhim Sen Joshi
- c) Bismillah Khan
- d) Amzad Ali Khan

**H.P. Administrative Service ( Preliminary) Examination 2010**  
**SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

APTITUDE TEST (Paper-II)

**Note:** In each of the following questions choose the correct option

Read the following passage and answer the given questions (1-5). Your answers should be drawn from the content of the given passage only.

Some people seem to think that sports and games are unimportant things that people do, at times when they are working, instead of going to the cinema, listening to the radio or sleeping. But in actual fact, sports can be of great value, especially to people who work with their brains most of the day, and should not be treated only as amusements. Sports and games make our bodies strong, prevent us from getting too fat and keep us healthy. But these are not their only uses. They give us valuable practice in making eyes, brain and muscles work together. In tennis, our eyes see the ball coming, judge its speed and direction and pass this information on to the brain. The brain has to decide what to do and so on, so that the ball is met and hit back where it ought to go. All this must happen with very great speed and only those who have had a lot of practice at tennis can carry out this complicated chain of events successfully. For those who work with brains most of the day the practice of such skills is specially useful.

1. The author thinks that
  - a) Sports and games are important
  - b) Sports and games are unimportant
  - c) Going to the cinema is important
  - d) Sleeping is important
  
2. Sports and games are important especially to people who work with their
  - a) Brains
  - b) Hands

- c) Heart
  - d) Body
3. Sports make
- a) Hand and legs work together
  - b) The members of the team work together
  - c) The players and spectators come together
  - d) Eyes, brains and muscles work together
4. The game cited by the authors is
- a) Football
  - b) Tennis
  - c) Cricket
  - d) Hockey
5. In tennis, what is to be done is decided by
- a) The umpires Action
  - b) The audience reaction
  - c) The players brain
  - d) The players heart

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (6-10) given below

Television can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows they watch. It can increase our knowledge of the outside world. On the other hand there are several serious disadvantages of television. In some countries people watch the 'boob-tube' for an average of six hours or more a day. Many children stare at a television screen for more hours each day than they do anything else, including studying and sleeping. Many studies show that people become more violence after certain programme. The most negative part of the television might be peoples addiction to it.

6. Television can be useful to people
- a) If they become violent

- b) If they follow only a particular programme
  - c) If they get addicted to it
  - d) If they carefully choose the show that they watch.
7. What do children of some countries do more than studying and sleeping?
- a) Playing with friends
  - b) Relaxing at home
  - c) Watching television
  - d) Fighting with each other
8. What do the reports of many studies reveal ?
- a) People are becoming fat, always sitting in front of the TV
  - b) People are neglecting their work because of TV
  - c) People become more violent after certain programmes
  - d) People are watching all the programmes
9. “Boob- Tube “ means
- a) A Programme
  - b) A Coloured Tub
  - c) Television
  - d) Telephone
10. The worst effect of Television is that it
- a) Affects their mind Violently
  - b) Can be very boring
  - c) Make people addicted to it
  - d) Is making people lazy

Read the passage given below and choose the correct option to answer each of the questions (11-15) that follows:

There was once a fisherman who was also an excellent flute player. One day he took his flute and a fish basket, jumped upon a rock and began to play his flute. He was convinced that the fish would be enchanted by his music and led into his basket willingly. Unfortunately, he did not catch a single fish, so he went home,

brought his net and threw it into the water. He caught so many fish that his basket overflowed. “ Stupid creatures” he exclaimed as he watched the fish twist and jump into his net “ You did not dance when, played my flute, but when I am not playing , you cant stop dancing”

11. With what could the fisherman succeed in catching the fish?

- a) a flute
- b) a fish basket
- c) a fishing net
- d) None of the above

12. Why did he use flute?

- a) the fish would be charmed by the music
- b) The fish would dance on a rock
- c) The fish loved the fish basket
- d) None of the above

13. Why could not he catch a single fish ?

- a) The fish did not like his music
- b) It is foolish to catch fish with a flute
- c) His flute did not play well
- d) None of the above

14. Why did he call the fish

- a) the fish are really stupid
- b) The fish did not like his music
- c) The fish were playing in the net
- d) None of the above

15. Were the fish dancing in the net?

- a) No, they were writhing
- b) Yes, they were happy
- c) They liked to be out of water
- d) None of the above

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (16 to 20) given

below it :

Education should not be taken for mere book learning. It means the bringing out of the best in us. It is often another name for culture or cultivation of our various faculties. An all round development or growth of our whole being in all its aspects is true education. One sided development, say of the body at the expense of the mind and spirit or of mind at the expense of body and soul, may keep man little but not much in life. Education is the power to make the best use if the forces not only of nature but also of man- intellectual moral and physical.

16. Education means

- a) Mere book learning
- b) Mere book collecting
- c) Bringing out the best in students
- d) Teaching of civilization

17. True education is

- a) An all round growth of all being
- b) Growth of body
- c) Growth of mind
- d) Growth of spirit

18. Education gives us power

- a) to impress other
- b) To use force on others
- c) To use force of both mass and nature
- d) None of the above

19. Body must grow at the expense

- a) of mind
- b) of spirit
- c) not of mind
- d) not of mind and spirit

20. Which development is good?

- a) one sided
- b) two sided
- c) three sided
- d) all sided

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (21 to 25) given below it?

How often one hears children wishing they were grown up and old people wishing they were young again. Each age has its pleasures and pains and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting time in useless regrets. In childhood there are few responsibilities. A child is fed, looked after and loved by his parents. He gets so much without giving anything in return. But a child has its pain. He is not free to do what he wants. He is constantly told to do or not to do. When he earns, he becomes free from the discipline of school and parents but is loaded with responsibilities. Now others will not work for him. Old age has been thought of as the worst age to be, but it is not necessary for the old to be unhappy. With old age should come wisdom and ability to help others with advice wisely given. They can see their children and grand children making progress. They can feel the happiness of having come through the battle of life safely and of having reached a time when they can lie and rest.

21. Who is the happiest person?

- a) One who wants a change of age
- b) One who is young
- c) One who is a child
- d) One who enjoys each age

22. What things a child does

- a) The pain in his life
- b) His desire to do things
- c) He can not have his own way

- d) Being told not to do this or that
23. What things can an adult do which a child can not do?
- a) Be irresponsible
  - b) Ability to earn
  - c) Enjoy full freedom
  - d) None of the above
24. What are the advantage of being old?
- a) Help others with wise counsel
  - b) See grand children growing
  - c) Take rest
  - d) All of these
25. Childhood is a period of
- a) Irresponsibility
  - b) Carelessness
  - c) Care freeness
  - d) Neglect

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (26 to 30) given below it;

The Supervisor will have to change his attitude towards people first. The staff under him must be perceived as human beings with feelings and needs. They are not autonomous within a complex work machinery. One of the greatest needs of today's worker is to have a feeling that he is in control of his work place and not vice-versa. The best way is to satisfy this need as far as possible. He must feel first that his work is meaningful. To do this the supervisor must delegate responsibility and limited authority for the man to execute his job well. The subordinate must be properly trained to assume responsibility and authority. Very often supervisors assume all responsibility and accountability for fear of losing control of the work place. This make workers under him power in a vast chess board. Most important is to sit with each worker and chalk out common objectives and norms. When the worker meets his objectives, he has a feeling of



achievement. This feeling is a great motivation.

