

**Q1.** The Ramsar Convention is the intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for the conservation of \_\_\_\_.

- (a) Tiger
- (b) Traditional Seeds
- (c) Tribal Language
- (d) Wetlands

Ans: d

**Q2.** For which specific reason is Pingali Venkayya remembered even today?

- (a) He composed the music for the National Anthem
- (b) He helped in the annexation of Goa
- (c) He designed the Indian National Flag
- (d) He helped in the annexation of Hyderabad

Ans: c

**Q3.** The \_\_\_\_ lake in Gujarat was an artificial reservoir built during the rule of the Maurya's.

- (a) Lonar
- (b) Loktak
- (c) Sudarshana
- (d) Pushkar

Ans: c

**Q4.** Which of the following is an INCORRECT sequence of Mughal rulers?

- (a) Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb
- (b) Akbar, Shah Jahan, Jahangir
- (c) Babur, Humayun, Akbar
- (d) Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan

Ans: b

**Q5.** Sir Thomas Roe came as an official ambassador from King James I of England to which Mughal emperor's court?

- (a) Shah Jahan
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Jahangir

Ans: d

**Q6.** Who was the then Governor General of British India, when 'Sati Pratha' became illegal and punishable?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Lord Wellesley

- (c) Lord William Bentinck
- (d) Warren Hastings

Ans: c

**Q7.** Veteran freedom fighter, social reformer and feminist Savitribai Phule hailed from which of the following states of India?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Odisha

Ans: c

**Q8.** Which leader of India's freedom movement was called the 'Grand Old Man of India'?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Ans: b

**Q9.** Which British Viceroy of India was associated with the Ilbert Bill enacted in 1884?

- (a) Lord Ripon
- (b) Lord Northbrook
- (c) Lord Dufferin
- (d) Lord Napier

Ans: a

**Q10.** Who among the following first translated the 'Bhagavat Gita' into English?

- (a) George Yule
- (b) Vincent Arthur Smith
- (c) Max Muller
- (d) Charles Wilkins

Ans: d

**Q11.** Which city in India is world renowned for one of the most traditional embroidery styles, Chikankari?

- (a) Ahmedabad
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Hyderabad
- (d) Udaipur

Ans: b

**Q12.** Which of the following is a traditional painting of Odisha?

- (a) Warli
- (b) Pattachitra
- (c) Sanjhi
- (d) Madhubani

Ans: b

**Q13.** In the sequence of planets in the solar system, which planet comes in between Mars and Saturn?

- (a) Venus
- (b) Mercury
- (c) Uranus
- (d) Jupiter

Ans: d

**Q14.** Which of the following is an igneous rock?

- (a) Limestone
- (b) Slate
- (c) Marble
- (d) Granite

Ans: d

**Q15.** \_\_\_\_ is the process by which water vapour in the air is changed into liquid water.

- (a) Decantation
- (b) Precipitation
- (c) Evaporation
- (d) Condensation

Ans: d

**Q16.** Which of the following is a cold oceanic wave?

- (a) Gulf stream
- (b) Agulhas Stream
- (c) Labrador Stream
- (d) Alaska Stream

Ans: c

**Q17.** Bamboo is classified as

- (a) Tree
- (b) Grass
- (c) Shrub
- (d) Herb

Ans: b

**Q18.** What is the capital of Canada?

- (a) Wellington
- (b) Canberra
- (c) Oslo
- (d) Ottawa

Ans: d

**Q19.** From which of the following Harappan sites the proofs for 'ploughed fields' have been found?

- (a) Mohanjodaro
- (b) Chanhudron
- (c) Kalibangan
- (d) Harappa

Ans: c

**Q20.** \_\_\_\_ is the only active volcano in South Asia.

- (a) Dhinodhar Hills
- (b) Tosham Hills
- (c) Barren Island
- (d) Narcondam Island

Ans: c

**Q21.** The 'Masai' is a primitive tribe of

- (a) Angola
- (b) Botswana
- (c) Nigeria
- (d) Tanzania

Ans: d

**Q22.** Match the dams and the States in which they are situated:

Dam	State
A. Hirakud	1. Chhattisgarh
B. Mettur	2. Orissa
C. Mahanadi	3. Karnataka
D. Almatti	4. Tamil Nadu

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

Ans: b

**Q23.** The coastal tract of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is called

- (a) Konkan
- (b) Coromandel

- (c) East Coast
- (d) Malabar Coast

Ans: b

**Q24.** What is a bank rate?

- (a) Rate at which Central bank of a country advances loans to other banks in the country
- (b) Rate at which banks advance loans to the customers
- (c) Rate at which banks lend among themselves
- (d) Rate at which banks lend to money lenders

Ans: a

**Q25.** Why was 'Tendulkar Committee' constituted?

- (a) To measure unemployment
- (b) To measure growth rate
- (c) To measure poverty
- (d) To measure agricultural produce

Ans: c

**Q26.** Who had estimated National Income in India first?

- (a) V.K. R. V. Rao
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) R.C.Dutt
- (d) D.R.Gadgil

Ans: b

**Q27.** A situation where the expenditure of the government exceeds its revenue is called \_\_\_.

- (a) Default Financing
- (b) Deficit Revenue
- (c) Budget Deficit
- (d) Default Revenue

Ans: c

**Q28.** Which of the following organisms does not fit into the Cell Theory?

- (a) Bacteria
- (b) Virus
- (c) Fungi
- (d) Plants

Ans: b

**Q29.** The connective tissue that connects a muscle to a bone is

- (a) Cartilage

- (b) Ligament
- (c) Tendon
- (d) None

Ans: c

**Q30.** In which of the following organs of human body are carbohydrates stored as glycogen?

- (a) Stomach
- (b) Liver
- (c) Small intestine
- (d) Large intestine

Ans: b

**Q31.** Who discovered the first vaccine for smallpox?

- (a) Louis Pasteur
- (b) Edward Jenner
- (c) Alexander Fleming
- (d) John Hunter

