

[MANAGEMENT]

when he was born?

(1) 15 years	(2) 14 years
(3) 7 years	(4) 19 years

16. In a party everyone gave a gift to everyone else. Three persons had brought five gifts each that were alike, besides other gifts. If the total number of gifts exchanged in the party was 15 more than 185, how many persons were there in the party?

(1) 20	(2) 15
(3) 10	(4) 25

17. After a get-together every person present shakes the hand of every other person. If there were 105 hands-shakes in all, how many persons were present in the party?

(1) 15	(2) 14
(3) 13	(4) 16

18. Four friends were playing a game of cards sitting in a circle. Shankar was right to Ram and Gopal was left to Arvind. Which one of the following pairs were partners?

(1) Ram and Shankar
(2) Gopal and Shankar
(3) Ram and Arvind
(4) Gopal and Ram

19. Four girls (G1, G2, G3, G4) and three boys (B1, B2, B3) are to sit for a dinner such that no two boys should sit together nor two girls. If they are successively sitting, what is the position of B2 and G3?

(1) 5th and 6th	(2) 4th and 5th
(3) 3rd and 4th	(4) 2nd and 3rd

20. There are 30 plants of Chiku, Guava, Sitaful and Mango in a row. There is one pair of Mango plants after Chiku and Guava and Mango plants are followed by one Chiku and one Sitaful plant and so on. If the row begins with a plant of Chiku, then which of the following will be the last in the row?

(1) Guava	(2) Mango
(3) Chiku	(4) Sitaful

21. The angles of elevation of the top of a tower, from the top and the foot of a pole of height 10 m are 30° and 60° respectively. The height of the tower is:

(1) 20 m	(2) 15 m
(3) 10 m	(4) None of these

22. A person standing on the bank of a river finds that the angle of elevation of the top of a tower on the opposite bank is 45° . Then which of the following statements is correct?

(1) Breadth of the river is half of the height of the tower.
(2) Breadth of the river and the height of the tower are the same.
(3) Breadth of the river is twice the height of the tower.
(4) None of these

23. A person standing on the bank of a river observes that the angle of elevation of the top of a tree on the opposite bank of the river is 60° and then he retires 40 metres away from the tree the angle of elevation becomes 30° . The breadth of the river is:

(1) 20 m	(2) 30 m
(3) 40 m	(4) 60 m

24. A class consists of 100 students, 25 of them are girls and 75 boys; 20 of them are rich and remaining poor; 40 of them are fair complexioned. The probability of selecting a fair complexioned rich

girl is:

(1) 0.05	(2) 0.04
(3) 0.02	(4) 0.08

25. A box contains 5 brown and 4 white socks. A man takes out two socks. The probability that they are of the same colour is:

(1) $\frac{5}{18}$	(2) $\frac{1}{6}$
(3) $\frac{5}{108}$	(4) $\frac{4}{9}$

26. India plays two matches each with West Indies and Australia. In any match the probabilities of India getting points 0, 1, 2 are 0.45, 0.05 and 0.50 respectively. Assuming that outcomes are independent, the probability of India getting at least 7 points is:

(1) 0.0624	(2) 0.06875
(3) 0.8750	(4) 0.0250

27. Out of 13 applications for a job, there are 5 women and 8 men. It is desired to select 2 persons for the job. The probability that at least one of the selected persons will be a woman is:

(1) $\frac{5}{13}$	(2) $\frac{14}{39}$
(3) $\frac{25}{39}$	(4) $\frac{10}{13}$

28. At the college entrance examination each candidate is admitted or rejected according to whether he has passed or failed the tests. Of the candidates who are really capable, 80% pass the tests and of the incapable, 25% pass the test. Given that 40% of the candidates are really capable, then the proportion of capable college students is about:

(1) 73%	(2) 70%
(3) 68%	(4) 75%

29. In an examination, there were 2000 candidates, out of which 900 candidates were boys and rest were girls. If 32% of the boys and 38% of the girls passed, then the total percentage of failed candidates is:

(1) 68.5%	(2) 64.7%
(3) 35.3%	(4) 70%

30. From the salary of an officer, 10% is deducted as house rent, 15% of the rest he spends on children's education and 10% of the balance, he spends on clothes. After this expenditure he is left with Rs 1377. His salary is:

(1) Rs 2100	(2) Rs 2040
(3) Rs 2000	(4) Rs 2200

31. If the price of gold increases by 30%, find by how much the quantity of ornaments must be reduced so that the expenditure may remain the same as before?

(1) 30%	(2) $23\frac{1}{13}\%$
(3) $27\frac{2}{13}\%$	(4) 19%

32. A monthly return railway ticket costs 25 per cent more than a single ticket. A week's extension can be had for the former by paying 5 per cent of the monthly ticket's cost. If the money paid for the monthly ticket (with extension) is Rs 84, the price of the single ticket is:

conditions, have been better. He is a strong favourite among local sportswriters to win the meet, and his coach Prabhu Dayal predicts that he will win in record time. Speed Swimming Gear, in the hope of capitalising on his upcoming victory, has persuaded Roy to be photographed with their goggles, which he always wears in competition.

Outcome : Roy clocks his worst time ever and finishes fourth.

49. The Speed Swimming Gear company was confident that Roy would win the race.

50. Roy's coach had cautioned him not to expect to do as well as he had in past races.

51. After the race, several swimmers complained about the high chlorine content of the water in the pool.

52. It was revealed after the race that the national swimming meet was fixed.

Directions (Qs. 53-56): Each question has a statement followed by two assumptions/conclusions. Find the implicit assumption(s)/conclusion(s).

Statement:

53. A good system of education in a country is the flower of economic development; it is also its seed.

Assumptions:

- I. Economic development leads to educational development in a country.
- II. Educational development leads to economic development in a country.

(1) Both I and II are implicit
 (2) Only II is implicit
 (3) Only I is implicit
 (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

Statement:

54. There is one thing as important as studying; and that is how much is understood.

Assumptions:

- I. Studying and understanding go hand in hand.
- II. Understanding is as important as studying.

(1) Both I and II are implicit
 (2) Only II is implicit
 (3) Only I is implicit
 (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

Statement:

55. All birds are dogs and some dogs are cats.

Conclusions:

- I. Some cats are not dogs.
- II. All dogs are not birds.

(1) Both I and II are implicit
 (2) Only II is implicit
 (3) Only I is implicit
 (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

Statement:

56. There are many Indians who are honest. Mohan is an Indian.

Conclusions:

- I. Mohan is honest.
- II. Mohan is not honest.

(1) Both I and II are implicit
 (2) Only II is implicit
 (3) Only I is implicit
 (4) Neither I nor II is implicit

Directions (Qs. 57-60): Attempt these questions based on the information given against each.

57. In order to qualify in an examination having 6 subjects, a student has to get at least 50% and above marks separately in any 4 subjects and 36% and above in each of the 6 subjects.

If a total of 25% candidates have qualified in the examination, then which of the following is definitely true?

- (1) 50% of the students got 50% and above in 4 subjects but only half of them could get 35% and above in all the subjects.
- (2) 75% of the students could not get at least 35% marks in all the 6 subjects taken together.
- (3) 25% of the students have secured 50% and above in all the 6 subjects.
- (4) Only 25% of the students could get at least 35% and above marks in each of the subjects.

58. Cases of food poisoning have been reported from village X. After a dinner party arranged for 100 people, 68 were admitted to the hospital, and 3 were reported to be out of danger. The food, which was cooked and stored in an open space for almost 12 hours, was served after reheating. Investigation is going on—a news report.

Which of the following can be hypothesised from the above information?

- (1) Cases of food poisoning need to be handled carefully.
- (2) Stale food is likely to be the cause of food poisoning.
- (3) Late-night dinner parties for a large number of people result in food poisoning.
- (4) Cases of food poisoning are not reported in urban dinner parties.

59. If you want a hassle-free holiday package for city M, then join only our tour. Hurry up; only a few seats available—an advertisement of XYZ Tourist Company.

If the above statement is true then which of the following has been assumed while making the statement?

- (1) No seats may be available with other tour operators for city M.
- (2) Nowadays people have a lot of money to spend on their comforts.
- (3) Travel packages offered by other tour operators are neither cheap nor comfortable.
- (4) Many people desire convenience and comfort while going for a holiday.

60. The State Government's agency 'Housewell' has constructed 500 flats for the middle class but inspite of a shortage of houses, it has not even received 100 applications.

Which of the following, if true, could explain this?

- (1) A private builder's scheme which has come up on the adjacent plot is overbooked inspite of higher cost and 100% advance payment.
- (2) The flats are not accessible either by bus or by train.
- (3) The quality of construction of 'Housewell' is

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reported to be very poor.

(4) The cost and conditions of payment are quite demanding and are slightly higher than the usual government housing schemes.

61. What is 'Super 301'?

(1) A French news channel
(2) An American trade law
(3) A British anti-aircraft missile.
(4) None of these

62. Who finally approves the draft five-year plans?

(1) President
(2) Planning Commission
(3) Prime Minister
(4) National Development Council

63. Which is India's largest Private Sector Bank?

(1) UTI (2) ICICI (3) HDFC (4) IDBI

64. According to the UNCTAD report, India has acquired the _____ place in the world, for receiving the largest FDI in 2006.

(1) Fourth (2) Third (3) Second (4) Fifth

65. For attaining 9% growth rate during 11th Plan, investment level has been estimated to be:

(1) 30% of GDP (2) 25% of GDP
(3) 20% of GDP (4) 35% of GDP

66. Central Government has declared 2007 as:

(1) Water year
(2) Sanitation year
(3) Poverty Alleviation year
(4) None of these

67. 'Aero India 2007' was organised during February 2007 at:

(1) Kolkata (2) New Delhi
(3) Mumbai (4) Bangalore

68. 2007 is being celebrated as 'Friendship year' between India and:

(1) Nepal (2) China (3) Japan (4) Russia

69. RBI holds _____ equity in National Housing Bank:

(1) 75% (2) 60% (3) 50% (4) 100%

70. The National Stock Exchange functions from:

(1) New Delhi (2) Kolkata
(3) Mumbai (4) Chennai

71. What is the purpose of the India Brand Equity Fund?

(1) To organise trade fairs
(2) To promote in-bound tourism
(3) To make 'Made in India' a label of quality
(4) To provide venture capital to IT sector

72. On the basis of the size and composition of external debt, World Bank has classified India as a:

(1) heavily indebted country
(2) moderately indebted country
(3) less indebted country
(4) severely indebted country

73. The Planning Commission of India is:

(1) a constitutional body
(2) an advisory body
(3) a statutory body
(4) an independent and autonomous body

74. What is the percentage of India's population to the World population?

(1) 26 per cent (2) 16 per cent
(3) 6 per cent (4) 36 per cent

75. The novel which is *not* the work of Orhan Pamuk, the 2006 Nobel laureate in Literature is:

(1) Kar (Snow)
(2) Istanbul Memories
(3) Kara Kitap (The Black Book)
(4) Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard

76. The Chairman of the National Development Council (NDC) is the:

(1) Minister of Information Technology
(2) Finance Minister
(3) Prime Minister
(4) Speaker of Lok Sabha

77. The three core values of the Commonwealth Games movement are:

(1) Equality, Brotherhood and Unity
(2) Humanity, Equality and Destiny
(3) Humanity, Equality and Brotherhood
(4) Unity, Humanity and Equality

78. Internet was developed upon which among the following operating systems?

(1) LINUX (2) UNIX
(3) Windows 98 (4) Sun Solaris

79. Which among the following matches is *incorrect*?

(1) World Health Organisation (WHO) —Washington
(2) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) —Rome
(3) International Telecommunication Union (ITU) —Geneva
(4) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) —New York

80. The Secretary General of United Nations is:

(1) Ban Ki-Moon (2) Kofi Annan
(3) Boutros Boutros Ghali (4) None of these

Directions (Qs. 81-100): Answer these questions based on the passage.