26. The passage deal with

- a) attitude of the supervisor
- b) attitude of the workers
- c) formula of success
- d) common objectives

27. What is the greatest motivator

- a) Cooperation
- b) Coordination
- c) Sitting together
- d) Feeling of achievement

28. Who must be trained to assume responsibility?

- a) The supervisor
- b) The worker
- c) Management
- d) The subordinate

29. Workers are pawns in a vast chess board?

- a) It is true
- b) It is false
- c) It is half true
- d) None of the above

30. Accountability means

- a) Management
- b) Achievement
- c) Liability
- d) Liability Responsibility

Read the following passage and answer the questions (31 to 35) given below it :

A proper consideration of the value of time will inspire habits of punctuality.

Punctuality is the politeness of kings, the duty of gentlemen and the necessity of men of business. Nothing begets confidence in a man sooner than the practice of this virtue and nothing shakes confidence sooner than the want of it. He who holds to his appointment and does not keep you waiting shows that he has regards for your time as well as his own. This punctuality is one of the ways in which we show our personal respect for those whom we are called upon to meet in the business of life. A person who is careless about time will be careless about business and he should not be trusted with the transactions of matter of importance.

31. The passage is about
- a) Negligence
  - b) Regular life
  - c) Punctuality
  - d) Regular life
32. Punctuality is the politeness of -----
- a) Teachers
  - b) Students
  - c) Kings
  - d) Worker
33. He who has regard for you time-----
- a) Holds to his appointment
  - b) Does not keep you waiting
  - c) Holds to his motive
  - d) "a" and "b" both
34. What do you think about a careless man?
- a) He is careless about time
  - b) He is careless about business
  - c) He is a trust worthy man
  - d) He is punctual to his duty
35. When is the faith of man shaken?

- a) The want of faith shakes faith
- b) Necessity of the man shakes his faith
- c) The want of virtue shakes faith
- d) The practice of coming late shakes faith

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (36 to 40) given below it :

Many people complain that they have broken down through over work. In the majority of such cases, the break down is more frequently the result of foolishly wasted energy. If you would secure health you must learn to work without friction. To become anxious or excited, or to worry over needless details is to invite a break down. Work, whether of brain or body, is beneficial and health-giving and the man who can work with a steady and calm persistency, freed from all anxiety and worry, but the work he has in hand, will not only accomplish far more than the man who is always hurried and anxious, but he will retain his health, a boon which the other quickly forfeits. By the power of faith, every enduring work is accomplished. Faith in the supreme; faith in over ruling law, faith in your work and in your power to accomplish that work – here is the rock upon which you must build if you would achieve, if you would stand and not fall. To rely upon the inward light, the inward voice and to pursue your purpose fearlessly believing that the future will yield into you that need of every thought and effort, knowing that the laws of universe can never fail.

36. Breakdown in health is the result of

- a) Overwork
- b) Long journey
- c) Foolishly wasted energy
- d) Heart trouble

37. If you want to secure health, you must learn to

- a) Work without friction
- b) Walk daily
- c) Bathe daily

- d) Get up early in morning
38. You will bring breakdown for you if
- a) You are excited
  - b) You are defeated
  - c) You are victorious
  - d) You are tired
39. We can accomplish everything by
- a) Power of faith in supreme
  - b) Power of brain
  - c) Working hard
  - d) Ready wit
40. We should know that
- a) The laws of nature can never change
  - b) The laws of universe are rigid
  - c) The laws of universe are dynamic
  - d) The laws of universe are flexible

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (41-45) given below it:

Dishonest man may seem to prosper and go undetected only for a short time. Dishonesty is sure to be defeated in the long run and then follow punishment and disgrace. Honesty is, therefore, the best policy. I do not mean to say that you should avoid dishonesty because it may bring you success; but because honesty is the right principle on which to shape your actions in the life and it is virtue which all of us strive to possess.

41. What advice is conveyed in the passage
- a) Dishonest man prospers
  - b) Dishonesty is a vice
  - c) Dishonest man goes down for ever
  - d) Disgrace in the prize of dishonesty
42. What is the result of dishonesty

- a) It brings prosperity
  - b) It brings a good name
  - c) It makes clever
  - d) It brings disgrace
43. What is the most suitable title of the passage?
- a) The dishonest man
  - b) Dishonesty
  - c) Honesty
  - d) Virtues of honesty
44. What virtue should one try to possess?
- a) Punctuality
  - b) Prosperity
  - c) Cheating
  - d) Honesty
45. “Disgrace” means
- a) Appreciation
  - b) Departure
  - c) Insult
  - d) Decency

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (46 to 50) given below it:

We suffer from an illusion that India is a poor country in need of capital infusion from abroad. As a matter of fact, India is one of the capital rich countries. We import more gold (officially, \$ 8 billion worth a year, how much more is smuggled is anybody's guess) than any other country, the US included. Reportedly, Indians are the greatest patrons of Swiss Bank accounts. There is little doubt, we have a lot of money but we do not invest it in technology, not even in the Indian economy, because of our “Socialist” culture, we officially detest anyone who demonstrates a capacity to make money – except in the case of corrupt politicians whom the electorate endows with virtues beyond

imagination. In any case, there is no money available in India for investment in new venture technology. These are few venture capitalists in India who are prepared to fund ideas. New ideas may fail but, at times, they produce fantastic profits. India does not allow anyone to make unusual profits. So no one can dare take big risks.

46. What does India import more than even the US?

- a) Silver
- b) Technology
- c) Gold
- d) Coffee

47. Indians do not fund

- a) Agriculture
- b) Buildings
- c) New Ideas
- d) Politics

48. Indians are greatest patrons of

- a) Corruption
- b) Beauty products
- c) Corrupt politicians
- d) Swiss Bank Account

49. Venture capitalist is one who

- a) Invests in new ideas
- b) Goes on adventure's
- c) Detests high profits
- d) Has " Swiss Bank Account

50. Innovative Means

- a) Commercial
- b) Official
- c) Experimental
- d) Social

Read the following passage to answer the questions (51-57) given at the end of the passage. The answers should be based either on the author's views or inferences drawn from the given passage.

There is extensive literature supporting the crucial role of human resources in improving organizational performance and sustaining competitive advantage. Snell and Dean showed that effective management of human capital, especially in relation to building employees skills and commitment was the key factor in releasing the productive potential of advanced manufacturing technology. Where organizational strategies have focused on replacing employees with physical capital, the effect of human activity on organizational performance is correspondingly minimized. However, investment in human resources as the ultimate source of competitive advantage is more plausible in the context of globalization, which weakens the advantages deriving from economies of scale and access to product markets and capital. Therefore, the optimum human resources policy, and the potential role of human capital, is contingent upon the relative importance of cost, quality and flexibility imperatives in the manufacturing strategy adopted.

Nevertheless, there is insufficient robust evidence concerning the effect of HRD on organizational performance, because relatively few organizations bother to evaluate the impact of training and development beyond the reaction level as defined in Kirkpatrick's typology. The paucity of evaluation of HRD initiatives is often explained by the difficulty of attributing causality: at best, management development and training must always be an act of faith. Not only is it difficult to identify operational results that are amenable to improvement through training and development, causality is difficult to establish because often no single factor, including training, could by itself have brought about the change that has taken place. The problem is compounded by political considerations which deter proper evaluation because of vested interests in demonstrating the effectiveness of MD opportunities for which individuals are responsible or to which they have committed time or money. Because of these practical difficulties in measuring the effects of developing people reported benefits are often anecdotal and confined to a single aspect of performance.