Ans: b

**Q32.** An example of an input device is \_\_\_.

- (a) Soundcard
- (b) Headphones
- (c) Projector
- (d) Webcam

Ans: d

**Q33.** Who invented safety elevator?

- (a) Ray Tomlinson
- (b) Elisha Otis
- (c) Dr. Robert Jarvik
- (d) Joseph Henry

Ans: b

**Q34.** Which Lok Sabha speaker has authored the book 'Matoshree'?

- (a) Sumitra Mahajan
- (b) Meira Kumar
- (c) Somnath Chatterjee
- (d) Manohar Joshi

Ans: a

**Q35.** March 8th is observed as

- (a) World Environment day
- (b) Heritage day
- (c) International Women's day

(d) Youth day

Ans: c

**Q36.** Which one of the following is not the official language of the UNO?

- (a) French
- (b) Arabic
- (c) Spanish
- (d) Japanese

Ans: d

**Q37.** What is 'Antares', recently seen in news?

- (a) Submarine
- (b) AI tool
- (c) Red supergiant star
- (d) Invasive plant

Ans: c

**Q38.** Saksham Valley, recently seen in the news, is a territorial dispute between which two countries?

- (a) India & Bhutan
- (b) India & Pakistan
- (c) India & Nepal
- (d) China & Pakistan

Ans: b

**Q39.** In the recent decision by the Supreme Court, what percent of seats has been reserved specifically for women in the bar association committee?

- (a) 25%
- (b) 30%
- (c) 32%
- (d) 33%

Ans: d

**Q40.** DRDO has recently collaborated with which IIT for undertaking AI driven surveillance and other projects?

- (a) IIT Madras
- (b) IIT Kanpur
- (c) IIT Bhubaneswar
- (d) IIT Bombay

Ans: c

**Q41.** Who initiated the fast unto death in protest against the Communal Award?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans: b

**Sol:** Mahatma Gandhi initiated the fast unto death in protest against the Communal Award.

**Q42.** Who was the last Viceroy of India?

- (a) Lord Mountbatten
- (b) Lord Canning
- (c) Lord Irwin
- (d) Lord Linlithgow

Ans: a

**Sol:** Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India.

**Q43.** Who was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly during its first meeting?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans: b

**Sol:** Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly during its first meeting.

**Q44.** What symbol (seal) was adopted by the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Tiger
- (b) Elephant
- (c) Lion
- (d) Peacock

Ans: b

**Sol:** The elephant was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly.

**Q45.** Which constitutional amendment act gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies?

- (a) 42nd Amendment Act

- (b) 73rd Amendment Act
- (c) 86th Amendment Act
- (d) 97th Amendment Act

Ans: d

**Sol:** The 97th Amendment Act of 2011 gave constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies.

**Q46.** What is the Indian brand of socialism, as mentioned in the Preamble?

- (a) Communistic socialism
- (b) Democratic socialism
- (c) Capitalistic socialism
- (d) State socialism

Ans: b

**Sol:** The Indian brand of socialism mentioned in the Preamble is democratic socialism, which emphasizes a mixed economy with both public and private sectors.

**Q47.** What is the significance of the term 'Justice' in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) It signifies social and economic equality only
- (b) It emphasizes political rights only
- (c) It embraces social, economic, and political justice
- (d) It promotes religious justice

Ans: c

**Sol:** The term 'Justice' in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution embraces social, economic, and political justice, secured through Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

**Q48.** Who are considered citizens in India according to the Constitution of 1949?

- (a) Those who are born in India or have Indian parents
- (b) Those who have been residing in India for at least five years
- (c) Those who migrated from Pakistan with certain conditions
- (d) All of the above

Ans: d

**Sol:** The Constitution of India considers citizens to include those born in India, individuals with Indian

parents, and certain categories of migrants from Pakistan.

**Q49.** Which Article of the Constitution defines the term 'State' for the purposes of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Article 11
- (b) Article 12
- (c) Article 13
- (d) Article 14

Ans: b

**Sol:** Article 12 defines the term 'State' for the purposes of Fundamental Rights.

**Q50.** What does Article 15 of the Indian Constitution prohibit discrimination based on?

- (a) Religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth
- (b) Education, income, occupation
- (c) Social status, political affiliation
- (d) Physical appearance, language spoken