Passage I

The Indian steel industry, in line with global trends, is at crossroads, witnessing a resurgent phase of modernization, expansion a consolidation, mainly through mergers and acquisitions. A sector that was moribund just about five years ago because of a worldwide slump in steel prices, the industry has turned the corner and has in fact been vibrant over the past two years. Domestic steel companies, both public and private, are surging ahead on the strength of an unprecedented buoyancy in the economy and the resultant boom in real estate and various infrastructure sectors such as roads and highways, ports and airports. The official figures speak for themselves. Powered by an increased demand for steel from neighbouring China, which has been clocking a 15 per cent sectoral growth annually on account of construction projects in preparation for the Olympics, the steel industry in India has grown by about 10 per cent in the past two years, compared with the global growth rate of about 6 per cent a year. The country's production of crude steel in 2005-06 stood at 42.1 million tonnes, reflecting an increase of 7.1 per cent over the previous fiscal. On the other hand, the consumption of steel during the year was pegged at 41.43 million tonnes, a massive

growth of 13.88 per cent when compared with the 2004-05 figures. Likewise, the production of sponge iron also increased sharply by 25 per cent, from about 10.3 million tonnes in 2004-05 to 12.9 million tonnes in 2005-06. Currently, India is the largest sponge iron producer in the world and ranks seventh among steel-producing countries. The growth in domestic steel consumption is, by and large, in keeping with the International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI) forecast of a 10 per cent increase in steel use in 2006. While the IISI has projected the global demand for steel to grow by 4.9 per cent in the medium term up to 2010, it has pegged its forecast for the 2010-15 period at 4.2 per cent annually for the entire world. The IISI says India will lead the consumption growth story with an annual demand of 7.7 per cent, followed by China with 6.2 per cent. More heartening is the indication that the exciting phase in the domestic steel industry is expected to continue for the next five to seven years at the least, in terms of both consumption and production. Already, the growth in steel consumption, as projected by the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government in the National Steel Policy (NSP) formulated in 2005, stands exceeded by a huge margin. The NSP had conservatively estimated the country's steel production to grow by 7.3 per cent, with an annual consumption growth of 6.9 per cent. Considering that the past two years have already witnessed a demand growth of over 10 per cent, the government expects the healthy trend to continue during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-12), provided an annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 9 per cent is achieved during the period as projected by the Planning Commission. Clearly, for primary steel producers, India is the place to be in as it has the greatest growth potential. Coupled with this are two other major factors. One, India is bestowed with the largest reserves of high quality iron ore in the world. Secondly, the annual per capita consumption of steel in the country is still one of the lowest in the world, at 35 kilograms against the global benchmark of 250-400 kg. In effect, the growth story in India is here to stay for quite a few decades in view of the sheer disparity in consumption levels. Not surprising, then, that when the three ore-rich States—Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh—threw open their doors, steel-makers of all hues jumped into the fray to sign memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with more than one State government. In all, more than 116 MoUs have already been inked, pledging a total investment of a whopping Rs 3,57,344 crores in the coming years. If all the pledges materialize, the country's installed steel production capacity will surge to anywhere between 150 million and 180 million tonnes by 2014-15, compared with the conservative NSP target of 110 million tonnes by 2019-20. Orissa signed 43 MoUs to hike its production capacity to 58.04 million tonnes. Not to be left behind, Chhattisgarh entered into 42 MoUs to augment its steel capacity to 19.32 million tonnes, while Jharkhand signed 31 MoUs to increase its capacity to 68.67 million tonnes. The extensive availability of rich iron ore—the basic raw material for steel-making—in the three States has attracted big global names too who, at the outset, made it clear that they would require captive iron ore mines to feed their Greenfield steel projects. Initially, it was

the home-grown Tata Steel that signed an MoU with the Orissa government, in November 2004 for setting up a six-million-tonne plant at an estimated cost of Rs 15,400 crores after the government made a commitment that its ore requirement of 250 million tonnes for a period of 25 years would be met. By the time Pohang Iron and Steel Company (POSCO), the South Korean major and the 3rd largest global steel producer, approached the Orissa government, the terms turned out to be far sweeter. Under the MoU signed in June 2005, POSCO plans to set up a 12-million-tonne plant at Paradeep, with an investment of Rs 51,000 crores. The initial proposal was for a 10-million-tonne plant. But there is a catch here. The government has committed itself not only to provide 600 million tonnes of ore on a captive basis for a period of 30 years but also allowing POSCO to export the quality domestic ore for use in its steel plants in Korea. It has demanded the raw material from mines in Sundergarh and Keonjhar districts. Lakshmi N. Mittal, the non-resident Indian (NRI) tycoon and the world's biggest steel-maker following the merger of Mittal Steels with the Luxembourg-based Arcelor in June last year, did still better. He put Jharkhand and Orissa in competition by proposing a steel venture in either State, depending upon the terms and incentives and the swiftness in approvals. Jharkhand lost out—owing to litigation over its Chiraia ore mines and for other reasons—to Orissa, which signed an MoU with Mittal-Arcelor in December last year for a 12-million-tonne steel plant at Keonjhar.

The State-owned Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) also undertook a major exercise to retain its position as the leading integrated steel producer in the country. The steel behemoth announced its "Corporate Plan-2012", envisaging an outlay of Rs 36,000 crores to upgrade its plants and modernize its operations. Under the plan, expansion programmes are under way in various SAIL units to enhance the total production capacity to 22.9 million tonnes of hot metal from the present 12.5 million tonnes by 2011-12. Late last year, following the merger of IISCO with SAIL, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh laid the foundation stone of the modernization and expansion of ISP (IISCO Steel Plant) with an investment of Rs 9,592 crores. Mergers of a few more State-owned units with SAIL are on the cards with a view to consolidating public sector share in the steel market. The other public sector steel enterprise, *Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)*, is already in the process of implementing an ambitious expansion programme for increasing its liquid steel capacity from the current three million tonnes to 6.3 million tonnes at an estimated cost of Rs 8,692 crores. Launched on May 20, 2006, the project is scheduled for completion by 2008-09. Needless to say, the demand for iron ore has surged in view of the long-term supply commitments being given by the State governments at a time when the international market prices for the raw material are at a high.

This sparked off a debate among domestic steel-makers on whether liberal ore exports should be permitted, as in the past, or the ore should be conserved to the extent possible in view of the projected demand for steel. The government set up a committee under the Planning Commission, headed

by Anwarul Hoda, to recommend changes in the National Mineral Policy. The existing policy permits free exports of iron ore with a ferrous content of less than 64 per cent. For export of high-grade ore with higher ferrous content, a licence is required and is currently canalized through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC). The Honda Committee recommended free exports of iron ore with a ferrous content of less than 65 per cent but advocate discontinuation of the existing regime of canalization and export licensing for the high-grade ore. Instead, the panel suggested free exports of quality ore lumps with ferrous content of more than 65 per cent on payment of an export duty.

81. According to the passage, the steel industry in India has grown by ____ in the past two years and India ranks ____ among steel producing countries.

(1) 12%, sixth	(2) 10%, seventh
(3) 8%, first	(4) 6%, eighth

82. ____ per cent is the projected global demand for steel to grow in the medium term up to 2010.

(1) 6.9	(2) 5.9
(3) 4.9	(4) 3.9

83. According to the International Iron and Steel Institute, India will lead the consumption growth with an annual demand of ____ per cent, followed by China with ____ per cent.

(1) 6.2, 5.7	(2) 8.7, 6.7
(3) 5.2, 3.2	(4) 7.7, 6.2

84. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- (1) The licence for export of high-grade iron ore is being canalized through MMTC.
- (2) With the merger of Mittal Steels with Arcelor, L.N. Mittal is the world's biggest steel-maker.
- (3) A South Korean company is the world's third largest steel producer.
- (4) As per Corporate Plan-2012 of Steel Authority of India Limited, the total production capacity will be enhanced to 12.5 million tonnes by 2011-12.

Passage II

P. Chidambaram might have rubbed Corporate India the wrong way by putting the big-bang reforms on the backburner, but he has definitely tried to buy peace with the *aam aadmi* by increasing investment in big ticket projects like *Bharat Nirman* and National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREG). While the outlay for *Bharat Nirman* has been hiked by 31.6%, allocations for the education sector and health and family welfare schemes have gone up by 34.2% and by 21.9%, respectively. Chidambaram also surprised many by increasing the education cess to 3%, from 2%, to fund secondary and higher education. The government also proposed to increase funding for the mid-day meal scheme from the primary level to the upper primary classes in 3,427 educationally backward blocks. However, it has pruned allocation for the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA)—a scheme started by NDA government. To arrest the drop-out ratio after eighth standard, a means-cum-merit scholarship scheme covering one lakh students has been announced. The first year of the

Eleventh Plan period will also see the appointment of two lakh teachers and construction of five lakh classrooms.

As the saying goes, well begun is half done. But how many of these noble intentions will translate into actions? There are many unanswered questions. One, are the increased outlays enough to achieve the social goals enumerated in the UPA government's common minimum programme (CMP)? Two, is the greater allocation to the flagship programmes in proportion to the GDP growth? And more importantly, will the increased allocation also fix the lacuna in the delivery mechanism? The CMP, for instance, has set a 6% target for education spend (as a proportion of the GDP). However, the spend has hardly touched the halfway mark as the coalition government moves closer to the end of its tenure. The education cess has also been swelling the general pool without any firm commitment from the government on incremental spending to meet specific objectives. Experts also question the success of the *Bharat Nirman* project touted as "the cornerstone of the UPA government's policies" to fight rural poverty. The IDFC, for instance, raises doubts about the sustainability of the project in its India Infrastructure Report 2007. According to Prof Jean Dreze, one of the architects of the NREG and member of the Central Employment Guarantee Council, the two big disappointments in the Budgets are the allocations for Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and the Rural Employment Scheme.

"Both a virtually unchanged as a proportion of GDP. If anything, they have declined", points out Dreze. The universalisation of ICDS, one of the core commitments of the CMP, assumes importance from another angle. The Supreme Court in a December 2006 directive called for the doubling of operational *anganwadis* by 2008 and wanted the government to ensure that all ICDS services are extended to all children under six. "This cannot be done without increasing financial allocations. The absence of any such increase in the Budget is an alarming indication of lack of political commitment to this programme. It is also, in effect, a violation of the court's order", he says.

In the case of Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes, it was estimated by the now defunct National Advisory Council (NAC) that at least around Rs 20,000 crore would be required for the fair implementation of the NREG Act in the country's 200 poorest districts. However, only Rs 6,000 crores have been spent as of January 2007 and the implementation is also tardy in many States, says Dreze. "The need of the hour is not only to expand the number of districts covered by NREGA, but also raise expenditure levels much closer to the NAC projections. Instead of this, the government proposes to extend NREGA to 330 districts without any increase in expenditure. This is another sobering indication of lack of commitment to flagship programmes and to the rural poor", says Dreze. TV Mohandas Pai, Director and HR Chief, Infosys, says that the government, instead of so many incremental steps, should have undertaken certain path-breaking initiatives in irrigation and health insurance for the poor. "The government should think of revolutionary steps to catapult the economy into a much higher orbit. For

instance, the subsidies for food, fertilizers, kerosene and LPG, which account for about Rs 75,000 crore, can be done away with, and instead, a direct income transfer of Rs 1,000 each, to say 10 crore below poverty line families, which the government has already identified, could have been done", he says. This way, at one stroke, nearly 50 crore people (assuming five people in a family) will get a kind of social security, Pai argues.

While it is debatable whether the government would go in for such innovative methods to address social inequalities, a reality check would be in order. Otherwise, the ghost of India Shining would come back to haunt the UPA government as well.

85. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- (1) The implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has not been fair.
- (2) The mid-day meal scheme has been proposed to be extended to upper primary classes in certain educationally backward blocks.
- (3) During the period 2007-08, it is planned to construct five lakh classrooms.
- (4) None of these.

86. Which one of the following statement(s) is/are true?

- (1) The education cess has also been swelling the general pool without any firm commitment from the government on incremental spending to meet specific objectives.
- (2) The outlay for *Bharat Nirman* has been hiked by 31.6%
- (3) The CMP has set a 6% target for education spend.
- (4) All are true.

87. Experts question the success of the *Bharat Nirman* project touted as the cornerstone of the UPA government's policies to:

- (1) develop rural employment scheme.
- (2) integrate child development
- (3) develop rural areas.
- (4) fight rural poverty.