Not only is the cumulative body of knowledge underdeveloped, it also lacks a coherent conceptual framework and an accepted structural model. In one of the pioneering contributions to the HRD and performance literature, Rummier and Brache distinguished three different levels of analysis: individual, process and organization. In the influential *Analysis for improving performance*, Swanson (1994) adopted the same framework of analysis which was perpetuated in subsequent work.

This division of individual, process and organizational levels of performance has created conceptual confusion because it neglects the team or group level in the structure and confuses structures with processes. Performance at the team level linked individuals with the organization and therefore plays a pivotal role in translating individual performance improvements into bottom line results. Team level activities are important in facilitating the transfer between individual learning and organizational learning through the development of shared mental models and the adoption of routines that improve existing practices to develop core competence. However, as Russ-Eft has argued: We need more research on defining and measuring team performance.

Individuals, groups and the organization as a whole represent different structural levels whereas processes (along with capacities and accomplishments) exist at each of these levels, as Fisher and Sleezer recognized. In advance of commissioning the research described here, the Department established an expert group to identify an appropriate methodology for assessing the business benefits of the management standards. From the outset, the study group drew a clear distinction between levels in the organizational structure and work processes at each of these levels in exploring appropriate methodologies for tracing and measuring the business impact of management development, particularly that which was competence based. Given the causal ambiguity concerning the mechanisms by which human resource practices translate into improved business performance, the expert group recognized that rigorous methods of analysis would be required.

The literature provided the expert group with some indication of the nature of performance benefits to be anticipated from management development. At the individual level, the literature demonstrates above all else the difficulties of



measurement and attribution associated with identifying performance improvements. In relation to team performance, the key message is the importance of developing collective knowledge so that when individuals change jobs, organizational capacity is not adversely affected. With organizational performance, the literature links the achievement of critical success factors to the management capacity of organizations. Strategies that recognize core competence as a key resource for gaining competitive advantage are prevalent in the recent literature. Clearly, if the development of core competence, including managerial competence, is a crucial determinant of improved organizational performance ( as represented by competitive success ) then improved performance of individuals and teams ought to be intervening outcomes.

The need to link management development with organizational strategy is also prominent in recent literature, as is the need to justify individuals development in terms of benefits to the organization. There is evidence that organizational performance is enhanced when there is a good fit between organizational strategy and employees competencies , whether employees are developed in line with strategy or strategies are designed to match employees competences. Finally, recent literature contains claims that management development is more effective where HRD systems and procedures have adopted the MCI standards.

51. The Most important lesson which is associated with team performance is that

- a) Team performance is not an indication of organizational performance
- b) It is important to build organizational knowledge
- c) Organizational capacity will be affected when individuals change
- d) None of the above.

52. Choose the correct statement from the following:

- a) Division of performance levels between individual, process and organization inflates organization's structures
- b) Division of performance levels between individuals, process and organization improves group performance.

- c) Division of performance levels between individual, process and organization does not take the team into account.
  - d) Levels of performance between individual, process and organization can be clearly distinguished.
53. Evidence about the impact of human resources development on performance is weak because
- a) Not many organization evaluate the effect of training.
  - b) Most organizations actually know that training has no impact on performance.
  - c) Scholars refuse to undertake studies to establish such relationships.
  - d) Employees have no faith in training
54. Which of the following may contribute to the enhancement of performance?
- a) Replace employees with physical capital
  - b) Replace capital with employees
  - c) Develop employee skills
  - d) None of the above
55. According to recent literature,
- a) There is no linkage between management development and organizational strategy.
  - b) Individual development cannot be supported, as it does not benefit the organisation
  - c) Management development should be linked to organizational strategy.
  - d) Organizational performance does not change with improvement of employees competence
56. The expert group learnt from the literature that
- a) There are no benefits, which can be derived from management development.
  - b) It is not very easy to measure improvement arising from management

- c) There are benefits, which can be derived from management development.
- d) It is not difficult to identify attributes, which are associated with management development.

57. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- a) Globalization reduces the advantage of access to product markets.
- b) Globalization dissipates the advantage of “economies of scale”.
- c) Globalization weakens the advantage of “economies of scale”.
- d) Human resources ceases to be the competitive factor in the globalised context.

Read the following passage to answer questions (58 to 71) given at the end of the passage. The Answers should be based either on the author’s view or inferences drawn from the given passage.

The systems perspective, applied to organizations in its classic formulations as an organic or a cybernetic model, is open to criticism for failing to give a sufficient account of change. In the organic model, change is seen primarily as an adaptive response by the system, acting as a whole or through subsystems with specific functions, to maintain itself in balance with a shifting environment. Change is thus externalized beyond the system boundary. The organism’s response is characterized as a negative feedback process by means of which a control center becomes aware of a disparity between actual and desired behavior or conditions and triggers actions to reduce the disparity. Thus constituted as to be able to detect significant disparities and to be able to adjust its behavior in response to them.

When the organic model is generalized to apply to organizations, the emphasis on boundary, environment, feedback and adaptive response are carried over, and management is readily identified as the control centre, which directs the organizations operations. However, organizations do not possess the same unity or consistency of form as organisms. Their external boundaries as well as internal

boundaries between subsystems are less evident and less fixed. Responses to internal and external problem situations are not generally preset or inbuilt, but have to be invented. Applied uncritically, the model attributes too central a role to management and overestimates management's power to control events and actions. Directions of operations comes not from an integrated control centre but form a multiplicity of factors whose behavior is not merely adaptive but also creative and contentious.

The cybernetic model provides a more elaborate account of control and communication mechanisms organized hierarchically and recursively and distributed throughout the system. It also includes an environmental scanning function, which opens up the possibility of proactive change in the system. Nevertheless, although change becomes a subtler, complex and generalized phenomenon in this model, changes are still seen as adjustments, whether reactive or proactive, which serve to maintain or increase order in the system. Nor is it any easier to relate change to human agency in the cybernetic model than in the organic.

In the "soft systems" approach articulated by Check and, attention shifts from the actual constitution of organizations as complex systems towards organizational actors' understanding and formulations of problem situations. This is a view, which allows and expects multiple interpretations of the world at hand. When soft systems methodology (SSM) is applied to a problem situation in an organization, it culminates in a debate, which aims to define changes, which are "systemically desirable and culturally feasible". The human role in defining (and subsequently carrying out) changes is thus recognized.

The soft systems approach makes change more central to organizational life than it is in the harder approaches sketched above, which focus on the system's capacity to cope with and respond to environmental perturbations. Change now becomes something, which flows from human understanding and decision-making, which is not in general prefigured or automatic, and which involves negotiation by competing parties. However, some of the legacy of the earlier

systems views persists in the soft systems approach and methodology, and serves to prevent fuller appreciation of the nature of changes in organizational life. For instance, the central notion of transformation in the methodology relates still to the transformation of the system itself. Analysis and modeling in SSM, by and large, is conducted by the analyst alone, so that some of the most important interpretation in the change exercises are supplied by external experts. When the conceptual model is brought forward by the analyst for organizational debate, the voice of management is likely to be dominant, again restricting opportunity or a more thorough review of possibilities. Thus, even though the soft systems approach brings change to the centre of the organizational stage by focusing on human activity systems and embracing the interpretive standpoint, change is still characterized as discontinues step from an old order to a new one, facilitated by the alchemy of the analyst, and sanctioned by management.