Ans: a

**Sol:** Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

**Q51.** Who was referred to as Jalpeswar in the Yogini Tantra?

- (a) Narakasura
- (b) Sandhya
- (c) Viswasundaradeva
- (d) Bhaskarvarman

Ans: c

**Sol:** Viswasundaradeva was referred to as Jalpeswar in the Yogini Tantra.

**Q52.** Which ruler established the capital at Kamatapur?

- (a) Sandhya
- (b) Prithu
- (c) Arimatta
- (d) Nilambar

Ans: a

**Sol:** Sandhya established the capital at Kamatapur.

**Q53.** Which Hindu deity is enshrined in the Hayagriva Madhava Temple?

- (a) Shiva
- (b) Vishnu
- (c) Brahma
- (d) Durga

Ans: b

**Sol:** The Hayagriva Madhava Temple enshrines an image of Hayagriva Madhava, a form of Vishnu.

**Q54.** Who was responsible for shifting the Ahom capital to Bakata on the Dihing River?

- (a) Sukaphaa
- (b) Sukhampha
- (c) Suhungmung
- (d) Sudangpha

Ans: c

**Sol:** Suhungmung shifted the capital to Bakata on the Dihing River.

**Q55.** Which Ahom king introduced the "Singari-ghar-utha" coronation ceremony?

- (a) Sudangpha
- (b) Sukhampha
- (c) Suhungmung
- (d) Suklenmung

Ans: a

**Sol:** Sudangpha introduced the "Singari-ghar-utha" coronation ceremony during his reign.

**Q56.** Who ascended the throne after Udayaditya Singha's death in 1673?

- (a) Suklampha
- (b) Sudaipha
- (c) Suhung
- (d) Gobar

Ans: a

**Sol:** Suklampha ascended the throne after Udayaditya Singha's death.

**Q57.** Who was responsible for the assassination of Laluk Sola Barphukan?

- (a) Bhotai
- (b) Ruchinath
- (c) Gobar

(d) Ramadhvaj Singha

Ans: a

**Sol:** Bhotai was responsible for the assassination of Laluk Sola Barphukan.

**Q58.** After the First Anglo-Burmese War, who was recognized as the ruler of Manipur?

- (a) Suklampha
- (b) Sulikpha
- (c) Gadapani
- (d) Gambhir Singh

Ans: d

**Sol:** Gambhir Singh was recognized as the ruler of Manipur after the First Anglo-Burmese War.

**Q59.** In which year did the British permanently annex lower Assam?

- (a) 1823
- (b) 1828
- (c) 1833
- (d) 1838

Ans: b

**Sol:** The British permanently annexed lower Assam in 1828.

**Q60.** Which soil type is characterized by intense leaching of silica and accumulation of iron and aluminum oxides?

- (a) Alluvial soil
- (b) Lateritic soil
- (c) Red Sandy soil
- (d) Red Loamy soil

Ans: b

**Sol:** Lateritic soil is characterized by intense leaching of silica and accumulation of iron and aluminum oxides.

**Q61.** Which national park in Assam is famous for the presence of the Golden Langur?

- (a) Kaziranga National Park
- (b) Manas National Park
- (c) Raimona National Park
- (d) Nameri National Park

Ans: c

**Sol:** Raimona National Park is famous for the presence of the Golden Langur.

**Q62.** Who was the founder of The Assam Tribune?

- (a) Maniram Dewan
- (b) Radha Govinda Baruah
- (c) Nilmani Phookan
- (d) Chandraprabha Saikiani

Ans: b

**Sol:** Radha Govinda Baruah was the founder of The Assam Tribune.

**Q63.** Who was tributed by Sankardeva with the epithet "Opromadi Kobi"?

- (a) Harihar Vipra
- (b) Rudra Kandali
- (c) Hem Saraswati
- (d) Madhav Kandali

Ans: d

**Sol:** Sankardeva tributed Madhav Kandali with the epithet "Opromadi Kobi."

**Q64.** Which magazine is considered the first Assamese women's monthly magazine?

- (a) Alochani
- (b) Usha
- (c) Ghor Jeuti
- (d) Lora Bondhu

Ans: c

**Sol:** "Ghor Jeuti" is considered the first Assamese women's monthly magazine.

**Q65.** Which literary work by Hemchandra Barua is considered the second Assamese dictionary?

- (a) Hemkosh
- (b) Aadipath
- (c) Asomiya Vyakaran
- (d) Parashuram Abhidhan

Ans: a

**Sol:** "Hemkosh" by Hemchandra Barua is considered the second Assamese dictionary.

**Q66.** If the cost prices of articles A and B are in the ratio 3:4 and the selling prices are in the ratio 5:6 and the profit obtained on selling both of them is the same. What is the profit percentage on selling article B?

- (a) 66.67%
- (b) 33.33%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 25%

Ans: c

**Q67.** If a trader sold two articles each for Rs.3600/- with no profit or loss. If the first article is sold at 20% profit, at what loss is the second one sold?

- (a) 20%
- (b) 14.29%
- (c) 16.52%
- (d) 21.32%

Ans: b

**Q68.** The price of an item was increased by 10%. This reduced the monthly total sales by 20%. The overall effect on the value of monthly sales is a

- (a) 10% increase
- (b) 10% decrease
- (c) 12% increase
- (d) 12% decrease

Ans: d

**Q69.** A shopkeeper bought 30 kg of rice at the rate of Rs. 70 per kg and 20 kg of rice at the rate of Rs. 70.75 per kg. If he mixed the two brands of rice and sold the mixture at Rs. 80.50 per kg, his gain is

- (a) Rs. 450
- (b) Rs. 510
- (c) Rs. 525
- (d) Rs. 485

Ans: b

**Q70.** Two numbers are in the ratio 3:4. Their L.C.M. is 84. The greater number is

- (a) 21
- (b) 24
- (c) 28
- (d) 84

Ans: c

**Q71.** The sum of two numbers is 36 and their H.C.F and L.C.M. are 3 and 105 respectively. The sum of the reciprocals of two numbers is

- (a)  $2/35$
- (b)  $3/25$
- (c)  $4/35$
- (d)  $2/25$

Ans: c

**Q72.** What is the HCF (highest common factor) of 57 and 513?

- (a) 10
- (b) 57
- (c) 3
- (d) 27

Ans: b

**Q73.** The amount received at 10% per annum Compound interest after 3 years is Rs 5324. What was the principal (in Rs)?

- (a) 4100
- (b) 4200
- (c) 4000
- (d) 4300

Ans: c

**Q74.** At what rate of compound interest (in %) per annum will a sum of Rs. 15,000 become Rs. 18,150 in 2 years?

- (a) 11
- (b) 10
- (c) 9
- (d) 12

Ans: b

**Q75.** If the amount received at the end of 2nd and 3rd year at Compound Interest on a certain Principal is Rs 1,800, and Rs 1,926 respectively, what is the rate of interest?