88. In the case of Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes, it is estimated by the now defunct National Advisory Council (NAC) that at least around _____ crore would be required for the fair implementation of the NREG Act in the country's 200 poorest districts.

(1) Rs 25,000	(2) Rs 20,000
(3) Rs 10,000	(4) Rs 15,000

Passage III

All men by nature, desire to know. An indication of this is the delight we take in our senses: for even apart from their usefulness they are loved for themselves; and above all others, the sense of sight. For not only with a view to action, but even when we are not going to do anything, we prefer seeing (one might say) to everything else. The reason is that this, most of all the senses, makes us know and brings to light many differences between things. By nature, animals are born with the faculty of sensation, and from sensation, memory is produced in some of them, though not in others. And therefore, the former are more intelligent and apt at learning than

those which cannot remember; those which are incapable of hearing sounds are intelligent though they cannot be taught, e.g., the bee and any other race of animals that may be like it; and those which besides memory, have this sense of hearing can be taught. The animals other than man live by appearances and memories, and have but little of connected experience; but the human race lives also by art and reasonings. Now from memory, experience is produced in men; for the several memories of the same things produce finally the capacity for a single experience. And experience seems pretty much like science and art, but really, science and art come to men through experience; for 'experience made art', as Polus says, 'but inexperience luck'. Now art arises, when from many notions gained by experience, one universal judgement about a class of objects is produced. For to have a judgement that when Callias was ill of this disease that did him good, and similarly, in the case of Socrates and in many individual cases, is a matter of experience; but to judge that it has done good to all persons of a certain constitution, marked off in one class, when they were ill of this disease, e.g., to phlegmatic or bilious people when burning with fevers—this is a matter of art.

With a view to action, experience seems in no respect inferior to art, and men of experience succeed even better than those who have theory without experience. (The reason is that experience is knowledge of individuals, art of universals, and actions and productions are all concerned with the individual; for the physician does not cure man, except in an incidental way, but Callias or Socrates or some other called by some such individual name, who happens to be a man. If, then, a man has the theory without the experience, and recognizes the universal but does not know the individual included in this, he will often fail to cure; for it is the individual that is to be cured.) But yet we think that knowledge and understanding belong to art rather than to experience, and we suppose artists to be wiser than men of experience (which implies that wisdom depends in all cases rather on knowledge); and this because the former know the cause, but the latter do not. For men of experience know that the thing is so, but do not know why, while the others know the 'why' and the cause. Hence we think also that the masterworkers in each craft are more honourable and know in a truer sense and are wiser than the manual workers, because they know the causes of the things that are done (we think the manual workers are like certain lifeless things which act indeed, but act without knowing what they do, as fire burns, but while the lifeless things perform each of their functions by a natural tendency, the labourers perform them through habit); thus we view them as being wiser not in virtue of being able to act, but of having the theory for themselves and knowing the causes. And in general, it is a sign of the man who knows and of the man who does not know, that the former can teach, and therefore, we think art more truly knowledge than experience is; for artists can teach, and men of mere experience cannot.

Again, we do not regard any of the senses as Wisdom; yet surely these give the most authoritative knowledge of particulars. But they do not tell us the 'why' of anything e.g., why fire is hot; they only say

that it is hot. At first, he who invented any art whatever, that went beyond the common perceptions of man was naturally admired by men, not only because there was something useful in the inventions, but because he was thought wiser and superior to the rest. But as more arts were invented, and some were directed to the necessities of life, others to re-creation, the inventors of the latter were naturally always regarded as wiser than the inventors of the former, because their branches of knowledge did not aim at utility.

Hence, when all such inventions were already established, the sciences which do not aim at giving pleasure or at the necessities of life were discovered, and first in the places where men first began to have leisure. This is why the mathematical arts were founded in Egypt; for there the priestly caste was allowed to be at leisure. We have said in the Ethics what the difference is between art and science and the other kindred faculties; but the point of our present discussion is this, that all men suppose what is called Wisdom to deal with the first causes and the principles of things; so that, as has been said before, the man of experience is thought to be wiser than the possessors of any sense-perception whatever, the artist wiser than the men of experience. The masterworker than the mechanic, and the theoretical kinds of knowledge to be more of the nature of Wisdom than the productive. Clearly then, wisdom is knowledge about certain principles and causes.

89. What is the relationship between sensation and memory?

- (1) Human beings are intelligent as they can reason, whereas animals do not have the capacity of reasoning.
- (2) Human beings have sensation and memory both.
- (3) All animals have sensation but some animals do not have memory.
- (4) When sensation is remembered, it becomes a memory experience and this leads to connected experience, which in turn gives rise to reasoning.

90. What is the difference between art and experience?

- (1) Art does not give the cause and effect of things, whereas experience gives the cause and effect of things.
- (2) Experience and art give rise to one another and they are complementary and supplementary to each other.
- (3) Art explains the cause of things together with its effects, whereas experience gives us just the effect of things, not the cause.
- (4) Both experience and art are views of a contradictory time and space and this is where the difference between the two lies.

91. Why according to the author, were the mathematical arts founded in Egypt?

- (1) Because the sciences which do not cater to necessities or pleasures develop only after the previous two have been invented and only then, men have time for themselves. So was the case in Egypt where the priestly caste had ample leisure time.
- (2) Because the inventors of luxuries were considered more important than the inventors

of necessities and in Egypt, the kingly and priestly class had developed great standards in luxurious tastes and attitudes.

- (3) Because they were men of experience and had wisdom and knowledge about certain principles and causes.
- (4) Because Egyptians were considered to be connoisseurs of art and crafts and had superior civilization as opposed to the other ancient civilizations.

92. Which of the following can be considered to be the central idea of the passage?

- (1) Art is superior to experience.
- (2) What actually is "Wisdom"?
- (3) "Experience made art, but inexperience luck".
- (4) Knowledge is wisdom.

Passage IV

There are a few instances of diseases that have laid waste, huge tracts of forests throughout India. Caused mainly by pathogens and pests, these diseases are deadly and are capable of wiping out entire forests and plantations, causing immense economic as well as ecological loss.

Meanwhile, forest pathologists and entomologists are grappling with new maladies that are surfacing almost every year. But with meagre resources and just a few experts working on the issue, things are heading virtually towards a cul-de-sac.

Moreover, no assessment has been made so far to quantify the devastation. While large chunks of forests fall prey to maladies, it is also an opportunity for some politicians and timber merchants to cash in on it. Research and documentation on forest disease, particularly on forest pathology, began in India way back in 1929, by pioneering pathologists KD Bagchi and BK Bagchi. Although it has been eight decades since then, not much headway has been made in this direction. The forestry sector today is ailing due to its misplaced priorities, resource crunch, and mismanagement. "Forest management lacks scientific approach", says Surendra Kumar, director of the Himalayan Forest Research Institute (HFRI), Shimla.

The scientific community involved with forest diseases is today a dispirited lot. With only a few stalwarts left in this field, forest disease is a neglected area of research. Moreover, bureaucracy is increasingly taking over the scientific institutions and scientists in most of these institutes are a marginalized group.

To top it all, there are no institutions dedicated to forest diseases. Although the ministry of environment and forests is the facilitator for such research, it is not paying enough attention to promote scientific research of forest diseases. In fact, the government's lackadaisical approach came to the fore with the Sal borer epidemic in Madhya Pradesh in 1998. While forest bureaucracy slept, the beetles merrily continued to wipe out entire tracts of precious Sal forests. Eventually, with no solution in sight, thousands of valuable trees were hacked. There were also allegations that the Sal tragedy was a chance for the timber mafia in the State to cash in on timber through the legal loophole, with the nexus of politicians.

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Today, things haven't changed one bit. India's forest department and research institutes have yet to formulate contingency plans to face any assault of similar dimensions.

Forest diseases are elusive. Although experts claim that they know quite a lot about forest diseases, there are still aspects of the maladies that are not completely understood. Says R.S. Bhandari, entomologist in the Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun, "We know about all the important pests and insects, their life cycles and their development. But there are a few diseases which remain an enigma." According to Jamaluddin, head of the pathology department in the Tropical Forest Research Institute (TERI), Jabalpur, "Due to micro climatic changes, we are discovering new aspects of the same disease every year. Diseases have also increased manifold." Another FRI scientist points out that although forest diseases are increasing, there is no study to estimate the economic and ecological damage caused by these pests and pathogens.

Varying with different geophysical regions and climatic conditions, pathogens and pests are essentially responsible for the tree maladies and their mortality. When the pristine, natural and mixed forests existed, forest diseases acted as a natural control measure to check the proliferation of a particular species that could threaten the balance of the ecosystem. Perhaps, this is why forest diseases paled into insignificance in the past. But today, with shrinking forests and increasing monoculture plantations, any outbreak of disease takes on a virulent form.

To top this, changed climatic and forest patterns and environmental pollution have given rise to newer forms of forest diseases. While trees are forced to take an additional load of human induced environmental changes, the introduction of monoculture has substantially increased the problems. Whatever little we know about forest diseases today comes primarily through mycology, the study of forest pathogens. Mycology explains that the prime pathological reasons for forest disease are fungi, bacteria and viruses. "Among these, fungi play a major role, while the other two are relatively less significant. There are 150 to 200 major pathological infections in central India. Out of these, only five per cent are bacterial. The rest are fungal," says Jamaluddin.

Most of these pathogens stay close to a tree, waiting for a chance to infiltrate. Their entry points are small openings or wounds in the tree. However, invasion is not always easy. Like human beings, trees also have antibodies that fight anything alien. In case of invasion from the trunk of a tree, the sapwood acts as a shield and secretes enzymes to fight pathogens. But when attacked and conquered, there are tell-tale signs in the form of knotty growths of fruit bodies that are extensions of the fungi in the tree.

93. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

- (1) The ministry responsible should take a more serious view towards research in forest diseases.
- (2) There is a likelihood of another forest disease epidemic, similar to the Sal Borer

epidemic, spreading in the country.

(3) There needs to be a more coordinated effort towards dealing with forest diseases in India.

(4) All of these

94. Which of these incidents discourages the government to formulate any kind of concrete plans?

(1) India lacks specialists in this area of forestry.

(2) The government is not able to work in consonance with specialists, like entomologists and pathogenists.

(3) The prevalence of malpractices such as the alleged nexus of politicians with some of the forest officials.

(4) None of these

95. Which of these statements *cannot* be inferred from the passage?

(1) With the variation of different climatic conditions, pests responsible for forest tree degradation, disappear.

(2) There are hardly any committed institutions in India, for the promotion of research in forest diseases in India.

(3) It is possible that the timber mafias could spread their network with help from vested interests in the political and bureaucratic brass.

(4) None of these

96. The discussion on the present condition of forest diseases proves that:

(1) there must be a cooperative endeavour by scientists, government officials, and politicians to weed out the possibilities of forest diseases.

(2) a lot more needs to be done by the government for sustaining the ecological balance.

(3) hitherto, forestry has been a neglected area of research.

(4) None of these

Passage V

For years, the contents of a child's sandbox have confounded some of the nation's top physicists. Sand and other granular materials, such as powders, seeds, nuts, soils, and detergent, behave in ways that seem to undermine natural laws and cost industries ranging from pharmaceuticals to agribusiness and mining, billions of dollars.

Just shaking a can of mixed nuts can show you how problematic granular material can be. The nuts do not 'mix'; they 'unmix' and sort themselves out, with the larger Brazil nuts on top and the smaller peanuts at the bottom. In this activity and others, granular matter's behaviour apparently goes counter to the second law of thermodynamics, which states that entropy, or disorder, tends to increase in any natural system.

Mimicking the mixed-nut conundrum with a jar containing many small beads and one large bead, one group of physicists claimed that vibrations causing the beads to percolate open up small gaps rather than larger ones. Thus, when a Brazil nut becomes slightly airborne, the peanuts rush in underneath and gradually nudge it to the top. Another group of physicists colour coded layers of beads to track their

circulation in a container and achieved a different result. Vibrations, they found, drive the beads in circles up the centre and down the sides of the container. Yet downward currents, similar to convection currents in air or water, are too narrow to accommodate the larger bead, stranding it on top.