In the systems tradition as discussed so far, there is a common interest in how complex systems achieve, maintain and increase order, in a turbulent environment, which threatens to invade or dissolve them. In the organic model, change is essentially an external threat to be responded to. Richer notions of change are developed in the cybernetic and soft systems approaches, but still, change is seen as a way of preserving or improving order in the system, rather than as a fundamental feature of the system itself. In the translation of systems concepts to organizational models, the identification of control with management has produced an impression that organizational change must be managed, and that manager, in alliance with experts, can and should manage change.

It has always been clear that organizations are not organisms, but the limitations of applying the organic metaphor have only become obvious relatively recently, when the pace of organizational and technological change has thrown into question the contemporary validity of organizational models based on central control, stability and bureaucracy. It may be that continuous change is an essential feature of organizations or it may be that disorder is not only tolerable in organizations but also natural and productive. To contemplate these

possibilities, it is necessary to go beyond the familiar systems models and at the same time to question idea of change management.

Kiel, following an earlier formulation by Jantsch, describes three stages in the development of model of organizational change. The first stage, deterministic change, is a mechanical or linear view, which equates to a pre-systems or early systems view of organizations as machines subject to rational control. The second stage, equilibrium based change, is essentially the systems perspective, especially as represented by the organic or cybernetic models. The third stage, dissipative or transformational change, views organizations as dynamic self-organizing systems capable of radical transformation as well as gradual evolution, and continually moving between order and disorder and between stability and instability. Organizational models in this third stage go beyond (or may be seen to extend) the system traditions, drawing on theories of chaos, complexity and self-organization from the natural sciences. New holistic theories of change are emerging with challenge the centrality of order and control in complex systems.

According to these theories, many complex systems are non-linear, i.e. systems in which relationship between cause and effect are not constant. Therefore, small inputs can sometimes lead to disproportionately large consequences (and at other times not), and small variations in initial conditions can sometimes produce large variations in outcomes (and sometimes not). Generally, processes cannot be fully controlled or planned, and cannot be run back and repeated. Many natural systems including ecologies and the weather, are non-linear. They are characterized by complex multiple patterns of interaction which combine with random disturbances to produce unpredictable events that will sometimes transform the system into an entirely new configuration. In general, as they move from one relatively stable region of behavior to another, such systems pass through a chaotic transition phase. A system far from equilibrium and at the edge of chaos is one on the point of transformative change, but the future state of the system is not predictable.

It seems attractive to adopt a transformational model of organizational change derived from these more general ideas of dynamic non-linear systems. The complexity, uncertainty and centrality of change processes seem much better captured in this kind of model than in earlier systems models. However, it should be remembered that just as organizations are not organisms neither are they weather systems or whirlpools. Organisations are constituted by people, not particles. Change is produced not by the complex interaction of effectively structureless atoms, but by the meaningful and value laden interaction of already complex individual human beings.

Though it may indeed be fruitful to see organizations as non-linear systems, to do so will require a fundamental shift in our understanding of the role and limits of control and likewise of the role and limits of management. It would for instance be fallacious to assume that management can apply the transformational model in order to produce a desirable transformation in their organization, since this would be to treat non-linear systems as though they were linear (and so predictable and controllable). Another danger is that by simply adopting the language of non-linear systems we will produce a spurious Jargon and mystification which will lead neither to increased understanding nor to practical action in organization life. The theories of chaos and complexity are seductive, and can easily lead you into a world of butterfly effects, strange attractors and NK fitness landscape. Nevertheless, a cautious and sober application of them might prove fruitful in our area of interest.

58. Choose the correct statement from the following.

- a) Cybernetic model focuses on actors' understanding and formulations of problem situations.
- b) Organic model focuses on actors' understanding and formulations of problem situations.
- c) Soft systems approach focuses on actors' understanding and formulations of problem situations.
- d) Soft systems approach focuses on organizations as complex system.

59. Which of the following assumptions may be made from the passage
- a) Processes can be fully planned .
  - b) Many natural systems are characterized by complex patterns of interaction.
  - c) People are particles of organizations.
  - d) Change is produced by complex interactions of atoms
60. According to the passage, which of the following is not a correct statement
- a) In the organic model, change is viewed as an external threat.
  - b) In the cybernetic model, change is viewed as a way of improving order in the system.
  - c) In the cybernetic model and in the soft systems approach change is seen as a fundamental feature of the system.
  - d) In the soft systems approach change is viewed as a way of improving order in the system.
61. The systems model has been criticized because it.
- a) failed to provide a satisfactory account of change.
  - b) Revealed the classic dimension of the organic model
  - c) Did not respond to negative feedback
  - d) Refused to look beyond the system.
62. Which of the following is a correct statement ?
- a) Deterministic change is the system perspective
  - b) Equilibrium based change is the system approach.
  - c) Equilibrium based change is a mechanical view.
  - d) Transformational change is a mechanical view.
63. Which of the following is not a correct statement
- a) Change is primarily a response to the environment.
  - b) The system as a whole or the sub-systems adapt to the environment.
  - c) The environment is not stable.
  - d) Change cannot be externalized beyond the system boundary.
64. According to the passage, change.



- a) Does not flow from human understanding or decision making.
  - b) Is generally prefigured
  - c) Is automatic
  - d) Involves negotiation by competing parties.
65. The organic model assumes that
- a) The organism's response is negative
  - b) A control centre influences behaviour.
  - c) The organism is able to adjust its behaviour.
  - d) The organism is not able to detect significant disparities.
66. Change is seen flowing from human understanding in the
- a) Cybernetic model
  - b) Organic model
  - c) Soft systems approaches
  - d) Harder approaches
67. Which of the following is not a correct statement?
- a) Management is seen as the control centre of organizations.
  - b) Organic model uses concepts of boundary and adaptive response.
  - c) The organic model views management as a part of environment.
  - d) Organizations are not totally comparable to organisms .
68. Which of the following is not a correct statement
- a) Cybernetic model recognizes human role in defining change.
  - b) Organic model does not recognize human role in defining change.
  - c) Soft systems, approach recognizes human role in defining change.
  - d) Soft systems approach defines changes which are systemically feasible.
69. According to the passage,
- a) Cybernetic model is more realistic
  - b) Organic model is more realistic.
  - c) Organic model is as realistic as the cybernetic model
  - d) Cybernetic model is as realistic as the organic model.

70. Which of the following is a correct statement?
- a) Cybernetic model takes better care of environmental factors.
  - b) Organic model takes better care of environmental factors
  - c) Cybernetic model is not suitable for proactive change
  - d) Organic model is suitable for proactive change.
71. We were amazed that a man, who had been here to face the most \_\_\_\_\_ of public speakers could in a single speech, electrify an audience.
- a) accomplished
  - b) pedestrian
  - c) masterful
  - d) enthralling

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions from 72 to 79.:

Physics, at the present time, is divisible into two parts, the one dealing with the propagation of energy in matter or in regions where there is no matter, the other with the interchanges of energy between these regions and matter. The former is found to require continuity, the latter discontinuity. But before considering this apparent conflict, it will be advisable to deal in outline with the discontinuous characteristics of matter and energy as they appear in the theory of quanta and in the structure of atoms. It is necessary, however, for philosophical purposes, to deal only with the most general aspects of modern theories, since the subject is developing rapidly and the statement runs a risk of being out of date before it can be printed. The topics considered in this chapter and the next have been treated in an entirely new way by the theory initiated by Heisenberg in 1925. I shall, however, postpone the consideration of this theory until after that of the Rutherford-Bohr atom and the theory of quanta connected with it.