- (a) 7.5%
- (b) 7%
- (c) 6%
- (d) 6.5%

Ans: b

**Q76.** A sum of ₹ 3000 yields an interest of ₹ 1080 at 12% per annum simple interest in how many years?

- (a) 4 Years
- (b) 3 Years
- (c) 5 years
- (d)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Years

Ans: b

**Q77.** The simplest form of  $3774/2958$  is

- (a)  $43/19$
- (b)  $37/29$
- (c)  $31/13$
- (d)  $31/23$

Ans: b

**Q78.** Two fractions are such that their product is -4 and sum is  $-68/15$ . Find the two fractions.

- (a)  $6/15, -10/3$
- (b)  $6/5, -10/3$
- (c)  $7/2, -8/7$
- (d)  $-10/7, 14/5$

Ans: b

**Q79.** The simplest form of  $3565/1495$  is

- (a)  $31/13$
- (b)  $43/19$
- (c)  $23/13$
- (d)  $31/23$

Ans: a

**Q80.** The reciprocal of the sum of the reciprocals of  $8/7$  and  $5/6$  is:

- (a)  $83/40$
- (b)  $42/83$
- (c)  $83/42$
- (d)  $40/83$

Ans: d

**Q81.** The average age of a husband and his wife was 23 years at the time of their marriage. After five years they have a one year old child. The average age of the family now is

- (a) 29.3 years
- (b) 19 years
- (c) 23 years
- (d) 28.5 years

Ans: b

**Q82.** The average weight of 8 persons increases by 2.5 kg when a new person comes in place of one of them weighing 65 kg. The weight of the new person is

- (a) 84 kg
- (b) 85 kg
- (c) 76 kg
- (d) 76.5 kg

Ans: b

**Q83.** The cost price of an article is Rs.100. A discount series of 5%, 10% successively reduces the price of an article by

- (a) Rs 4.5
- (b) Rs 14.5
- (c) Rs 24.5
- (d) None of the above

Ans: b

**Q84.** A container containing 400 litres of oil lost 8% by leakage. Oil left in the container is

- (a) 320 litres
- (b) 368 litres
- (c) 332 litres
- (d) 32 litres

Ans: b

**Q85.** The first and last terms of an arithmetic progression are 29 and -49. If the sum of the series is -140, then it has how many terms?

- (a) 13
- (b) 14
- (c) 12
- (d) 11

Ans: b

**Q86.** The first and last terms of an arithmetic progression are -23 and -42. What is the sum of the series if it has 14 terms?

- (a) -91
- (b) -133
- (c) 93
- (d) -133

Ans: b

**Q87.** The first and last terms of an arithmetic progression are 33 and -57. What is the sum of the series if it has 16 terms?

- (a) -135
- (b) -192
- (c) -207
- (d) -165

Ans: b

**Q88.** The first and last terms of an arithmetic progression are 25 and -52. What is the sum of the series if it has 12 terms?

- (a) -162
- (b) -110
- (c) 162
- (d) 110

Ans: a

**Q89.** The volume of the largest right circular cone that can be cut out of a cube of edge 7cm?

- (a)  $13.6\text{cm}^3$
- (b)  $121\text{cm}^3$
- (c)  $147.68\text{cm}^3$
- (d)  $89.8\text{cm}^3$

Ans: d

**Q90.** The sum of two numbers is 75 and their difference is 25. The product of the two numbers is:

- (a) 1350
- (b) 1250
- (c) 1000
- (d) 125

Ans: b

**Q91.** A train takes 1 minute to cross a stationary pole. How much time (in seconds) will it take to cross a bridge whose length is twice that of the train?

- (a) 120
- (b) 90
- (c) 150
- (d) 180

Ans: d

**Q92.** A scooter is sold at three successive discounts of 10%, 5% and 2%. If the marked price of the scooter is Rs.18,000, find its net selling price.

- (a) Rs.15028.20
- (b) Rs.15082.00
- (c) Rs.15082.20
- (d) Rs.15080.00

Ans: c

**Q93.** The average marks obtained by 150 students in an examination is 40. If the average marks of passed students is 60 and that of the failed students is 20, then what is the number of students who passed the examination?

- (a) 25
- (b) 50
- (c) 75
- (d) 100

Ans: c

**Q94.** A solution of milk and water contains milk and water in the ratio of 3:2. Another solution of milk and water contains milk and water in the ratio of 2:1. 40 liters of the first solution is mixed with 30 liter of the second solution. The ratio of milk and water in the resultant solution is:

- (a) 22:13
- (b) 13:22
- (c) 6:5
- (d) 5:6

Ans: a

**Q95.**Teena, Reena and Sheena start a business with investment of respectively ₹ 24000, ₹ 28000 and ₹ 20000. Teena invests for 8 months, Reena invest for 10 months and Sheena invests for one year. If the total profit at the end of year is ₹ 25810, then what is the share of Teena?

- (a) ₹6960
- (b) ₹10150
- (c) ₹7940
- (d) ₹8700

Ans: a

**Q96.** A is the sister of S and T. J is the only son of the brother-in-law of S. S is married to M. S is son of K. K and B has two sons and one daughter. A is married to Q. R is son of S. T is unmarried. B is the

grandmother of R. How R and J are related to each other?

- (a) Cousin
- (b) Brother
- (c) Sister
- (d) Uncle
- (e) Cannot be determined

Ans: a

**Q97.** There are eight points, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and T. M is 10m to the west of P, which is 20m to the south of R. N is 10m to the south of Q, which is 5m to the east of R. O is 10m south of S, which is 3m West of N and 2m east of T. Four of the following are alike in a certain way, find out who doesn't belong to the group.

- (a) MP
- (b) RQ
- (c) TS
- (d) PS
- (e) None of the above

Ans: d

**Q98.** YOM MJK UGJ IXM KQZ

If each letter in each of the word is arranged according to the alphabetical series then which will be the 2nd letter of the word which is fourth from the left end?

- (a) Y
- (b) X
- (c) M
- (d) I
- (e) Can't be determined

Ans: c

**Q99.** Eight people A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table. All of them are facing towards the centre but not necessarily in the same order. E sits second to the left of H. D sits third to the left of E. As many people sit between D and A as between F and D. G sits third to the right of A. G sits opposite to B.

How many people sit between F and E, when counted clockwise direction from E?