On industrial engineer who has studied the problem says that both the 'percolation' and 'convection current' theories can be right, depending upon the material, and that percolation is the major factor with nuts. Given the inability of scientists to come up with a single equation explaining unmixing, you can see why industrial engineers who must manage granular materials go a little, well, 'nuts'! Take pharmaceuticals, for instance. There may be six types of powders with different-sized grains in a single medicine tablet. Mixing them at some speeds might sort them, while mixing at other speeds will make them thoroughly amalgamated. One aspirin company still relies on an experienced employee wearing a latex glove who pinches some powder in the giant mixing drum to see if it 'feels right'.

Granular material at rest can be equally frustrating to physicists and engineers. Take a tall cylinder of sand. Unlike a liquid, in which pressure exerted at the bottom increases in direct proportion to the liquid's height, pressure at the base of the sand cylinder doesn't increase indefinitely. Instead, it reaches a maximum value and stays there. This quality allows sand to trickle at a nearly constant rate through the narrow opening separating the two glass bulbs of an hourglass, thus measuring the passage of time.

Physicists have also found that forces are not distributed evenly throughout granular material. It is this characteristic that may account for the frequent rupturing of silos in which grain is stored. In a silo, for instance, the column's weight is carried from grain to grain along jagged chains. As a result the container's walls carry more of the weight than its base, and the force is significantly larger at some points of contact than at others. Coming up with equations to explain, much less, predict the distribution of these force chains is extremely difficult. Again, using beads, physicists developed a simple theoretical model in which they assume that a given bead transmits the load it bears unequally and randomly onto the three beads on which it rests. While the model agrees well with experimental results, it does not take into account all of the mechanisms of force transmission between grains of sand or wheat.

In the struggle to understand granular materials, sand-studying physicists have at least one thing in their favour. Unlike particle physicists who must secure billions of dollars in government funding for the building of super-colliders in which to accelerate and view infinitesimal particles, they can conduct experiments using such low-cost, low-tech materials as sand, beads, marbles, and seeds. It is hoped that more low-tech experiments and computer simulations will lead to equations that explain the unwieldy stuff and reduce some of the wastage, guesswork, and accidents that occur in the various industries that handle it.

97. The percolation theory of unmixing is best illustrated by which of the following examples?

(1) Contents settling in a bag of potato chips so

that the package appears less full after handling.

- (2) Current of small beads blocking the upward movement of large beads in a shaken container.
- (3) Larger rocks rising to the surface in a garden after a period of frost.
- (4) Large nuts blocking the upward movement of small nuts in a shaken container.

98. In saying that the percolation and convection current theories may both be right, the industrial engineer means that:

- (1) though the theories have different names, they describe same physical mechanism.
- (2) both theories are still unproven, as they have not been tested on a variety of materials.
- (3) neither theory is supported by an adequate mathematical basis.
- (4) the mechanism causing unmixing varies depending upon the type of granular material.

99. Which of the following appears to be the best solution for combating the 'unmixing' problem faced by pharmaceutical manufacturers that must prepare large quantities of powders?

- (1) To mix all the powders together at the same speed.
- (2) To craft powders in which every grain weighs the same amount.
- (3) To craft powders so that all the grains have similar sizes and shapes.
- (4) To hire engineers who have years of experience in powder mixing.

100. The passage implies that if the top bulb of an hourglass were filled with water instead of sand, the pressure pushing the water through the opening would:

- (1) remain constant as water trickles through the opening.
- (2) decrease as water trickles through the opening.
- (3) increase as water trickles through the opening.
- (4) be directed at the walls of the container rather than the base.

101. 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, Rs 1325 were collected from the passengers travelling between these stations, then what was the amount collected from the II class passengers?

102. A and B enter into a partnership with Rs 50,000 and Rs 60,000 respectively. C joins them after x months contributing Rs 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 .

103. Rahul started a business with a capital of Rs 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

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much did Sanjay invest in the business?

(1) Rs 16,000 (2) Rs 17,500
 (3) Rs 18,000 (4) Rs 16,500

104. A manufacturer of a certain item can sell all he can produce at the selling price of Rs 60 each. It costs him Rs 40 in materials and labour to produce each item and he has overhead expenses of Rs 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 Rs 1000 per week is:

(1) 250 (2) 300
 (3) 400 (4) 200

105. If the selling price of a product is increased by Rs 362, then the business would make a profit of 17% instead of a loss of 19%. What is the cost price of the product?

(1) Rs 540 (2) Rs 450
 (3) Rs 360 (4) Rs 600

106. Two men undertake to do a piece of work for Rs 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?

(1) Rs 600, Rs 550, Rs 250
 (2) Rs 600, Rs 525, Rs 275
 (3) Rs 600, Rs 500, Rs 300
 (4) Rs 500, Rs 525, Rs 375

107. Two men undertake to do a piece of work for Rs 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?

(1) Rs 75 (2) Rs 225
 (3) Rs 300 (4) Rs 100

108. 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?

(1) $72\frac{1}{2}$ days (2) $84\frac{3}{4}$ days
 (3) $76\frac{2}{3}$ days (4) 70 days

109. 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?

(1) 8 min and 34 sec (2) 9 min and 32 sec
 (3) 7 min (4) 6 min

110. 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?

(1) 12 minutes (2) 10 minutes
 (3) 8 minutes (4) 16 minutes

111. 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?

(1) 1800 litres (2) 1500 litres

(3) 1200 litres (4) 2400 litres

112. 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?

(1) 12 (2) 10
 (3) 9 (4) 20

113. Rampur is 100 km from Sitapur. At 3 p.m. Bharat Express leaves Rampur for Sitapur and travels at a constant speed of 30 kmph. 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?

(1) Both are equidistant (2) Laxman Mail
 (3) Bharat Express (4) None of these

114. 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?

(1) 9 hrs (2) $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs
 (3) $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs (4) 7 hrs

115. How many kg of tea worth Rs 25 per kg must be blended with 30 kg of tea worth Rs 30 per kg so that by selling the blended variety at Rs 30 per kg there should be a gain of 10%?

(1) 32 kg (2) 40 kg
 (3) 36 kg (4) 42 kg

116. How many kg of sugar costing Rs 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?

(1) 350 kg (2) 300 kg
 (3) 250 kg (4) 325 kg

117. The average monthly salary of employees, consisting of officers and workers of an organisation is Rs 3000. The average salary of an officer is Rs 10,000 while that of a worker is Rs 2,000 per month. If there are total 400 employees in the organisation, find the number of officers and workers separately.

(1) 50, 350 (2) 350, 450
 (3) 50, 275 (4) 325, 350

118. 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?

(1) 165 km (2) 145 km
 (3) 205 km (4) 185 km

119. 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?

(1) $2\frac{2}{3}$ kg (2) 15 kg
 (3) 3 kg (4) $14\frac{1}{3}$ kg

120. 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?

(1) 22 km/hr (2) 40 km/hr
 (3) 33 km/hr (4) 35 km/hr

Directions (Qs. 121-124): Each of the questions below is followed by two statements, labelled (A) and (B). Decide whether the data given in the statements is sufficient for answering the question.

Mark answer as:

- (1) if both statements (A) and (B) together are sufficient to answer the question asked, but neither statement alone is sufficient.
- (2) if statement (B) alone is sufficient but statement (A) alone is not sufficient to answer the question asked.
- (3) if statement (A) alone is sufficient but statement (B) alone is not sufficient to answer the question asked.
- (4) if each statement is sufficient by itself to answer the question asked.

121. How much did the salesman earn from the sale of 3 cars?

- (A) Each car sold for Rs 3,40,000
- (B) He received a 2% commission on each sale.

122. What does WXY equal?

- (A) $W = X + Y$
- (B) $WXYZ = 6Z$

123. Which number is greatest, C, D or E?

- (A) $2D > 2E > 2C$
- (B) $C + 2 = D = E$

124. If Sanjay can paint a house in 15 hours working alone, how long will it take to paint the house if Mohit helps him?

- (A) Mohit can paint the house in 20 hours working alone.
- (B) Working together with Sanjay, Mohit does 3/7 of the total work.

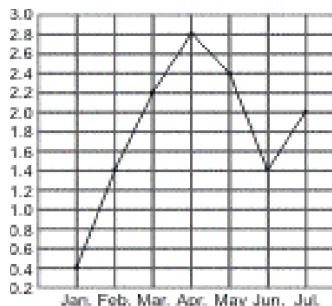
Directions (Qs. 125-128): In each of these questions two quantities are given, one in column A and one in column B. Compare the two quantities.

Mark answer as:

- (1) if the two quantities are equal
- (2) if the quantity in column B is greater
- (3) if the quantity in column A is greater
- (4) if the relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

	Given Information	Column A	Column B
125.	$x = -2$	$3x^2 + 2x - 1$	$x^3 + 2x^2 + 1$
126.	$\frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{c}{c+d}$	cb	ad
127.	An audio cassette priced at Rs 47.25 includes a 5% mark-up.	Rs 44.89	The original price before mark-up
128.	25% of the 300 girls in our school wear spectacles	The ratio of girls wearing spectacles to those who do not	1 : 3

Directions (Qs. 129-132): Refer to the following line graph which represents the rainfall in inches during the months of January through July in a particular year in a certain city.



In each of these questions two quantities are given, one in column A and one in column B. Compare the two quantities.

Mark answer as:

- (1) if the two quantities are equal
- (2) if the quantity in column B is greater
- (3) if the quantity in column A is greater
- (4) if the relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

129. Column A Column B

The ratio of rainfall between the months February and July

2 : 3

130. The average monthly rainfall recorded for the 7 months

1.9 inches

131. 12½% of all the rain that fell during the 7-month period

The amount of rainfall during the month of February

132. The ratio of between the average rainfall in May and January

The ratio between the average rainfall in April and February

Directions (Qs. 133-136): Study the table to answer these questions.

Table—Number of Cancer Cases over Two Years for Selected Countries

Country	2006 (In '00 cases)	2006 (Rate per 10,000)	2007 (In '00 cases)
A	53	0.1	46
B	345	2.1	145
C	87	1.1	39
D	81	33.9	26
E	84	0.8	23
F	1365	0.9	209
G	661	13.0	239
H	516	1.9	236
J	36	0.2	16
K	95	1.8	23
L	262	3.9	156
M	19	0.0	18
N	1862	3.3	563
P	47	56.2	11
Q	49	0.5	18
R	337	5.0	235
S	61	1.2	35
T	17	0.3	12
U	896	1.5	235
V	39	1.4	14
W	31	0.0	5
X	501	0.6	12
Y	217	1.4	73
Z	31	0.9	22
AA	39	0.8	13
AB	46	0.4	35
AC	48	0.1	21
AD	71	0.8	32
AE	162	2.4	83
AF	655	1.1	241
AG	21,861	8.9	6445
AH	869	1.4	219
AJ	19	0.0	13

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things about the real world which we might otherwise not have known.

(C) The discoverer of abstraction was the person who first realized that numbers are independent of the objects being counted, that two oranges and two apples (for instance) share a property, 'twoness', which is independent of what kinds of fruit they are.

(D) Abstraction, the action of divorcing properties of physical objects from the objects themselves, is a fundamental concept, perhaps the most fundamental concept, in mathematics.

(1) CBAD (2) DBCA (3) DACB (4) DABC

146. (A) The accommodation theory, in linguistics, starts from the premise that speech accommodation takes place when people modify their speech so that it conforms more with the way their conversational partner speaks.

(B) For example, the speed at which people talk, the length of both pauses and utterances, the kind of vocabulary and syntax used, as well as intonation, voice pitch and pronunciation are all subject to the accommodation process.

(C) A wide range of subtle adaptations have been observed, which tend to occur more or less unconsciously.

(D) This kind of convergence is by no means an automatic feature of all conversations, and we can discern certain social contexts in which accommodation can be predicted.

(1) BDAC (2) DABC (3) ACBD (4) ABCD

147. (A) Fossil evidence suggests that the mammals underwent adaptive radiation to produce the range of mammal types extant today.

(B) Adaptive radiation, in the life sciences, refers to the differentiation (or anagenesis) of one or a few species into many to fill a large number of related ecological niches by adaptation.

(C) Thus the first bird species may have given rise to many more bird species by adaptive radiation.

(D) Typically, a species adapts to colonize a new habitat and, this adaptation opening up a new range of niches, adapts again to fill the new niches which are presented.