It appears that both matter and electricity are concentrated exclusively in certain finite units, called electrons and protons. It is possible that the helium nucleus may be a third independent unit, but this seems improbable. The net positive charge of helium nucleus is double that of a proton and its mass is slightly less

than four times that of a proton. These facts are explicable (including the slight deficiency of mass) if the helium nucleus consists of four protons and two electrons; otherwise, they seem an almost incredible coincidence. We may therefore assume that electrons and protons are the sole constituents of matter; if it should turn out that the helium nucleus must be added, that would make little difference to the philosophical analysis of matter, which is our task in this volume.

Protons all have the same mass and the same amount of positive electricity. Electrons all have the same mass, about  $1/1835$  of the mass of a proton. The amount of negative electricity on an electron is always the same and is such as to balance exactly the amount on a proton, so that one electron and one proton together constitute an electrically neutral system. An atom consists, when unelectrified, of a nucleus surrounded by planetary electrons: the numbers of these electrons is the atomic number of the element concerned. The nucleus consists of protons and electrons: the number of the former is the atomic weight of the element, the number of the latter is such as to make the whole electrically neutral-i.e. it is the difference between the number of protons in the nucleus and the number of planetary electrons. Every item in this complicated structure is supposed, at normal times, to be engaged in motions which result, on Newtonian principles (modified slightly by relativity considerations), from the attractions between the electrons and the repulsions between protons and protons as well as between electrons and electrons. But of all the motions which should be possible on the analogy of the solar system, it is held that only an infinitesimal proportions are in fact possible; this depends upon the theory of quanta, in ways which we shall consider later.

The calculation of the orbits of planetary electrons, on Newtonian principles, is only possible in the two simplest cases: that of hydrogen, which consists (when unelectrified) of one proton and one electron' and that of positively electrified helium, which has lost one, but not both, of its planetary electrons. In these two cases the mathematical theory is practically complete. In all other cases which

actually occur, although the mathematics required is of a sort which has been investigated ever since the time of Newton, it is impossible to obtain exact solutions, or even good approximations. The nucleus of hydrogen is a single proton, but that of the next element, helium is held to consist of four protons and two electrons. The combination must be extraordinarily stable, both because no known process disintegrates the helium nucleus and because of the loss of mass involved. (If the mass of helium atom is taken as 4, that of a hydrogen atom is not 1 but 1.008). this latter argument depends upon considerations connected with relativity and must therefore be discussed at a later stage. Various suggestions have been made as to the way in which protons and electrons are arranged in the helium nucleus, but none, so far, has yielded the necessary stability. What we may call the geometry of the nuclei is therefore still unknown. It may be that, at the very small distances involved, the law of force is not inverse square, although this law is founded perfectly satisfactory in dealing with the motions of the planetary electron in the two cases in which mathematics is feasible. This, however, is merely a speculation; for the present we must be content with ignorance as regards the arrangement of protons and electrons in nuclei other than that of hydrogen (which contains no electrons in the nucleus).

72. The author considers the topics initiated by

- a) Einstein
- b) Rutherford-Bohr
- c) Heisenberg
- d) All of these

73. Which one of the following is true?

- a) Electrons and protons are the sole constituents of matter
- b) Matter and Electricity are concentrated exclusively in certain finite units, electrons and protons .
- c) All protons have the same mass and same amount of positive electricity .

- d) All the above statements are true.
74. When does an atom absorb energy or part with energy?
- a) It never absorbs energy .
  - b) When it undergoes sudden revolutionary changes of the sort considered by the theory of quanta.
  - c) It never part with energy.
  - d) None of the above.
75. Which of the following is/ are true of helium nucleus?
- a) It consists of four protons and two electrons .
  - b) No known process disintegrates the helium nucleus.
  - c) Both ( a) and ( b) are true.
  - d) Neither ( a) nor ( b) is true.
76. In these two cases, the mathematical theory is practically complete. What are the two cases referred here?
- a) Hydrogen and Helium
  - b) Electrons and protons
  - c) Newtonian principle and Rutherford – Bohr theory
  - d) Neutron and Proton.
77. Which of the following is true?
- a) Protons – all have the same mass and same amount of positive electricity.
  - b) Electrons – all have the same mass and same amount of negative electricity.
  - c) The number of electrons is the atomic number of the element concerned.
  - d) All the above statements are true.

78. Modern physics is divided into two parts. What are the parts?

- i) One dealing with propagation of energy in matter or in regions where there is no matter.
- ii) Another dealing with the theory of quanta.
- iii) The other dealing with the interchanges of energy between the regions and matter .
  - a) I and II
  - b) II and III
  - c) I and III
  - d) All of these

79. According to the passage which of the following is not correct?

- a) Protons all have the same mass and the same amount of positive electricity.
- b) The amount of negative electricity on an electron varies from time to time.
- c) What scientists call the geometry of the nuclei is still unknown
- d) None of the above.

Read the words below (80 to 84) in capital letters and choose from the options the word that is nearest to meaning to the given word

80. AUSPICIOUS

- a) Favourable
- b) Cryptic
- c) Full of suspicion
- d) Bearing a signature

81. SOMBRE

- a) Causing sleep
- b) Squalid
- c) Gloomy
- d) Complacent

82. QUIP

- a) Witty remark

- b) Magicians box of gear
- c) Butt of a joke
- d) Container

83. INGEST

- a) Enrage
- b) Invigorate
- c) To absorb
- d) Burn up completely

84. PROSCRIBE

- a) To nominate
- b) To be supportive of
- c) To give early warning signals
- d) None of the above

Each sentence below (85 to 89) has two blanks and is followed by four sets of words. Choose the set of words that best fills in the blanks

85. The job of a news reporter is to report the \_\_\_\_\_ of the news and he is obliged to do it without \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Correctness, apology
- b) Synopsis, hesitation
- c) Gist, fear
- d) Facts, distortion

86. We lost confidence in our government because it has \_\_\_\_\_ to fulfil the promises and it has \_\_\_\_\_ the peoples confidence

- a) Failed, disturbed
- b) Not done enough, eroded
- c) Fouled, undermined
- d) Not done enough, won

87. Although in this case, there were \_\_\_\_\_ circumstances, the judge ruled that there has to be strict \_\_\_\_\_ of the law

- a) Questionable, compliance

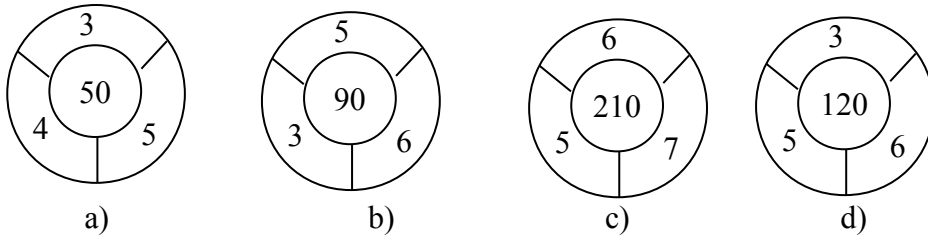
- b) Objectionable, obedience
  - c) Specific, adherence
  - d) Extraordinary, compliance
88. The actor was so \_\_\_\_\_ that the audience got \_\_\_\_\_ and left
- a) Violent, upset
  - b) Noisy, irritated
  - c) Inaudible, sleepy
  - d) Overacting, tired
89. The things that this artist has \_\_\_\_\_ are so repulsive that we must \_\_\_\_\_ him
- a) Conceived, expel
  - b) Painted, disregard
  - c) Displayed, execute
  - d) Said, penalize
90. If in any month, date 5<sup>th</sup> happens to be two days after Sunday, then what is the day on 27<sup>th</sup> of the same month.
- a) Tuesday
  - b) Thursday
  - c) Wednesday
  - d) Sunday
91. If code of DELHI is EFMIJ, then the code of BOMBAY
- a) CPNCBZ
  - b) AJMJX
  - c) MJXVSU
  - d) AMJWOR
92. A person walks 4 km and then he walks 3 km towards exactly right How much he is away form his original position
- a) 3 km
  - b) 5 km
  - c) 4 km