- (a) Four
- (b) Three
- (c) Two
- (d) One
- (e) None of these

Ans: d

**Q100.** A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are seated in a straight line facing north but not necessarily in the same order. B sits third to the left of E. Neither B nor E sits at an extreme end of the line. Only one person sits between E and G. G is not an immediate neighbour of B. C sits third to the right of A. A is not an immediate neighbour of B. Only one person sits between H and D. C is not an immediate neighbour of H.

Who amongst the following sits exactly between E and G?

- (a) H
- (b) D
- (c) F
- (d) C
- (e) A

Ans: a

**Q101.** 100, 52, 106, 55?

- (a) 108
- (b) 58
- (c) 118
- (d) 112
- (e) 128

Ans: d

**Q102.** Find the odd one out in the given series.

- (a) G20T
- (b) I18R
- (c) K16P
- (d) M14N
- (e) None of the above

Ans: e

**Q103.** Rohit is 14<sup>th</sup> from the top and 32<sup>nd</sup> from the bottom in a class. How many students are there in the class in total?

- (a) 45
- (b) 46
- (c) 44
- (d) 47
- (e) Can't be determined

Ans: a

**Q104.** Kuchipudi : Andhra Pradesh:: ? : ?

- (a) Rouf : Kashmir
- (b) Bharatnatyam : Karnataka

- (c) Ghoomar : gujrat
- (d) Mohiniyattam : Tamil Nadu
- (e) Chang loo : Manipur

Ans: a

**Q105.** If COPPER is coded as OLSMHF then what will ACTION be coded as?

- (a) KZWFRD
- (b) KZVFRR
- (c) VWXTRO
- (d) TROQLW
- (e) None of the above

Ans: a

**Q106.** If a minute hand of a clock has moved 300°, how many degrees has the hour hand move?

- (a) 30°
- (b) 20°
- (c) 25°
- (d) 36°
- (e) None of the above

Ans: c

**Q107.** If the seventh day of a month is three days earlier than Friday, what will it be on the nineteenth day of the month?

- (a) Sunday
- (b) Tuesday
- (c) Wednesday
- (d) Monday
- (e) Friday

Ans: a

**Q108.** Siva and Ravi are talking by facing each other. Ravi is facing to the north and Siva's shadow is formed towards his right. What time of the day is it?

- (a) 10am
- (b) 4pm
- (c) 12 noon
- (d) None of the above
- (e) Can't be determined

Ans: a

**Q109.** 12, 24, 36, ?, 60, 72

- (a) 38
- (b) 50
- (c) 45

- (d) 48
- (e) 46

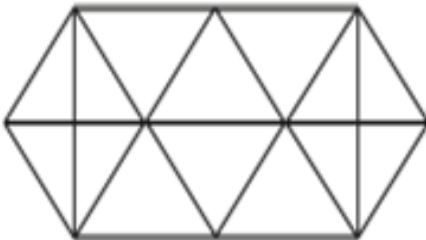
Ans: d

**Q110.** Sandeep's mother is the only daughter of Rekha's father. How Rekha's husband is related to Sandeep?

- (a) Mother
- (b) Uncle
- (c) Father
- (d) Grandfather
- (e) Brother

Ans: c

**Q111.** Count the total number of Triangles of the following figures?



- (a) 20
- (b) 22
- (c) 24
- (d) 26

Ans: c

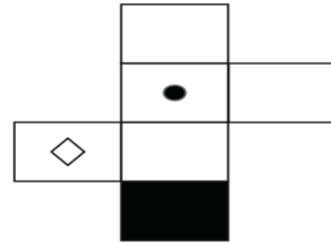
**Q112.** Select the missing number from the given responses

3	4	5
2	3	4
1	2	3
14	29	?

- (a) 32
- (b) 40
- (c) 30
- (d) 50

Ans: d

**Q113.** Among the four alternatives choose which are can be the similar boxes as the question figure.

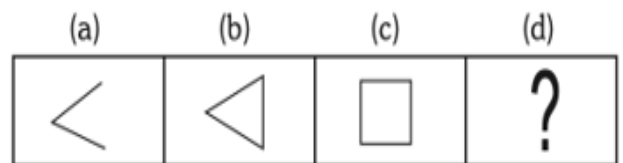


- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)
- (iv)

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) (i) and (ii)
- (d) (iii) and (iv)

Ans: d

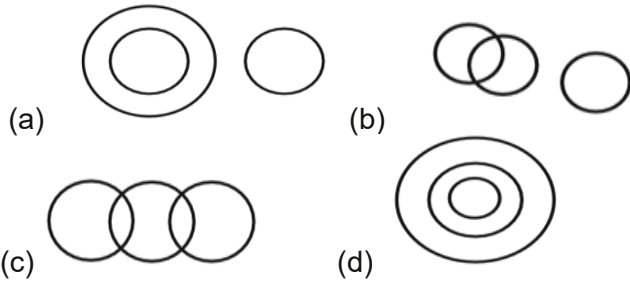
**Q114.** In each of the following questions you are given four series of questions you have to find out the next series from the answer figures that follows the sequence of the questions figures



- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

Ans: b

**Q115.** Identify the diagram that best represents the relationship among classes given below:  
Earth, Milky-way, Universe



Ans: d

**Direction (116 to 120): Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**

**Q116.** Anusha has always been a very \_\_\_\_\_ child, she is very obedient and heeds all her parents' advice.

- (a) Angry
- (b) Disturbed
- (c) Ideal
- (d) Frustrated
- (e) Honest

Ans: c

**Q117.** Olivia Connor is a very \_\_\_\_\_ chef, her baking recipes are known to be very economical as well as delicious worldwide.

- (a) Nice
- (b) Ordinary
- (c) Traditional
- (d) Famous
- (e) Wonderful

Ans: d

**Q118.** It is very important for a great leader to be a great \_\_\_\_\_ in order to inspire the public.

- (a) Imitation
- (b) Ironic
- (c) Orator
- (d) Doctor
- (e) Punctual

Ans: c

**Q119.** Gradually one gets cocooned in the lonely ivory tower of old age where memories and the \_\_\_\_\_ wait for death is the only pastime.