(1) CBAD (2) BDCA (3) BADC (4) CBDA

148. (A) When the future date arrives, the bear expects to buy in at a lower price to deliver the stock that had been sold under the future contract at a higher price.

(B) A market in which prices are falling or are expected to fall is called by economists a bear market.

(C) Likewise, the term bear can be applied to a person who expects stock prices to fall and sells stock that he or she does not have for delivery at a future date.

(D) It is a designation commonly used in securities markets and commodity markets and is the opposite of a bull market.

(1) BDCA (2) BCAD (3) BACD (4) ACBD

Directions (Qs. 149-152): In each of these questions, a part of the sentence has been underlined. Find the best way of writing the underlined part of the sentence.

149. To prepare himself, he subjected himself to two weeks of total abstinence and intensive training in the open fields of Panipat, climbing the hills nearby 30 times, spend nights in the open and to test to see how long he could hold out without food ?

(1) spending nights in the open by climbing the hills nearby 30 times and tested for seeing
 (2) climbed the hills nearby 30 times, spending nights in the open and tested to see
 (3) climbing the hills nearby 30 times, spend nights in the open and to test to see
 (4) climbing the hills nearby 30 times, spending nights in the open and testing to see

150. In rural India, many mango trees are planted at the end of a village or at the border of a district, for providing excellent shade during summer, and shelter during winter.

(1) in order to provide excellent shade in summer, and shelter in winter.
 (2) to provide excellent shade in summer, and shelter in winter.
 (3) for providing excellent shade during summer, and shelter during winter.
 (4) so as to excellently provide shade in summer, and shelter in winter.

151. Mental intelligence and common sense are essential for outstanding achievement because they involve your natural ability to comprehend difficult concepts quicker and to analyse them clearly and incisively.

(1) your natural ability of comprehension of difficult concepts quickly and clear and incisive analysis of it.
 (2) one's natural ability for the comprehension of difficult concepts quickly and analysing them clearly and incisively.
 (3) your natural ability to comprehend difficult concepts quicker and to analyse them clearly and incisively.
 (4) one's natural ability to comprehend difficult concepts quickly and to analyse them clearly and incisively.

152. Panchayati Raj institutions are now entrusted upon the execution of all rural upliftment schemes and programs in India.

(1) entrusted with the execution of all rural upliftment schemes and programs
 (2) entrusted with the execution of all rural uplift schemes and programs
 (3) entrusted upon the execution of all rural upliftment schemes and programs
 (4) entrusted within the execution for all rural uplift programs and schemes

Directions (Qs. 153-156): Each question has a given sentence. Identify the best way of writing the sentence in the context of the correct usage of standard written English. While doing so, ensure that the message being conveyed remains the same in all the cases.

153. Having bowed our heads, the priest in the temple led us in prayer.

- (1) After we bowed our heads, the priest in the temple led us to prayer.
- (2) After we bowed our heads, the priest in the temple led us to prayer.
- (3) Having bowed our heads, the priest in the temple led us in prayer.
- (4) After we had bowed our heads, the priest in the temple led us in prayer.

154. Anyone interested in flying planes can learn much if you have access to a flight simulation machine.

- (1) Anyone interested in flying planes can learn much if access is available to a flight simulation machine.
- (2) Anyone interested in flying planes can learn much if he has access to a flight simulation machine.
- (3) Anyone interested in flying planes can learn much if you have access to a flight simulation machine.
- (4) Anyone interested in flying planes can learn much from access to a flight simulation machine.

155. The moral of the entire story is how money doesn't make you happy.

- (1) In this novel, the moral of the story is how money doesn't make you happy.
- (2) The moral of the entire story is that money doesn't make you happy.
- (3) The moral of the entire story is how money doesn't make you happy.
- (4) That money does not make you happy, is the entire moral of the story.

156. Ever since the sting operation, there has been much opposition from they who maintain that it was an unauthorised act.

- (1) Ever since the sting operation, there has been much opposition from those who maintain that it was an unauthorised act.
- (2) Ever since the sting operation, there has been much opposition from they who maintain that it had been an unauthorised act.
- (3) Ever since the sting operation, there has been much opposition from they who maintain that it was an unauthorised act.
- (4) Ever since the sting operation, there has been much opposition from those maintaining that it was an unauthorised act.

Directions (Qs. 157-160): Identify the incorrect sentence.

- 157.** (1) The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavour will light our country and all who serve it.
- (2) I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation.
- (3) In the long history of the world, only a few generations has been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger.
- (4) The glow from that fire can truly light

the world.

- 158.** (1) It's said without artifice and without care for political correctness.
- (2) At the most surprising of moments they exactly blurt it out.
- (3) When they want to, Indians have an amazing way of telling the truth.
- (4) Unvarnished it no doubt is but it's also refreshingly unalloyed.

159. (1) The second risk lies in the global macroeconomic imbalances, reflected in the twin deficits of the US and rising surpluses of Asia.

- (2) Therefore, addressing infrastructure gaps needs to do our topmost priority next year.
- (3) As the growing economy makes increasing demands on infrastructure inputs, these problems could worsen in the coming year.
- (4) The longer these imbalances have persisted, the greater has become the risk of a disruptive correction.

160. (1) For years now, pitches have been prepared to suit the home team's strengths and that is fine so long as the pitch is not a lottery.

- (2) It is here that BCCI needs to show the same will, as they have shown in making players play domestic cricket.
- (3) The only problem is that the wickets that are on offer for domestic cricket are hardly conducive for batsman.
- (4) If one goes by the scores in some of the matches, especially Delhi's games, then it is quite obvious that the pitches prepared are sub-standard and not conducive to a fair contest between bat and ball.

161. A Nuclear-Risk Reduction Treaty was recently signed between

- (1) India and Pakistan
- (2) China and Pakistan
- (3) India and USA
- (4) India and China

162. The mascot of the 33rd National Games was:

- (1) Mello
- (2) Veera, the ongole bull
- (3) Rongmon, the baby rhino
- (4) None of these

163. The theme for the 21st National Science Day 2007 was:

- (1) 50 years of DNA and 25 years of IVF
- (2) More Crop Per Drop
- (3) More Water Drop by Drop
- (4) None of these

164. Which among the following movies was given the Best Picture Award at the 97th Oscar Awards 2007?

- (1) The Queen
- (2) The Last King of Scotland
- (3) The Departed
- (4) Happy Feet

165. Tagline 'Empowering People' is linked with which brand?

(1) Acer (2) Compaq (3) HCL (4) Wipro

166. The Chief Minister of Uttarakhand is:

(1) N.D. Tiwari (2) B.C. Khanduri
(3) Ibobi Singh (4) None of these

167. Which among the following satellites was successfully launched in March 2007 by ISRO?

(1) INSAT-3E (2) INSAT-4A
(3) INSAT-4B (4) INSAT-4C

168. The XIX Commonwealth Games are scheduled to be held at Delhi in:

(1) October 2010 (2) October 2008
(3) October 2009 (4) November 2010

169. The death of the cricket coach of which among the following countries during the 2007 World Cup has created a suspicion?

(1) India (2) Pakistan
(3) Sri Lanka (4) Bangladesh

170. 'Falcon-1' which was recently in the news is:

(1) A mission of NASA to Mars
(2) A space shuttle
(3) A two-stage rocket launched by private firm Space Exploration Technologies (Space X)
(4) None of these

171. Japan has signed its first security pact other than US, with which among the following countries?

(1) India (2) Russia
(3) Australia (4) China

172. Devaluation means:

(1) Rise in the general level of prices
(2) Decrease in the value of money in terms of foreign currency
(3) Decrease in the purchasing power of money
(4) Quantity of money is exceeding the amount of goods

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

(1) LERMS —Rupee convertibility
(2) EXIM scrips —Export subsidy
(3) EXIT policy —Import controls
(4) EPZ —Export promotion

174. The tax which is **not** shared between the Centre and the State is:

(1) Corporation Tax (2) Sales Tax
(3) Income Tax (4) Central Excise Duty

175. Which of the following two countries will jointly host the South Asian Football Championship in 2007?

(1) Bangladesh and Pakistan
(2) Maldives and Sri Lanka
(3) India and Nepal
(4) Sri Lanka and Pakistan

176. The economic growth of how much per cent has the Indian Credit Rating Agency (ICRA) predicted in the current fiscal year?

(1) 8.4% (2) 8.1% (3) 7.9% (4) 8.7%

177. GNP (Gross National Product) is the money value of:

(1) Trangible goods available in the economy
(2) Annual service generation in the economy
(3) Final goods and services produced annually within the economy
(4) Trangible goods produced annually in the economy

178. For the purpose of Census 2001, which one of the following was taken as being literate?

(1) A person aged 8 years and above, who can

both read and write with understanding in any language.

(2) A person aged 9 years and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language.

(3) A person aged 10 years and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language.

(4) A person aged 7 years and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language.

179. Consider the following statements:

(a) GATT was succeeded by the World Trade Organization in the year 1995.
(b) Headquarters of WTO are in Doha.
(c) World Intellectual Property Organization is a specialized agency of WTO

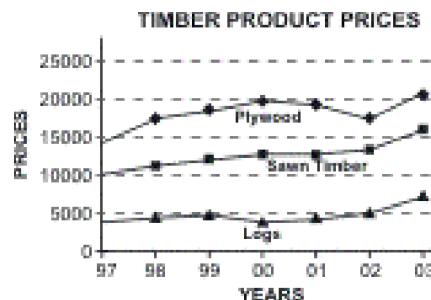
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

(1) (b) and (c) only (2) (a) and (b) only
(3) (a) only (4) (a), (b) and (c)

180. Which of the following rates is **not** decided by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

(1) Repo Rate (2) SLR
(3) CRR (4) Savings Bank Rate

Directions (Qs. 181-184): Consider the following graph where the prices of timber are given for the period 1997-2003. The prices for plywood and sawn timber are given in Rs/m³ while the price of logs is given in Rs/tonne. Assume 1 ton is equal to 1,000 kg and one cu. m of log weighs 800 kg.



181. Which product had the largest percentage increase in price per cubic meter over the 7-year period?

(1) Sawn timber (2) Logs
(3) Plywood (4) Cannot be determined

182. The maximum increase in price per cubic metre for any product over any two successive years was:

(1) Rs 2,500 (2) Rs 3,125
(3) Rs 2,000 (4) Rs 4,125

183. In 2003, the total sales of the company measured in cubic metres was made up of 40% plywood, 30% sawn timber and 30% logs. The average realisation per cubic metre in 2003 was closest to:

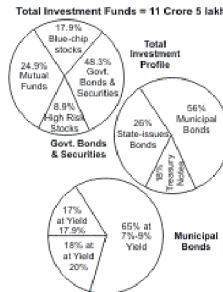
(1) Rs 16,500 (2) Rs 13,500
(3) Rs 15,000 (4) Rs 18,000

184. In 2004, the prices of plywood, sawn timber and logs went up by 5%, 1% and 10%, respectively, and the total sales were made up of 40% plywood, 30% sawn timber and 30% logs. The average realisation per cubic metre in 2004 was closest to:

(1) Rs 15,500 (2) Rs 16,500
(3) Rs 14,500 (4) Rs 18,500

[MANAGEMENT]

Directions (Qs. 185-188): These questions are based on the following pie-charts.



185. According to these graphs, approximately how much money from the investment portfolio was invested in high-risk stocks?

(1) Rs 98,00,000 (2) Rs 10,10,000
 (3) Rs 9,00,000 (4) None of these

186. Approximately how much money belonging to the investment portfolio was invested in State-issued bonds?

(1) Rs 4,50,00,000 (2) Rs 3,39,50,000
 (3) Rs 2,87,30,000 (4) None of these

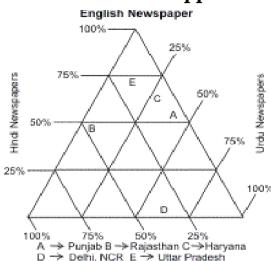
187. Which of the following earned the least amount of money for the investment portfolio?