- d) 7 km
93. If the letters of GONMA are arranged in a sequence, then if is the name of one fruit what is the last letter of the new word.
- a) N
  - b) M
  - c) A
  - d) O
94. As 'teaching' is related to learning then 'Treatment' is related to:
- a) Cure
  - b) Doctor
  - c) Wound
  - d) Medicine
95.  $\frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{8} :: \frac{1}{3} : ?$
- a)  $\frac{1}{5}$
  - b)  $\frac{1}{6}$
  - c)  $\frac{1}{7}$
  - d)  $\frac{1}{8}$
96. In the series of letters Z,A,Y,B,X,----- missing letter is:
- a) C
  - b) D
  - c) U
  - d) V
97. Ram and Shyam together do a work in 4 hours. If Ram does the same work in 6 hours then Shyam will do the same work in hours:
- a) 12
  - b) 8
  - c) 6
  - d) 10
98. C is the son of A and C and B are sisters. D is the mother of B. If E is the son of D, then which of the following is correct

- a) B is grandfather of A
- b) E is maternal Uncle of A
- c) C and E are Sisters
- d) D is brother of C

99. Which of the following figures is different from others.



100. Which of the following is the most costlier city of India.

- a) Bombay
- b) Calcutta
- c) Bangalore
- d) Chandigarh

101. In world tourism the position of India

- a) 9<sup>th</sup>
- b) 7<sup>th</sup>
- c) 5<sup>th</sup>
- d) 10<sup>th</sup>

102. From the series AB, EF, IJ, ? the missing term is

- a) MN
- b) NM
- c) RQ
- d) QP

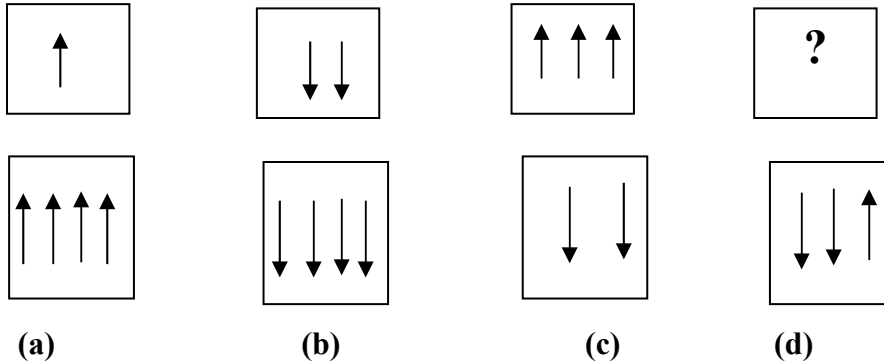
103. Complete the series : Second , ? hour , day

- a) Minute
- b) Month
- c) Week

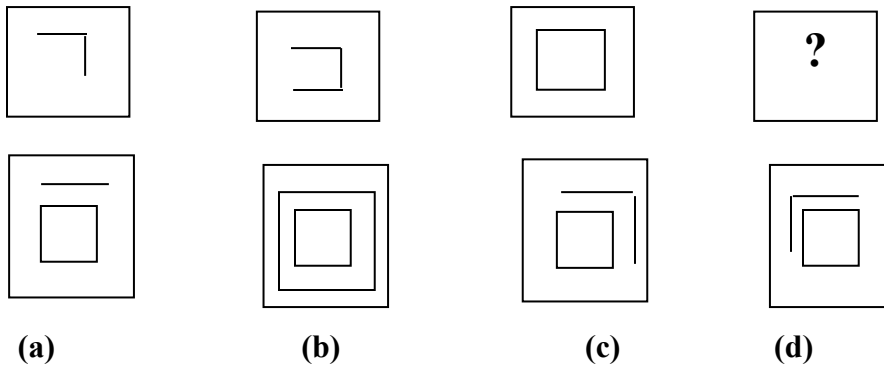
- d) Year
104. If in a coding language, poster is 597813 and SHAME is 72641 then HATES is
- a) 26812
  - b) 26417
  - c) 26897
  - d) 26817
105. As India is related to Hackly then Spain is related to
- a) Baseball
  - b) Bull fighting
  - c) Football
  - d) Ice Hokey
106. As publisher is related to book then film is related to :
- a) Director
  - b) Actor
  - c) producer
  - d) Hero
107. A person stands facing south. If he turns in anti clock wise direction  $135^\circ$  , then he will be facing:
- a) North – East
  - b) North
  - c) South west
  - d) South east

Study the following figures, there is a question mark in one of the figures, first three figures have same pattern, choose from given options most appropriate answer to complete the given pattern in question

108.



109.



110. I am the eldest child of my parents. There is a gap of 6 years between the ages of my brother and sister including myself. If my mother was 22 years, when I was born. What was her age at the time of birth of her youngest child

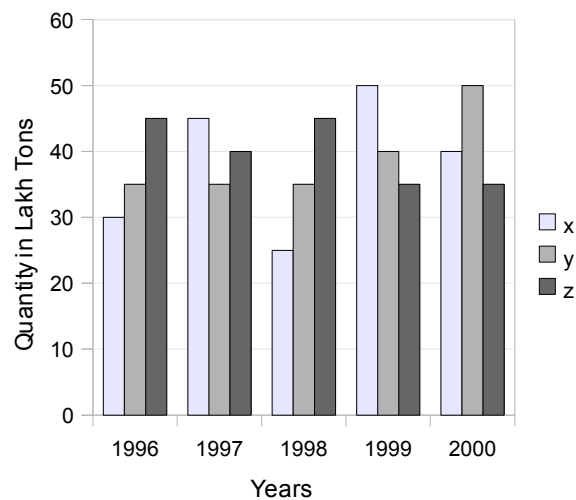
- a) 32
- b) 28
- c) 16
- d) 25

111. A frog is in a 19 m deep well, for every 3m jump frog slips by 1 m. How many jumps would get the frog out of the well

- a) 8

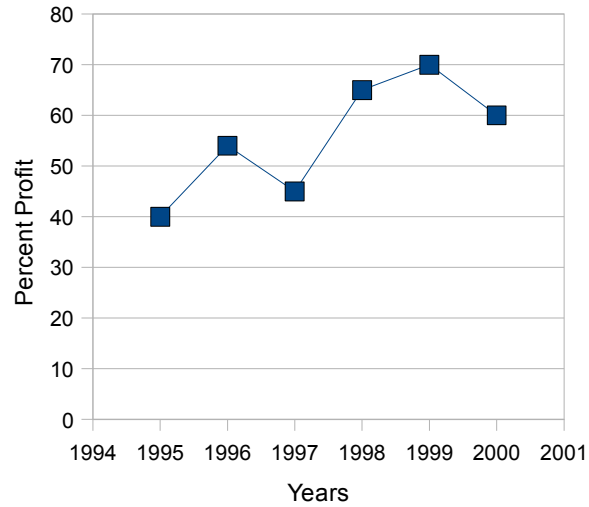
- b) 9
  - c) 10
  - d) 7
112. Snake: hiss :: dog: ?
- a) grunt
  - b) roar
  - c) bark
  - d) croak
113. What is the unit digit in  $(7^{95} - 3^{58})$ ?
- a) 0
  - b) 4
  - c) 6
  - d) 7
114. Which of the following fractions is largest?
- a)  $\frac{7}{8}$
  - b)  $\frac{13}{16}$
  - c)  $\frac{31}{40}$
  - d)  $\frac{63}{80}$
115. Which of the following are in descending order of their value?
- a)  $\frac{5}{9}, \frac{7}{11}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{11}{17}$
  - b)  $\frac{5}{9}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{11}{17}, \frac{7}{11}$
  - c)  $\frac{11}{17}, \frac{7}{11}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{5}{9}$
  - d)  $\frac{11}{17}, \frac{7}{11}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{8}{15}$
116. **If**  $\frac{a}{3} = \frac{b}{4} = \frac{c}{7}$ , then value of  $\frac{a+b+c}{c}$  is
- a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$
  - b)  $\sqrt{2}$
  - c) 2
  - d) 7
117. What is the Square root of 0.16?
- a) 0.004
  - b) 0.04