- (a) Inescapable
- (b) Inevitable
- (c) Certain
- (d) Inexorable
- (e) Obligatory

Ans: d

**Q120.** Antibiotics that once \_\_\_\_\_ ailments across the spectrum are now turning into a potential source of prolonged illness, disability and death.

- (a) Sustained
- (b) Alleviated
- (c) Surmised
- (d) Cured

Ans: d

**Direction (Q121-125): Find errors**

**Q121.**

- (a) Please excuse
- (b) me
- (c) coming
- (d) late.
- (e) No error

Ans: b

**Q122.**

- (a) Much to
- (b) our regret the train left
- (c) before we reached
- (d) the station last night.
- (e) No error.

Ans: b

**Q123.**

- (a) I would like
- (b) him to go
- (c) to a university but I can't
- (d) make him to go.
- (e) No error.

Ans: d

**Q124.**

- (a) If
- (b) it snowed tomorrow
- (c) we'll
- (d) go sking.

(e) No error.

Ans: c

**Q125.**

- (a) Had  
(b) you informed me earlier

- (c) I would have certainly purchase  
(d) the laptop from you.  
(e) No error

Ans: c

**READING COMPREHENSION & ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**Directions (Q1-25): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows.**

**Passage: 1**

When it came to promoting its new video-game console, the Wii, in America, Nintendo recruited a handful of carefully chosen suburban mothers in the hope that they would spread the word among their friends that the Wii was a gaming console the whole family could enjoy together. Nintendo thus became the latest company to use “word-of-mouth” marketing. Nestlé, Sony and Philips have all launched similar campaigns in recent months to promote everything from bottled water to electric toothbrushes. As the power of traditional advertising declines, what was once an experimental marketing approach is becoming more popular.

After all, no form of advertising carries as much weight as an endorsement from a friend. “Amway and Tupperware know you can blend the social and economic to business advantage,” says Walter Carl, a marketing guru at Northeastern University. The difference now, he says, is that the internet can magnify the effect of such endorsements.

The difficulty for marketers is creating the right kind of buzz and learning to control it. Negative views spread just as quickly as positive ones, so if a product has flaws, people will soon find out. And Peter Kim of Forrester, a consultancy, points out that when Microsoft sent laptops loaded with its new Windows Vista software to influential bloggers in an effort to get them to write about it, the resulting online discussion ignored Vista and focused instead on the morality of accepting gifts and the ethics of word-of-mouth marketing. Bad buzz, in short.

BzzAgent, a controversial company based in Boston that is one of the leading exponents of word-of-mouth marketing, operates a network of

volunteer “agents” who receive free samples of products in the post. They talk to their friends about them and send back their thoughts. In return, they receive rewards through a points program—an arrangement they are supposed to make clear. This allows a firm to create buzz around a product and to see what kind of word-of-mouth response it generates, which can be useful for subsequent product development and marketing. Last week BzzAgent launched its service in Britain. Dave Balter, BzzAgent’s founder, thinks word-of-mouth marketing will become a multi-billion dollar industry. No doubt he tells that to everyone he meets.

**Q1.** What is the experimental approach being discussed in the first paragraph?

- (a) Word of mouth Marketing  
(b) Selling of video-game consoles, bottled water and electric toothbrushes  
(c) Traditional Advertising  
(d) None of these

Ans: a

**Q2.** What is the tone of the passage?

- (a) Neutral  
(b) Biased  
(c) Celebratory  
(d) Critical

Ans: a

**Q3.** What can we infer from Walter Carl’s statement?

- (a) Amway and Tupperware are products where word of mouth marketing could be used.  
(b) Amway and Tupperware are consumers who appreciated word of mouth marketing.  
(c) Amway and Tupperware are companies who use word of mouth marketing.  
(d) None of these

Ans: c

**Q4.** What is the effect of the internet on Word-of-mouth marketing?

- (a) It is impeded by the internet.
- (b) It is encouraged by the internet.
- (c) Internet magnifies the moral issues of this marketing technique.
- (d) Internet has made it obsolete.

Ans: b

**Q5.** According to the passage, in what order did different companies use word of mouth marketing?

- (a) Nintendo before Sony, Nestle and Philips.
- (b) Nintendo after Sony, Nestle and Philips.
- (c) Nintendo, Sony, Nestle and Philips: all at the same time.
- (d) None of these

Ans: b

### Passage-2

TEN years ago this month investors were pretty confident. True, there were signs that problems in the American housing market would mean trouble for mortgage lenders. But most people agreed with Ben Bernanke, the Federal Reserve chairman, that “the impact on the broader economy... seems likely to be contained.” The IMF had just reported that “overall risks to the outlook seem less threatening than six months ago.”

That was reflected in market valuations. In May 2007 the cyclically-adjusted price-earnings ratio (CAPE), a measure that averages profits over ten years, was 27.6 for American equities. That ratio turned out to be the peak for the cycle. As the problems at Bear Stearns, Lehman Brothers and others emerged, and as the world was gripped by recession, share prices **plunged**. By March 2009 the CAPE had fallen by more than half.

Central banks then kicked into action, slashing interest rates and buying assets via quantitative easing (QE). The stock markets recovered rapidly and the S&P 500 is now more than 50% higher than it was ten years ago. And the American stock market's CAPE, at 29.2, is also higher than it was back then.

Investors might worry about equity valuations but what are their alternatives? A decade ago, the ten-year Treasury-bond yield was around 4.8%; now it is 2.3%. The Fed may have started to raise rates

but the return on cash is still pitiful in nominal terms and negative in real (ie, after inflation) terms.

But at least the return on cash and bonds (held to maturity) is fixed in nominal terms. Investors have already suffered two big bear markets in equities this millennium. On each occasion, their losses in percentage terms were in the double digits. What might trigger another collapse?