(1) Government bonds and securities
 (2) State-issued bonds
 (3) Municipal bonds (4) None of these

188. Which of the following was the greatest?

(1) The amount of money invested in high-risk stock.
 (2) The amount of money invested in State-issued bonds.
 (3) The amount of money invested in municipal bonds which yielded between 7% and 9%.
 (4) The amount of money invested in municipal bonds which yielded over 9%.

Directions (Qs. 189-192): These questions are based on the figure below. The diagram given here describes the percentage of readers in five States who purchase newspapers in English, Hindi and Urdu languages. Assuming the readers do not buy newspaper in any other language, the vertices of the triangle denote 100% and the opposite sides denote 0%.



189. Which of the five States has the highest percentage of readers of Hindi newspapers?

(1) Rajasthan (2) Punjab
 (3) Uttar Pradesh (4) Haryana

190. From the data provided above we can infer that:

(1) Each reader can read newspapers in at least two languages.
 (2) Each reader can read newspapers in only one of the languages.
 (3) Each reader can read newspapers in the three languages discussed.
 (4) Each reader can read newspapers in more than one language.

191. If UP has 25,00,000 newspaper readers

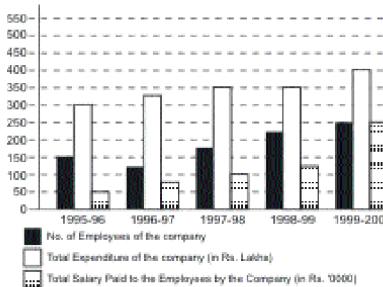
and Rajasthan has 15,00,000, how many more readers buy English newspapers in UP than in Rajasthan (approximately)?

(1) 8,00,000 (2) 18,00,000
 (3) 12,00,000 (4) 3,00,000

192. About what percentage of readers in Rajasthan read Urdu newspapers?

(1) 10% (2) 40% (3) 50% (4) 60%

Directions (Qs. 193-196): The graph below gives the data of the number of employees working in a Company, the total expenditures of the Company and the total salary paid to the employees by the Company over the years. Study the graph carefully to answer these questions.



193. What was the percentage increase in the number of employees of the Company from 1995-96 to 1997-98?

(1) 21.33% (2) 25% (3) 33.33% (4) 16.67%

194. What was the average number of employees who worked in the Company over the given years?

(1) 185 (2) 195 (3) 235 (4) 175

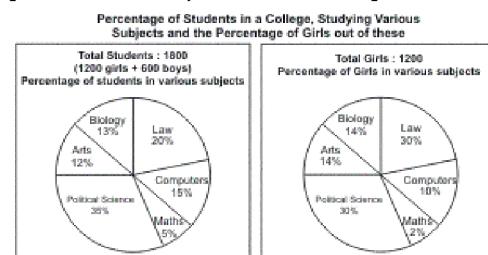
195. What was the difference between the average of the total salaries paid by the Company over the given years and the total salary paid by the Company in the year 1997-98?

(1) Rs 2,00,000 (2) Rs 2,50,000
 (3) Rs 4,00,000 (4) Rs 1,50,000

196. The total expenditure of the company in 1995-96 was approximately what per cent of the average of the total expenditure of the Company over the given years?

(1) 82% (2) 79% (3) 76% (4) 87%

Directions (Qs. 197-200): Study the following pie-charts carefully to answer these questions.



197. The number of girls studying art in college is:

(1) 242 (2) 168 (3) 120 (4) 276

198. For which subject is the number of boys the minimum?

(1) Law (2) Biology (3) Arts (4) Maths

199. For Political Science, what is the respective ratio of boys and girls?

(1) 4 : 3 (2) 3 : 4 (3) 2 : 3 (4) 4 : 5

200. The number of girls studying art is what per cent more than the number of boys studying art?

(1) 170% (2) 150% (3) 80% (4) 250%

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (2) $R + 3 = U$, $0 + 3 = R$, $A + 3 = D$ and
 $D + 3 = G$.

Following same rule for SWAN, \rightarrow VZDQ.

2. (2) $C + 3 = F$, $F + 4 = J$, $J + 5 = O$,

$\therefore 0 + 6 = U$ and $7 + 3 = 10$,

$10 + 4 = 14$, $14 + 5 = 19$

$\therefore 19 + 6 = 25$

Also, in 1st term, gap = $7 - 6 = 1$;

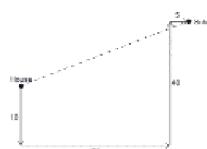
in 2nd gap = $10 - 5 = 5$,

in 3rd = $14 - 11 = 3$, in 4th = $19 - 15 = 4$

\therefore Next = 5 i.e. $15 + 5 = 20$

$\therefore 20$ U 25

3. (2)



Direction, as shown by dotted line, is NE.

4. (2) A person will sit on a chair.

and chair is called cot.
 \rightarrow cot.

5. (2) Above board \rightarrow beyond question, (honest)

6. (2) 

$7 + 9 = 16$ and $35 - 16 = 19$.

Since Sohan is midway, he is at 11th position, Karan or Mohan = 11th from Sohan.

7. (2) Choosing the given alphabets,
we get : ONELA

Arranged, it becomes: ALONE
Middle letter of ALONE is 'O'.

8. (2) Wife's daughter \rightarrow daughter,
son's wife's daughter \rightarrow son's daughter,
brother's son's wife's daughter
 \rightarrow brother's son's daughter
and mother of \rightarrow daughter-in-law.
(i.e. brother's son's wife).

9. (4) In each of (1), (2) & (3), the pattern is:
 $+2, +1, +1$, whereas in (4), it is $+1$ each

10. (3) $D + 11 = O$ and $Z + 11 = K$
 \therefore Series is : KLMN

11. (3) We have

D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R. \rightarrow DFIMR

12. (3) Husband of (sister of mother)
= husband of aunt
= uncle

13. (1) Net effect = $(45^\circ + 180^\circ)$ clockwise
 $- 270^\circ$ anti-clockwise
= $225^\circ - 270^\circ$ (ACW direction)
= 45° ACW from West; i.e. SW



14. (4) $15 + 16 = 31$

(Wednesday) + 14 + 2 = 31

14 \rightarrow 2 weeks, i.e.

Wednesday again

\rightarrow Wednesday + 2 = Friday.

15. (4) Let sister's age = x, Mother (M) = x + 25

Also, M = F - 3 = 35 (F \rightarrow Father)

$\Rightarrow x + 25 = 35$

$\Rightarrow x = 10$

16. (1) Combinations of 5 alike gifts of 3 person

$= {}^5C_3 = 10$

Total gifts = $185 + 15 - 10 = 190$

Now, ${}^nC_2 = 190$

(For exchange of gift, consider combination of 2 persons out of n persons).

$$\rightarrow \frac{\angle n}{\angle n - 2 \angle 2} = 190$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{n(n-1)}{\angle n - 2 \angle 2} = 190$$

$$\rightarrow n^2 - n = 380$$

$$\rightarrow n = 20$$

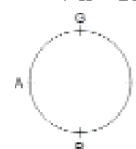
17. (1) As in Qs. 16, ${}^nC_2 = 105$ (every 2 persons out of n, shake hands each time)

$$\rightarrow n^2 - n = 210$$

$$\rightarrow n = 15 \text{ and } n = -14 \text{ (not possible)}$$

$$\rightarrow n = 15$$

18. (4)



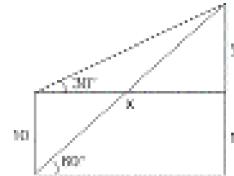
19. (2) They can sit as : * (G = Girl, B = Boy)

G₁, B₁, G₂, B₂, G₃, B₃, G₄.

20. (1) The series is :

MM, S, C, G

21. (2) From diagram, by trigonometry,
we have



$$\frac{y}{x} = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow y\sqrt{3} = x \quad \dots(1)$$

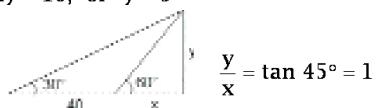
$$\text{and } \frac{y+10}{x} = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} \quad \dots(2)$$

In equation (2), put $x = y\sqrt{3}$, it becomes

$$\frac{y+10}{y\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}, \text{ i.e. } y+10 = 3y$$

$$\rightarrow 2y = 10, \text{ or } y = 5$$

22. (2)



$$\frac{y}{x} = \tan 45^\circ = 1$$

$\rightarrow y = x$, i.e. height = breadth

23. (4) From adjacent figure,



$$\frac{y}{x} = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{3}x \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\text{Also, } \frac{y}{40+x} = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\rightarrow y\sqrt{3} = 40 + x \quad (\text{Put for } y = \sqrt{3}x)$$

$$\rightarrow (\sqrt{3}x)\sqrt{3} = 40 + x$$

$$\rightarrow 3x = 40 + x$$

$$\rightarrow 2x = 40 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 20$$

$$\therefore \text{Breadth} = 40 + 20 = 60$$

$$24. (3) p(G) = \frac{25}{100}, p(R) = \frac{20}{100}, p(FC) = \frac{40}{100}$$

$$\therefore p(FC, R, G) = \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{20}{100} \times \frac{40}{100} = \frac{2}{100} = 0.02$$

25. (4) Same colour $\rightarrow 2B$, or, $2W$

$$\therefore \text{Required } p = p(2B) + p(2W)$$

$$= \frac{^5C_2 \times ^4C_0}{^9C_2} + \frac{^5C_0 \times ^4C_2}{^9C_2}$$

$$= \frac{10}{36} + \frac{6}{36}$$

$$= \frac{16}{36} \text{ or } \frac{4}{9}$$

26 (2) A total of 4 matches ($2 \times 2 = 4$) were played

$$p(\text{at least 7 points})$$

$$= p(7) + p(8)$$

$$= p(2+2+2+1) + p(2+2+2+2)$$

$$= 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.05 + (0.5)^4$$

$$= 0.06875$$

27. (2) Probability of at least 1 woman
 $= 1 - p(\text{no woman})$

$$\text{i.e. } = 1 - \left(\frac{^8C_2 \cdot ^5C_0}{^13C_2} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{28}{78} = \frac{50}{78} \text{ or } 65\%$$

28. (3) Capable = 40%,

Incapable = 100% - 40% = 60%

$$\text{Pass capables} = \frac{80}{100} \times 40\% = 32\%$$

$$\text{and Pass incapables} = \frac{25}{100} \times 60 = 15\%$$

\therefore Proportion of capable college students

$$= \frac{32}{32+15} \times 100 \approx 68\%$$

$$29. (2) \text{Boys} \rightarrow \frac{32}{100} \times 900 = 288$$

$$\text{Girls} \rightarrow \frac{38}{100} \times 1100 = 418$$

$$\text{Sum} = 288 + 418 = 706$$

$$\text{Now, } 2000 \text{ (total)} - 706 = 1294$$

$$\text{and Required \%} = \frac{1294}{2000} \times 100$$

$$= 64.7$$

30. (3) If salary = 100, remainder after HR

$$= 100 - 10 = 90$$

$$\text{Education} = 15\% \text{ of } 90 = 13.5$$

$$\text{New Remainder} = 90 - 13.5 = 76.5$$

$$\text{Clothes} = 10\% \text{ of } 76.5 = 7.65$$

$$\text{Final remainder} = 76.5 - 7.65 = 68.85$$

$$\text{Required no.} = \frac{1377}{68.85} \times 100 = 2000$$

31. (2) Let the Initial Price and Quantity be 100 each.

$$\therefore \text{Total initial expenditure} = 100 \times 100$$

$$\text{New Price} = 100 + 30\% = 130$$

and Total new expenditure

$$= 130 \times x \quad (\text{Let, } x = \text{quantity})$$

By the given condition,

$$100 \times 100 = 130 \times x$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{1000}{13}$$

$$\text{i.e. Reduction} = 100 - \frac{1000}{13} = \frac{300}{13} = 23\frac{1}{13}$$