- c) 0.4  
d) 4
118. The sum of the two numbers is 25 and their difference is 13 then their products ?
- a) 104  
b) 114  
c) 315  
d) 325
119. The bar graph provided below give the data of the production of paper ( in lakh tons ) by three different company X, Y and Z of the years. Study the graph then the difference between the production of company y in 2000 and company x in 1996 is
- a) 2,00,000 tons  
b) 20,00,000 tons  
c) 20,000 tons  
d) 2,00,00,000 tons



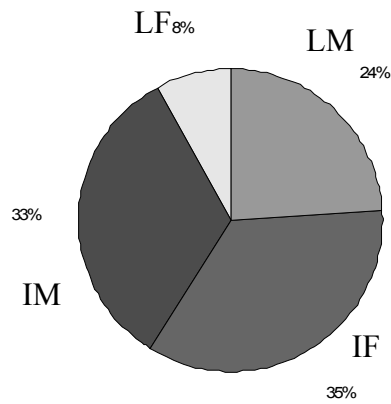
120. The following line graph gives the annual percent profit earned by a company during the period 1995-2000. Study the line graph, then during which of the following years was ratio of income to expenditure minimum.
- a) 1996

- b) 1997
- c) 1998
- d) 1999



121. The following pie chart shows the percentage of literate and illiterate - males and females in a city. What is the difference between the number of Literate males and literate females, if total number of males and females is 2000?

- a) 750
- b) 540
- c) 480
- d) 500



122. A person X has four notes of rupee 1, 2, 5 and 10 denomination. The number of different sums of money she can form from them is
- 16
  - 15
  - 12
  - 8
123. A small factory with 3 machines has to stamp out a number of can lids. The first machine can do the job in 3 days, the second machine can do it in 4 days, and the third machine can do it in 6 days. In how many days will the factory do the job using all the three machines?
- $1/3$
  - $5/3$
  - $4/3$
  - 3
124. Statement : Some pens are pencils. Some pencils are papers  
 Conclusion : i) all papers are pens  
 ii) Some pencils are pens  
 Which of the following is applicable
- only i
  - only ii
  - i and ii
  - neither i nor ii
125. Statement: All cycles are cars. Some cycles are not bullock carts.  
 Conclusion i) Some cars are bullock carts  
 ii) No bullock cart is car  
 taking both the statement as true, which of the conclusion is logical?
- only i
  - only ii
  - Neither i nor ii
  - i and ii both
126. Statement : some boys are girls  
 Some girls are players  
 No player is beautiful  
 Conclusion :



I Some girls are not beautiful

II No girl is beautiful

III some girls are beautiful

IV Some boys are beautiful

Taking statements as true, which of the conclusion is logical?

a) only I and III

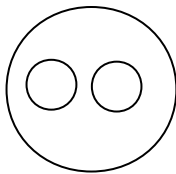
b) only II

c) only I and II

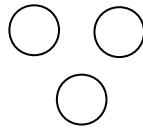
d) None of these

127. There is group of 3 items, day, month, year shown in the following diagrams.

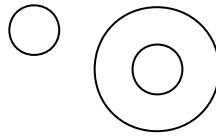
Choose the correct diagram which shows the correct relationship among these items.



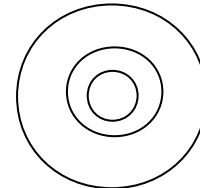
a)



b)

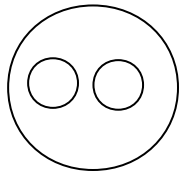


c)

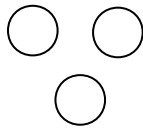


d)

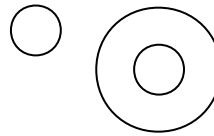
128. Which of the following diagrams shows a relationship between forest, wood and animal.



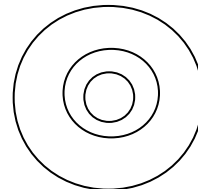
a)



b)



c)



d)

129. i) A, B, C, D and E reside in a five storey building

ii) B and E do not reside on the ground floor

iii) D resides one storey above A and one storey below C

iv) E does not reside on the top floor

How many of them do reside above C?

a) 3

b) 2

c) 4

d) 1

130. What is the angle between hour and minute needle at 3.35?

- a)  $107 \frac{1}{2}^0$   
 b)  $120^0$   
 c)  $102 \frac{1}{2}^0$   
 d) none of these
131. How many words can be constructed from the all the letters of work “ EQUATION” when in every word each letter is used once?
- a) 10080      b) 20160      c) 40320      d) None of these
132. There is a committee of two persons from 4 males and 2 females what is the probability that one of them is female?
- a)  $\frac{1}{3}$       b)  $\frac{1}{4}$       c)  $\frac{7}{15}$       d)  $\frac{8}{15}$
133. The diameters of two circular coins are in the ratio of 1:3. The smaller coin is made to roll around the bigger coin till it returns to the position from where the process of rolling started. How many times the smaller coin rolled around the bigger coin?
- a) 9      b) 6      c) 3      d) 1.5
134. Consider the following statements:
1. Every individual in the population is equally susceptible host for swine Flu.
  2. Antibiotics have no role in the primary treatment of Swine Flu.
  3. To prevent the future spread of Swine Flu all pigs must be culled.
- Which of the statement given above is /are correct?
- a) a) 1 and 2 only    b) 2 only    c) 2 and 3 only    d) 1,2 and 3
135. 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 that group ?
- a) PRT  
 b) QOM  
 c) CEG  
 d) UWY
136. If X is coded as 7; P is coded as 9; Z is coded as 6; M is coded as 5; L is coded as 3 and D is coded as 2, then what will be the coded form of PLDXMZ ?

- a) 932756
- b) 923756
- c) 952736
- d) 957526

137. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

**Statement :**

Some papers are pencils

All pencils are lions

**Conclusions:**

- i) All lions are pencils
  - ii) Some lions are pencils
  - iii) Some lions are papers
  - iv) Some papers are lions
- a) All follow
  - b) Only ii) iii) and iv follow
  - c) Only iii) and iv follow
  - d) Only i),ii) and iii) follow

138. Find the next term in the alphanumerical series.

AIZ, C2W, E6T, G21 Q ?

- a) I 88 N
- b) H 66 O
- c) I 88 O
- d) H 66 N

139. The following letter series has some blanks. Which set of letters when placed consecutively one after another in the blanks shall complete it?