There is no law that says the CAPE has to return to its long-run average of 16.7; indeed, the ratio's mean over the past 30 years has been 24.5. Even in the depths of the 2008-09 crisis, the ratio only fell below the long-run average for ten months.

When investors accept a high CAPE for shares, they are confident about the ability of companies to maintain, and increase, their profits. One reason why the American market has powered ahead since the election of Donald Trump is that investors expect cuts to the tax rate on corporate profits, allowing more of those profits to be passed on to shareholders.

As Jeremy Grantham of GMO, a fund-management group, points out, there does seem to have been a step change in the level of American profits, as a proportion of both sales and GDP, since 1996. The corollary has been a lower share of GDP for labour, one factor behind voter discontent.

Mr Grantham suggests two forces behind the higher profits: enhanced monopoly power for American companies; and low real interest rates, which have allowed firms to operate with more debt. Both suggest there is something wrong about the way capitalism is currently working. If profit margins are high, then more capital ought to be ploughed into businesses until investment-led competition drives margins back down; that has not happened. And low real interest rates reflect, in part, the extraordinary measures taken by central banks to revive developed economies after the financial crisis.

The conventional threats to the equity market are twofold: a sharp rise in interest rates, which would hit indebted individuals and companies; or a decline into recession, which would dent profits. Neither looks **imminent** at the moment, which helps explain why Wall Street keeps hitting record highs.

But there are other ways that profit margins could be hit. Protectionist policies could disrupt the free flow of goods, services and people across borders. A credit crisis could emerge elsewhere in the world—in China, for example, where debt has

been growing rapidly. Flashpoints in the Middle East or on the Korean peninsula could spark war. Investors are not as **complacent** as they seemed a decade ago. In a poll conducted by Bank of America Merrill Lynch, a net 32% of global fund managers think shares are overvalued. **Despite that**, however, a net 40% have higher-than-normal holdings in shares.

In other words, investors are managing to be simultaneously bullish and skittish. By a large majority, fund managers expect global growth and corporate profits to be strong over the next 12 months; but they also know such expectations are already fully reflected in share prices. All will be well provided there are no shocks. But history suggests shocks have a nasty habit of occurring.

**Q6.** Which of the following is/are not the way(s) suggested in the passage using which profit margins could be hit?

- (i) Steep rise in policy rate
- (ii) Recession
- (iii) Protectionist Policies
- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) Both (ii) and (iii)
- (e) All are suggested

Ans: a

**Q7.** Which of the following statement correctly depicts the meaning of "Despite that," as used in the passage (highlighted)?

- (a) Even though there are better stocks in the market still 40% people have higher than normal holdings in the stock.
- (b) Even though 32% of global fund managers have negative outlook, still 40% people have higher than normal holdings in the stock.
- (c) Even though price of stocks may fall in future still 40% people have higher than normal holdings in the stock.
- (d) Even after having 40% higher holdings of share, people believe that stocks are overvalued.
- (e) Due to low value of price, people have bought these shares

Ans: c

**Q8.** Why 10 years ago, were the investors confident even after troubled American Housing as mentioned in the passage?

- (a) As CAPE value increased.
- (b) They had a view that the impact of troubles on big economy would be contained
- (c) Due to easy recovery of stock market
- (d) Due to high yield on treasury bonds
- (e) All of these

Ans: b

**Q9.** What steps did Central Bank of America take after CAPE had fallen in 2009?

- (i) Interest Rate cut
- (ii) Increased the money supply in the economy
- (iii) Buying and selling of assets.
- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (i) and (iii)
- (c) Only (i) and (ii)
- (d) Only (iii)
- (e) All of these

Ans: c

**Q10.** Why do investors buy shares with high CAPE even after knowing that they may fall drastically in future?

- (a) Due to the IMF report that predicted high CAPE in future.
- (b) Quantitative easing (QE) measures by Central Bank.
- (c) Due to recent cut in tax, resulting in visible profit growth
- (d) They have full confidence in the ability of the company to make profits.
- (e) All of these

Ans: d

**Q11.** What is/are the reasons for American firms to operate in profit even after debts?

- (i) Protectionist Policy
- (ii) Enhanced Monopoly Power
- (iii) Low nominal Interest Rate
- (a) Both (ii) and (iii)
- (b) Only (iii)
- (c) Only (i)
- (d) Only (ii)
- (e) All of these

Ans: d

**Q12.** Which of the following will be the most suitable title for the passage?

- (a) Upcoming recession a challenge for global economy
- (b) Increasing dominance of America
- (c) Investors are both bullish and skittish about share prices
- (d) The impact of recession on broad economy
- (e) After effects of recession

Ans: c

**Q13.** Which of the following word means opposite to PLUNGED as mentioned in the passage?

- (a) bothered
- (b) opulent
- (c) intensification
- (d) shrink
- (e) insinuate

Ans: c

**Q14.** Which of the following word means opposite to IMMINENT as mentioned in the passage?

- (a) convenient
- (b) prospective
- (c) preordained
- (d) portending
- (e) distant

Ans: e

**Q15.** Which of the following word means same as COMPLACENT as mentioned in the passage?

- (a) collected
- (b) unsure
- (c) soothed
- (d) gratified
- (e) meander

Ans: d

### Passage-3

It was telling that Germany, a country with a phobia of rising prices, in the first week of 2017 reported a jump in inflation. Its headline rate rose from 0.8% to 1.7% in December. After two years of unusually low price pressures, inflation across the rich world is set to revive this year. Much of this is because of the oil price, which fell below \$30 a barrel in the early months of 2016 but has recently risen above \$50. Underlying inflation, too, seems poised to drift

up. That is good news. The story for 2017 is not of inflation running too hot but rather of a welcome easing of fears of deflation.