This is out of 100

$$\therefore \% = 23\frac{1}{3}\%$$

32. (1) Let x = price of single ticket

$$\rightarrow 84 = x \times \frac{125}{100} \times \frac{105}{100}$$

$$\rightarrow x = 64$$

33. (2) Use $A = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T$

$$\rightarrow 540 = P \left(\frac{100+20}{100} \right)^2, \text{i.e. } P = 375$$

34. (2) $W = 10\% \text{ of } 40 = 4$

$$\therefore M = 40 - 4 = 36$$

Now, Let x litre water be added

$$\rightarrow \frac{4+x}{40+x} = 20\% = \frac{20}{100}$$

$$\rightarrow 20 + 5x = 40 + x$$

$$\rightarrow x = 5 \text{ litres}$$

35. (4) Again, as in Qs. 34,

$$\text{alcohol} = 4.5, \text{water} = 4.5$$

By the new condition, $\frac{4.5}{9+x} = \frac{30}{100}$

$$\rightarrow 45 = 27 + 3x$$

$$\rightarrow x = 6 \text{ ml}$$

36. (3) Let the member of passers be x

Average = $\frac{\text{Total marks}}{\text{Total persons}}$

$$= \frac{39x + 15(120-x)}{120} = 35 \text{ (given)}$$

$$\rightarrow 4200 = 39x + 1800 - 15x$$

$$\rightarrow x = 100$$

37. (4) Let the 6th observation be x

Using formula for average,

$$90 = \frac{87 \times 5 + x + 84 \times 5}{11}$$

$$\rightarrow 990 = 435 + x + 420$$

$$\rightarrow x = 990 - 855 = 135$$

[MANAGEMENT]

38. (1) Sum of x students' age = $40x$
(Let x = original no.)

$$\text{New strength} = x + 12$$

By the given conditions,

$$\text{New average} = 40 - 4 = 36$$

$$= \frac{40x + 12 \times 32}{x + 12}$$

39. (3) Let average = x, \rightarrow New average = x + 2

$$\therefore x + 2 = \frac{8x - 35 - 45 + (2y)}{8}$$

(y = average age of each woman)

$$\text{Also, } 2y = (35 + 45) + 2(8)$$

... here 2×8 = increase

$$\rightarrow 2y = 96$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{96}{2} = 48 \text{ years}$$

40. (4) $5 : 3 = 135 : x \rightarrow x = 135 \times \frac{3}{5} = 81$

$$\text{Now, } 9 : 1 = y : 81$$

$$\rightarrow y = 81 \times 9$$

$$= 729$$

41. (1) Let E = x \rightarrow D = $\frac{x}{2} = 0.5x$

$$C = \frac{D}{2} = \frac{x}{4} = 0.25x$$

$$B = 4 \frac{1}{2} (C) = \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{4} = \frac{9}{8}x = 1.125x$$

$$A = 2B = 2.25x$$

Arranging in ascending order, we have
C, D, E, B, A

42. (3) E is lighter than B and A (refer solution to 41).

43. (2) E is heavier than C and D (refer solution to 41).

44. (3) A.

45. (1) design and raw-material not immediately related.

46. (2) ...next week, ...further steps are suggestive words for cause and effect.

47. (2) ...price and demand relation is clear.

48. (4) attraction to 'market' branch is an effect but not immediately linked to 'celebrations'.

49. (1) From the situation "____has persuaded Roy" ____

50. (3) "...predicts that he will win in record time..."

51. (4) "...finishes 4th..." \rightarrow 3 already ahead.

52. (1) From situation and the outcome together.

53. (4) Give statement is a mere repetition of facts.

54. (3) Statement II is just a repetition.

55. (4) Negation may or 'may not' be true. Both are invalid assumptions, not conclusions.

56. (*) None (Correct answer should be 'either' I or II, since exclusive events.)

57. (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 50% (who got above 50% in 4 subjects) = 25%

Statements 2, 3, 4 do not fulfil (or mention) one of the 2 criterion laid down.

58. (2)(food,stored in an open space....almost 12 hours)

59. (4)(hasslefree holiday package is desired).

Advertisement is based on this assumption.

60. (3) ...others are against or vague.

61. (2) US Trade Law, based on report on trade expenditure, priorities, IPR's, etc.

62. (3) NDC produces, PM = Chairman of Planning

Commission.

63. (3) Others are with the Public Sector.

64. (2) US \$ 1.2 Trillion in 2006 (= + 34% over 2005).

USA = 1, UK = 2

65. (4)

66. (1) Per capita availability decreasing every year.

67. (4) Air Force Station, Yelahanka, Bangalore.

68. (3) Friendship and Exchange year.

69. (3) max = 50%

70. (3)

71. (3) brand promotion abroad, by public-pvt. partnership, present India in the global market.

72. (2) 123.3 B (March 2005 end).

8th among top 10 doctors \rightarrow moderation in situation.

73. (2) Set up by a resolution of Govt of India, in 1950.

Chairman = PM. It provides advice and guidance.

74. (2) 75. (4) 76. (3)

77. (2) adopted in 2001.

78. (2) 1960's.

79. (1) It is in Switzerland.

80. (1) 81. (2) 82. (3) 83. (4)

84. (4) 22.9 (from 12.5).

85. (4) para 3, statements 2 and 3 in para 1.

86. (4) 1 in para 2, 2 in para 1, 3 in para 2.

87. (4) see paragraph 2 (end).

88. (2) see paragraph 4 (starting)

*All of these are mere re-statements (Qs. 85-88). i.e. direct-answers.

89. (4) although 1 \rightarrow 3 are also true, they do not provide the exact relationship.

90. (3) ...para 2, middle lines.

91. (1) last para, "...where men 1st began to have leisure." ...Statement 1.

92. (4) last line and also from various paras.

93. (4) starting paragraphs.

94. (4)

95. (1) Third last para.

96. (1)

97. (4) ...brazil nuts and peanuts

98. (3) ...given the inability (para 4).

99. (4) ...para 4 ...last lines.

100. (3) ...Unlike a liquid... para 5.

101. (4) Passenger ratio = 1 : 50

and Fare ratio = 3 : 1

$$\therefore \text{Amount ratio} = 1 \times 3 : 50 \times 1 = 3 : 50,$$

Sum of parts = $3 + 50 = 53$

$$\therefore \text{Required amount} = \frac{50}{53} \times 1325 \\ = \text{Rs } 1250$$

102. (2) Profit ratio of A and B

$$= 50,000 \times 12 : 60,000 \times (12 - x)$$

$$= 20 : 18 \text{ (given)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{50,000 \times 12}{60,000 \times (12 - x)} = \frac{20}{18}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{10}{12 - x} = \frac{10}{9}$$

$$\rightarrow 12 - x = 9$$

$$\rightarrow x = 3$$

103. (1) From given condition, $8,000 \times 12 = x \times \ell$

(Let x = Sanjay's investment)

$$\rightarrow x = 16,000$$

104. (4) Profit (P) = SP - CP

Let, the no. of units = x

Minimum P = 1000 = $60x - (40x + 3000)$

$\rightarrow 1000 = 20x - 3000$

$\rightarrow 20x = 4000$, or $x = 200$

105. (*) Let CP = x

Consider the following situations

81 ~~81~~ 100 ~~100~~ 117

$$\Rightarrow \frac{117x}{100} - \frac{81x}{100} = 362$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{36x}{100} = 362$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \text{Rs } 1060 \text{ (None of these)}$$

106. (2) Let 3 men be A, B, C and C take x days alone

$$\rightarrow 1 \text{ day's combined work } \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{56 - 24 - 21}{3 \times 7 \times 8}$$

$$= \frac{11}{7 \times 8 \times 3}$$

$$\therefore x = 7 \times 8 \times \frac{3}{11}$$

Now money (Rs 1400) should be divided according to 1 day's work of each person, i.e. $\frac{1}{7} : \frac{1}{8} : \frac{11}{7 \times 8 \times 3} = 24 : 21 : 11$

Ratio sum = 56

$$\therefore C \text{ gets } = \frac{11}{56} \times 1400 = \text{Rs } 275$$

(Just solve for C, as all figures are different)

107. (1) $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{x}$ (as above).

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{24}$$

Dividing according to 1 day's work

$$= \frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{24} = 4 : 3 : 1$$

Sum of parts = 4 + 3 + 1 = 8

$$\therefore \text{Boy gets} = \frac{1}{8} \times 600 = \text{Rs } 75$$

108. (3) Since 10 days have already passed,

15 men.....200 days

and 15 men (of double efficiency)

$\rightarrow 30$ men

$$\therefore \text{Total men} = 15 + 30 = 45$$

$$\text{Use } M_1 D_1 = M_2 D_2$$

$$\rightarrow 15 \times 200 = 45 \times x$$

$$\rightarrow x = 66 \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{and Total time} = 66 \frac{2}{3} + 10 = 76 \frac{2}{3} \text{ days}$$

109. (1) 1 minute's combined work

$$= \frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{15} = \frac{6 + 5 - 4}{60} = \frac{7}{60}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{60}{7} = 8 : 34 \text{ minutes}$$

110. (2) As in Q. 109,

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{5 + 4 - 3}{60} = \frac{6}{60}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{60}{6} = 10 \text{ minutes}$$

111. (3) 1st, the 2 taps will fill $\frac{1}{2}$ (lower) tank

$$1 \text{ minute's work} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{5}{60}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Time taken} = \frac{60}{5} = 12 \text{ minutes}$$

Now, outlet takes 'x' minutes to empty

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{6 + 4 - 5}{120} = \frac{5}{120} = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\rightarrow x = 24 \text{ minutes.}$$

$$\text{and capacity} = 50 \text{ litres} \times 24 = 1200 \text{ litres}$$

112. (1) Average speed = $\frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}}$

$$\rightarrow \text{Excluding stoppages, } 54 = \frac{d}{t}$$

$$\text{and including, } 45 = \frac{d}{t+x}$$

$$\text{Dividing, } \frac{6}{5} = \frac{t+x}{x} \rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{5} = 1 + \frac{t}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{t}{x} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ hrs} = 12 \text{ minutes}$$

113. (2) (BE) Bharat Express : 30 km in 1 hour

$$\therefore 10 \text{ km stoppage in } \frac{1}{3} \text{ hour} = (20 \text{ minutes})$$

i.e. at 3 : 20 pm.

After rest, it departs at 3 : 35 pm

$$(320 + 15 = 3 : 35)$$

(LM) Laxman Mail : 40 km in hour

$$\therefore 10 \text{ km in } \frac{1}{4} \text{ hour} (= 15 \text{ minutes})$$

i.e. at 4 : 00 + : 15 = 4 : 15 pm.

After rest it departs at 4 : 30 pm

Now, 1st equalise the time,

i.e. 4 : 30 pm each

By 4 : 30 pm., (next 55 minutes),

BE covers distance

$$= \text{speed} \times \text{time} = 30 \times \frac{55}{60} = 27.5 \text{ km}$$

Remaining common distance

$$= 100 - 10 - 10 - 27.5 = 62.5$$

$$\text{Remaining time} = \frac{d}{\text{relative speed}}$$

$$= \frac{62.5}{70} = \frac{25}{28} \text{ hours}$$

$$\text{d, by BE} = 30 \times \frac{25}{28} \approx 27 \text{ km}$$

$$\text{and d, by LM} = 40 \times \frac{25}{28} \approx 36 \text{ km}$$

[MANAGEMENT]

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{Total by BE} &= 10 + 27.5 + 27 \\ &= 64.5 \text{ km} \\ \text{Total by LM} &= 10 + 36 = 46 \\ (\text{Remaining}) &= 100 - 46 = 54 \end{aligned} \left. \begin{aligned} &54 < 64.5 \\ \rightarrow \text{LM (Answer)} & \end{aligned} \right\}$$

114. (4) 40, 45, 50forms an arithmetic progression

$$(a = 40, d = 5, n = ?, S_n = 385)$$

$$\text{Use : } S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$\rightarrow 385 = \frac{n}{2} [2 \times 40 + (n-1)5]$$

$$\Rightarrow 770 = 75n + 5n^2$$

Divide by 5

$$\rightarrow 154 = 15n + n^2 \rightarrow n^2 + 15n - 154 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow n = 7 \text{ (factorising)}$$

115. (3) SP = 30, P = 10% \rightarrow CP = ? (Let x)

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 30 &= x + \frac{10}{100}x, \text{ i.e. } x = \text{Rs. } \frac{300}{11} \\ &\begin{array}{c} 25 \swarrow \quad \searrow 30 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 300/11 \end{array} \quad \text{Ratio} = 6 : 5 \\ &\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 6 \quad 5 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ x \end{array} \quad \begin{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{x}{30} &= \frac{6}{5} \\ \rightarrow x &= 36 \text{ kg} \end{aligned} \\ &\underline{30/11 : 25/11 \text{ i.e. } 6:5} \end{aligned}$$