? a bb ? ? b b ? a b b ? a b b ?

- a) a a a a a a
- b) b a b a b a
- c) a b a a b a

d) a a a b b b

Suppose  $\wedge = +$ ,  $* = -$ ,  $\Delta = : \sim = X$ . Question 142 and 143 relate to these new mathematical Operation symbols.

140. The value of the expression  $12 \sim 2 * 16 \wedge 12 \Delta 4$  is

- a) 5
- b) 11
- c) 1
- d) 0

141. Table –I below shows imports ( in thousands of tons ) for three types of steel over a six month period.

Table-I

Month	Coil –steel	Sheet- steel	Scrap –steel	Total
Jan.	30	40	32	102
Feb.	31	37	34	102
March	32	36	31	99
April	34	36	30	100
May	36	34	32	102
June	38	34	31	103
Total	201	217	190	608

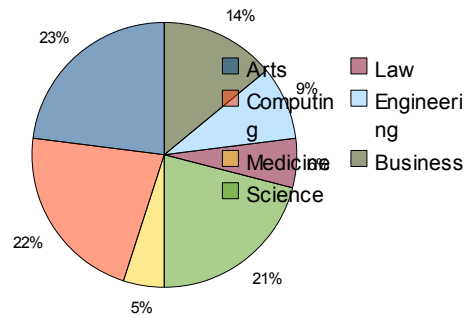
The average cost per ton over a period of 6 months is: Scrap : \$ 175; Sheet \$256; Coil ; \$320. Questions (i)-(v) related to the data given in Table – I above.

- (i) The month in which there is largest decrease in the total imports over previous month is:
  - a) April
  - b) March
  - c) Feb.
  - d) May
  
- (ii) The total value of sheet steel imported over the 6 months period is
  - a) \$ 56750
  - b) \$75300
  - c) \$55552
  - d) \$42370

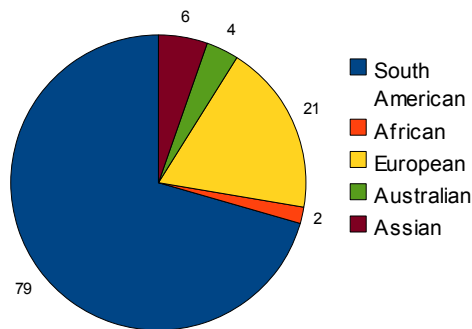
- (iii) The percentage of scrap steel imported in the 6 months period is
- a) 37.5
  - b) 35.5
  - c) 36.1
  - d) 31.2
- (iv) The difference ( in thousands of tons) between coil steel and sheet steel during imports in the first three months of the year is :
- a) 10
  - b) 16
  - c) 20
  - d) 18
- (v) Approximate ratio of sheet steel and coil steel imports in the first three months of the year is
- a) 11:9
  - b) 8:9
  - c) 7:11
  - d) 7:4

142. Following pie charts show the percentage of students in each faculty at North West University and the number of non- US students in the Arts faculty. These percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. There are a total of 1047 students in the Arts faculty. Use this information to encircle the correct option out of the four options given against question numbers (I) to (v).

Students by Faculty



Arts Students (Non-US)



- (i) The percentage of non-US students of the arts faculty is :
- 14%
  - 9%
  - 30%
  - 11%
- (ii) The number of students in the Engineering faculty is:
- 420
  - 410
  - 390
  - 440
- (iii) Total number of students in the University are :
- 4550

- b) 4650
  - c) 4640
  - d) 4450
- (iv) Six percent of Science students are Asian. The number of Asian students studying Science are:
- a) 48
  - b) 66
  - c) 57
  - d) 120
- (v) There are 34 European medical students. This represents the percentage of medicine faculty as :
- a) 14%
  - b) 18%
  - c) 12%
  - d) 15%

143. Table-II below shows the number of people who responded to a survey about their favorite style of music. Use this information to Encircle the correct option out of the four options mentioned against each of the question from (i) to (iv)

Table- II

Favourite Music	Age Group		
	15-20	21-30	31 and above
Classical	6	4	17
Pop	7	5	5
Rock	6	12	14
Jazz	1	4	11
Blues	2	3	15
Hip- Hop	9	3	4
Ambient	2	2	2
Total	33	33	68

- (i) The percentage of respondents under 31, who indicated Blue as their favorite style of Music is
- a) 17.1

- b) 7.6
  - c) 8.3
  - d) 14.1
- (ii) The percentage of respondents aged 21-30 who indicated a favorite style other than Rock music is :
- a) 64%
  - b) 60%
  - c) 36%
  - d) 46%
- (iii) The percentage of the total sample indicated that Jazz is their favourite style of music is :
- a) 6%
  - b) 8%
  - c) 12%
  - d) 22%
- (iv) The percentage of total sample that aged 21-30 is :
- a) 31%
  - b) 23%
  - c) 14%
  - d) 25%

144. In a school there are 200 boys and 300 girls. Among girls 160 are above the age of 14 years. Among boys 60 are below the age of 14 years. The percentage of students below 14 years of age in the school will be :

- a) 60%
- b) 60%
- c) 40%
- d) 35%

145. A boy goes from his home to school on a bicycle at a speed of 10 km per hour and comes back at a speed of 15 km per hour. His average speed in K.M. per hour is:

- a) 12.5



- b) 12
- c) 14.5
- d) 12.25

146. The smallest number among  $\frac{13}{18}$ ,  $\frac{13}{25}$ ,  $\frac{13}{21}$ ,  $\frac{13}{28}$ ,  $\frac{13}{30}$  is:

- a)  $\frac{13}{18}$
- b)  $\frac{13}{21}$
- c)  $\frac{13}{30}$
- d)  $\frac{13}{25}$

147. Mr. A completes  $\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)$  th of a work in one day whereas Mr. B completes  $\left(\frac{1}{30}\right)$  th of the same work in one day, if both of them work together than the number of day they will take to finish this work are:

- a) 15
- b) 25
- c) 18
- d) 12

148. A geographic area with an altitude of 400 meters has following characteristics

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Average maximum temp $^{\circ}\text{C}$	31	31	31	31	20	30	29	28	29	29	30	31
Average minimum $^{\circ}\text{C}$	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20
Rainfall (mm)	51	85	188	158	139	121	134	168	185	221	198	86

If this geographic area were to have a natural forest, which one of the following would it most likely be ?

- a) Moist temperate coniferous forest.
- b) Montane subtropical forest .
- c) Tropical rain forest
- d) Tropical rain forest.

149. The difference between the simple interest received from two banks on Rs. 500 for two years is Rs. 2.50. What is the difference between their rates?

- a) 0.25%

- b) 0.5%
- c) 1 %
- d) 2.5 %

150. If  $n^3$  odd, which of the following statement (s) is true?

- A.  $n$  is odd
  - B.  $n^2$  is odd
  - C.  $n^2$  is even
- a) A alone
  - b) B and C
  - c) C alone
  - d) A and B

151. A cuboid has six sides of different colours. The red side is opposite to black. The blue side is adjacent to white. The brown side is adjacent to blue. The red side is face down. Which one of the following would be the opposite to brown?

- a) Red
- b) Black
- c) White
- d) Blue

152. Two trains leave New Delhi at the same time. One travels north at 60 kmph and the other travels south at 40 kmph. After how many hours will the trains be 150 km apart.?

- a)  $\frac{3}{2}$
- b)  $\frac{4}{3}$
- c)  $\frac{3}{4}$
- d)  $\frac{15}{2}$