To understand why, consider the three big drivers of inflation in the rich world: the price of imports, capacity pressures in the domestic economy and the public's expectations. Start with imported inflation. A year ago, global goods prices were falling because of a slide in aggregate demand and a seemingly endless **glut** of basic commodities and manufactures. China's economy wobbled. Emerging markets in general were in a **funk**; two of the largest, Brazil and Russia, were deep in recession.

Things look perkier now. Emerging markets still have plenty of trouble spots, but the bigger economies are stabilising. After falling for 54 months, producer prices in China are climbing at last. Prices at the factory gate rose by 5.5% in the year to December. China's supply glut, though still vast, is shrinking. An improving demand climate is reflected in upbeat surveys of manufacturing purchasing managers across Asia and in the rich world. It is also visible in a revival in commodity prices.

So rich countries are importing a bit more globally made inflation. How big an impact that has depends on the exchange rate. And in much of the rich world, currency markets are proving helpful. In America, where underlying inflation is close to 2%, the Federal Reserve's goal, the dollar has risen. In Japan and the euro area, where underlying inflation is lower, the yen and euro have weakened. The second big influence on inflation is the amount of slack in the domestic economy. The unemployment rate, measuring labour-market slack, is often a convenient gauge. On that basis, America's economy, with unemployment at 4.7%, is close to full capacity. Average wages rose by 2.9% in the year to December, the highest rate since 2009. Assuming that trend productivity growth is around 1%, then wage growth of around 3% is consistent with a 2% rise in unit-wage costs, in line with the Fed's inflation target.

The picture is cloudier in other parts of the rich world. Euro-area jobs markets are more rigid and run into bottlenecks more readily than America's. Even so, the euro-area economy has far greater slack. The unemployment rate is 9.8%. The big southern euro-zone economies, such as Italy and Spain, have ample spare capacity. So if inflation is to get back to the European Central Bank's target of close to 2%, it will require other economies,

notably Germany, to generate inflation rates well above 2%.

That is not as implausible as the form book suggests. Germany has a **tight labour market**. The unemployment rate is just 4.1% and the workforce has shrunk as the population ages. And after a decade or more of restraint, wages have picked up a bit. Compensation per employee has risen at an average annual rate of 2.5% since 2010, according to the OECD, a rich-country think-tank. That is faster than in any other G7 country, but still not enough to drive German inflation up to the sorts of levels needed to push euro-zone inflation close to 2%. Faster wage growth has not fed through to higher consumer-price inflation, notes Ralf Preusser of Bank of America Merrill Lynch. Average core inflation has been around 1.1% since 2010. German firms have absorbed rising wage costs without increasing prices. In Japan, where the jobs market is even tighter, wage growth has struggled to reach even 1%.

That wages have not risen faster owes much to the third big determinant of inflation—expectations. Firms will feel freer to push up prices, and employees to bargain for bigger wage rises, if they expect higher inflation. In theory expectations are in the gift of central banks. If they can convince the public that they have the tools to regulate aggregate demand, and thus the level of slack, expectations should converge on the central bank's inflation target, usually 2% in rich countries. But expectations are also influenced by what inflation has been recently. In rich countries, it has fallen short. Inflation expectations in financial markets have recently perked up, but in the euro area are still well shy of the target. In Japan, two decades of deflation have taught firms and wage-earners to expect a lot less than 2%.

Headline inflation in the rich world is likely to rise quickly in early 2017, thanks largely to rising oil prices and a generally firmer global backdrop. Underlying inflation will **grind up** more slowly as above-trend growth eats away at available slack. A burst of stronger headline inflation this year might drive up inflation expectations and set the stage for bolder wage claims in northern Europe and Japan in 2018.

Analysts at JPMorgan Chase expect higher inflation to add one percentage point to global nominal GDP in 2017, spurring a revival in profits and setting the scene for a recovery in capital spending (even without tax cuts in America). Forecasters often now look for extreme outcomes,

but rich-world inflation this year may turn out to be a tale of moderation: enough **to grease the wheels**, but not enough to upset the cart.

**Q16.** What, according to the passage, are the causes of global inflation?

- (a) Sluggish domestic economy
- (b) Expectations of market
- (c) Global economies were importing a little more
- (d) Both A and C
- (e) All of these

Ans: e

**Q17.** What is JP Morgan Chase?

- (a) A group of Pros
- (b) An analysts association
- (c) A market determinant
- (d) Both A and C
- (e) Not mentioned

Ans: e

**Q18.** Why easing of deflation is a welcome step?

- (a) availability of commodities
- (b) wobbling of China's economy
- (c) Russia was in recession
- (d) Only B and C
- (e) All of these

Ans: d

**Q19.** Write the most appropriate synonym for "funk":

- (a) achieve
- (b) confidence
- (c) defy
- (d) fluster
- (e) security

Ans: d

**Q20.** What according to the passage is true about China?

- i. China's supply is shrinking
- ii. China's economy was unstable
- iii. China was in Recession
- (a) Only i
- (b) Only ii
- (c) Only iii
- (d) All of these
- (e) None of these

Ans: b

**Q21.** Write the most appropriate antonym for “glut”:

- (a) nibble
- (b) famine
- (c) surfeit
- (d) munch
- (e) diet

Ans: c

**Q22.** Explain the term ‘a tight labour market’:

- (a) labours are scarce
- (b) labours are abundant
- (c) severe competition for labour
- (d) severe demand for labour
- (e) None of these

Ans: c

**Q23.** Write the meaning of the phrase “to grease the wheels”:

- (a) blight
- (b) expedite
- (c) check
- (d) thwart
- (e) balk

Ans: b

**Q24.** What is the cause of rise in inflation in Germany?

- (a) Increasing imports
- (b) Increasing jobs
- (c) Rising oil prices
- (d) Growing demands
- (e) All of the above

Ans: c

**Q25.** What is the suitable title of the passage?

- (a) Poised economy
- (b) Global trends
- (c) Inflation trends.
- (d) A welcome revival.
- (e) Slackened convergence

Ans: d