116. (2) 

$$\text{Ratio} = 4 : 1$$

117. (1) $3000 = \frac{10,000x + 2000(400 - x)}{400}$
(Let, n = no. of officers)

$$\rightarrow 12,000,00$$

$$= 10,000x + 8,000,000 - 2,000x$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{400}{8} = 50$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Workers} = 400 - 50 = 350$$

118. (1) From given information,

$$\rightarrow 285 = 40x + 55(6 - x)$$

$$\rightarrow 285 - 330 = -15x$$

$$\rightarrow x = 3$$

$$\therefore d \text{ (train)} = 3 \times 55 = 165$$

119. (1) Salt = $2\% = \frac{2}{100} \times 30 = 0.6 \text{ kg}$

Let x = addition of salt.

$$\text{Now, } \frac{0.6+x}{30+x} = \frac{10}{100} \text{ (i.e. 10\%)}$$

$$\rightarrow 60 + 100x = 300 + 10x$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{24}{9} = \frac{8}{3} = 2\frac{2}{3}$$

120. (3) t (in seconds) = $\frac{18}{5} \cdot \frac{l}{s}$
(use direct method)

* $\frac{18}{5}$ = conversion factor for speed

$$\rightarrow 9 = \frac{18}{5} \cdot \frac{l}{x-3} \text{ and } 10 = \frac{18}{5} \cdot \frac{l}{x-6}$$

Dividing, we get, $\frac{9}{10} = \frac{x-6}{x-3}$

$$\rightarrow 9x - 27 = 10x - 60$$

$$\rightarrow x = 33$$

121. (1) Total earning = $3 \times (2\% \text{ of } 3,40,000)$
(from A and B both)

122. (2) WXYZ = 6Z

$\rightarrow WXY = 6$ (cancel the Z's)
in A, W = X + Y \rightarrow no conclusion

123. (3) D > E > C (cancel 2's)

In B, D \geq E \rightarrow No conclusion and
C + 2 \rightarrow no conclusion

124. (3) $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{20} \rightarrow x = \frac{15 \times 20}{15+20} = \frac{60}{7}$

In B, $\frac{3}{7}$ work is given, but in how much
time?

125. (3) Substituting values,

$$A = 3(-2)^2 + 2(-2) - 1 = 12 - 5 = 7$$

and $B = -2^3 + 2(-2)^2 + 1 = -8 + 8 + 1$

Thus, A > B

126. (1) $\frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{c}{c+d} \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$

(by componendo rule)

$$\rightarrow ad = bc$$

$$\rightarrow A = B$$

127. (2) From the given information,

$$\frac{105}{100}x = 47.25 \text{ (Let } x = \text{original price})$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{4725}{105} = 45$$

$$\rightarrow B > A (45 > 44.89)$$

128. (1) Spectacled girls = $\frac{25}{100} \times 300 = 75$

A \rightarrow Ratio = 25% : 75% = 1 : 3 and = B

129. (3) A. Ratio = $\frac{1.4}{2.0} = \frac{7}{10}$ and

$$\text{B. Ratio} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{Now } \frac{7}{10} > \frac{2}{3}$$

(Use cross-multiplication, $7 \times 3 = 21$,
 $10 \times 2 = 20$)

130. (2) A. \rightarrow Average = $0.4 + 1.4 + 2.2 + 2.8 + 2.4$
 $+ 1.4 + \frac{2}{7} = \frac{12.6}{7} = 1.8$

$$\text{B. } = 1.9$$

Thus, A < B

131. (3) A. $12\frac{1}{2}\% = \left(\frac{25}{2} \times 100\right) \times 12.6 = 1.575$

$$\text{B. } 1.4$$

Thus, A > B

132. (3) A. Ratio = $\frac{2.4}{0.4} = 6 : 1 = 6$

$$\text{B. Ratio} = \frac{2.8}{1.4} = 2 : 1 = 2$$

Thus, A > B

[MANAGEMENT]

133. (4) Country AD has 71,00 cases

Let population = x

$$\text{and } 71,00 = \frac{0.8}{10,000} x$$

$$\rightarrow x = 887,500$$

134. (2) For no. of cancer cases, just look out in Column 1 only
 \rightarrow AG (21,861,00)

135. (4) M – 19,00, J – 3,600, P – 47,00, V – x,
AJ – x, W – x, W – x, M, T, (17,00).
 \Rightarrow M, T, AJ
(Consider less than 2000 only)

136. (3) I – M, W, AJ = (0.0%)

$$\text{II} = P - 56.2$$

III – x – population of

$$R = \frac{337}{5} \times 10,000 = 674,000$$

$$\text{IV} - x - P = 11,00, \text{i.e. } < 20,000$$

Thus, I and II are correct

137. (4) Caution : – In table (B),
2003 – 04 is in Col. 1.
Organic chemicals for which production
has fallen are :

Ethylene glycol, formaldehyde,
Acetic acid, benzene,

xylene, fatty acid = 6 items

Similarly, inorganics = 6 items

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = 6 : 6 = 1 : 1$$

$$138. (4) ; \frac{11,000}{61,000} \times 100$$

139. (4) TiO_2 (Titanium oxide)

140. (2) Formaldehyde, Acetone, Acetic Acid,
Phthalic Anhydride, Phenol.

141. (1) 142. (2) 143. (4) 144. (4) 145. (3)

146. (3) 147. (3) 148. (1) 149. (4) 150. (1)

151. (4) 152. (1) 153. (4) 154. (1) 155. (2)

156. (1)

157. (3) ... have been

158. (4) ...it is

159. (2) ...needs our topmost

160. (3) ...the batsman, or batsmen

161. (1) August '06

162. (3) 2007, Guwahati, signifies spirit of strength,
dignity, determination, humility, patience and
means us, you and the whole world.

163. (2)

164. (3) directed by Martin Scorsese

165. (1) ACER, IT products and e-services, 2002

166. (2)

167. (3) From Kourou in French Guyana, especially for
DTH TV programmes.

168. (1) 3rd to 14th October, 2010

169. (2)

170. (3) partially re-usable launch vehicle, by space X.

171. (1)

172. (2)

173. (3) LERMS \rightarrow Liberalised Export Rate
Management System

EXIM scripts \rightarrow licenses that allow
exports to import, etc.

EXIT policy \rightarrow termination of employees'
job/organisations
EPZ \rightarrow Export Promoting Zones.

174. (2)

175. (2) Male (Maldives) and Colombo (S.L.), 10-22 Dec.,
2007.

176. (4)

177. (3) Total domestic and foreign output of goods
and services by residents of a country.

178. (4)

179. (3) B is wrong, it should be Geneva (Switzerland),
C – of UNO

180. (4) by individual banks.

181. (3) * 1 tonne = 1000 kg and $1\text{m}^3 = 800\text{kg}$

$$\rightarrow 1.25\text{ m}^3 = 1000\text{ kg} = 1\text{ tonne}$$

Plywood = Rs 14,000/ m^3

$$\rightarrow \text{Rs } 20,000/\text{m}^3$$

$$\rightarrow \% \text{ increase} = \frac{6,000}{14,000} \times 100 < 50\%$$

Sawtimber = (10 \rightarrow 16)'000

$$\rightarrow \% \text{ increase} = \frac{6}{10} \times 100 = 60\%$$

$$\text{Logs} = \text{Rs } \frac{4000}{\text{tonne}} \rightarrow \text{Rs } \frac{7500}{\text{tonne}}$$

$$= \text{Rs } \frac{4000}{1.25\text{ m}^3} \rightarrow \text{Rs } \frac{7500}{1.25\text{ m}^3}$$

$$= 4000 \times \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow 7500 \times \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= 3200 \rightarrow 6000$$

$$\% \text{ increase} = \frac{2.8}{6} \times 100 > 60\%$$

182. (4) Plywood : 14 \rightarrow $17\frac{1}{2}$; $3\frac{1}{2}$

14 \rightarrow (; 18) ; 4,125

(97 \rightarrow 99)

183. (3) 40% : 30% : 30% = 4 : 3 : 3,

$$\text{Sum} = 4 + 3 + 3 = 10$$

$$\text{Average} = \frac{4}{10} \times 20,000 + \frac{3}{10} \times 16,000$$

$$+ \left(\frac{3}{10} \times 7,500 \right) \times \frac{800}{1000}$$

$$= 8 + 4.8 + 1.8$$

$$= 14.6 \text{ thousands} ; 15,000$$

184. (1) New realisation (in thousands)

$$= 8 \times \frac{105}{100} + 4.8 \times \frac{101}{100} + 1.8 \times \frac{110}{100}$$

*(refer 3rd step of Answer 183)

$$= 8.4 + 4.85 + 1.98$$

$$= 15.23$$

185. (1) Pie – chart no. 1 \rightarrow $\frac{8.9}{100} \times 11.05$ crores

$$= 9834500$$

$$; 98,00,000$$

186. (4) From (1) & (2) pie – charts,

Desired quantity = 26% of 48.3% of
11.05 crores

$$= \frac{26}{100} \times \frac{483}{1000} \times 1105 \text{ lakh}$$

$$; 1,400,000$$

[MANAGEMENT]

187. (4) Fig 2 is a break – up of fig 1 and Fig 3 is a break – up of fig 2
 Thus, minimum = 17% of 56% of 48.3%
 * from fig. 2 only, it is State – issue bonds
 $= 26\% \text{ of } 48.3\%$

188. (3) High – risk stocks = 8.9% of 11.05 crore
 State – issue bonds = 25% of 48.3% of 11.5 crores
 $; 12\% \text{ of } 11.05 \text{ crores}$
 Municipal bonds (a) = 65% of 56% of 48.3% $> a$
 Municipal bonds (b) = $(18 + 17)\% \text{ of } 56\% \text{ of } 48.3\% < a$

189. (3) *Consider reading the figure like this



Thus, E(U.P.) $> 50\%$ and $< 75\%$ is maximum

190. (3) From above ∇ none of the States is at 0%

191. (2) UP (E), Total = 25,000,00
 English in UP ; $12\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of } 25,000,00$
 $; 3,12,500$
 Similarly, Rajasthan (B),
 Total = 15,000,00
 English in Rajasthan $\approx \frac{8}{100} \times 15,000,00$
 $; 12,00,000$
 Difference ; $31,25,000 - 12,00,000$
 $; 18,00,000$

192. (2) Rajasthan \rightarrow B
 For Urdu% refer horizontal line, i.e. B lies between 25% and 50% ($< 40\%$)

$$193. (4) \% \text{ Increase} = \frac{175 - 150}{150} \times 100 = 16.67\%$$

$$194. (1) \text{No Average} \\ = \frac{(150 + 125 + 175 + 225 + 250)}{5} = 185$$

$$195. (1) \text{Average Salary} \\ = \frac{(50 + 75 + 100 + 125 + 250)}{5} \times 1000 \\ = 12,00,000 \\ \text{and difference} = 12,00,000 - 10,00,000 \\ = 2,00,000$$

$$196. (2) \text{Average expenditure} \\ = \frac{300 + 325 + 350 + 350 + 400}{5} \\ = 365 \text{ lakhs}$$

$$\text{and \% increase} = \frac{300}{365} \times 100 \approx 82\%$$

$$197. (2) G = 14\% \text{ of } 1200 = 168$$

$$198. (3) \text{Arts Refer Q. 200}$$

$$199. (2) \text{Pol. Sc., total} = \frac{35}{100} \times 1800 = 630$$

$$\text{and Girls} = \frac{30}{100} \times 1200 = 360$$

$$\text{Boys} = 630 - 360 = 270$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = 270 : 360 = 3 : 4$$

$$200. (4) \text{Arts (girls)} = \frac{14}{100} \times 1200 = 168$$

$$\text{Arts (total)} = \frac{12}{100} \times 1800 = 216$$

$$\therefore \text{Arts (boys)} = 216 - 168 = 48$$

$$\rightarrow \% \text{ more} = \frac{168 - 48}{48} \times 100 = 250$$