

SSC STENOGRAPHER GRADE 'C' & 'D' EXAM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND REASONING

Directions (1-9) : In the following questions, select the related word/letters/number from the given alternatives.

1. Bus : Road :: Train : ?
(1) Junction (2) Rail
(3) Trail (4) Engine
2. Police : Constable :: Class : ?
(1) Teacher
(2) Student
(P) Monitor
(4) Principal
3. Bird : Feather :: ?
(1) Tree : Leaves
(2) Lady : Dress
(3) Fish : Scales
(4) Skin : Man
4. Spring : Elasticity : ?
(1) Person : Whims
(2) Wool : Warmth
(3) Marketing : Advertising
(4) Radio : Broadcast
5. TIPS : SPIT :: GOD : ?
(1) ODG (2) GOOD
(3) DOGO (4) DOG
6. GFED : TSRQ :: KJIH : ?
(1) PQRS (2) HIJK
(3) XWVU (P) WXYZ
7. 9 : 26 :: 81 : ?
(1) 90 (2) 99
(3) 242 (4) 729
8. 3 : 26 :: ? : 124
(1) 15 (2) 13
(3) 17 (4) 24
9. 4 : 27 :: 9 : ?
(1) 12 (2) 64
(3) 32 (4) 16

Directions (10-18) : In the following questions, select the one which is different from the other three responses.

10. (1) Square metre
(2) Square feet
(3) Square inch
(4) Square root

11. (1) Square (2) Cone
(3) Triangle (4) Rectangle
12. (1) Hard — Soft
(2) Pointed — Blunt
(3) Sweet — Sour
(4) Long — High
13. (1) EKJ (2) QPO
(3) WUS (4) ZYX
14. (1) ACEG (2) BDFH
(3) CEGI (4) DEFI
15. (1) srQP (2) nmLK
(3) gfED (4) TSuv
16. (1) 36,17 (2) 48, 21
(3) 56,25 (4) 68,31
17. (1) 625 (2) 225
(3) 169 (4) 256
18. (1) 82 (2) 45
(3) 28 (4) 44

Directions (19-20) : In the following questions, which one of the given responses would be a meaningful order of the following words in ascending order ?

19. 1. Collector
2. Governor
3. Chief Secretary
4. President
5. Clerk
(1) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
(2) 5, 1, 3, 2, 4
(3) 5, 1, 3, 4, 2
(4) 5, 1, 4, 3, 2
20. 1. Weekly 2. Daily
3. Monthly 4. Fortnightly
5. Bimonthly
(1) 1,4,3,2,5 (2) 2,1,4,3,5
(3) 4,1,2,3,5 (4) 5,1,2,3,4
21. Which one of the following words will appear fourth in the English dictionary ?
(1) Encradle (2) Encourage
(3) Encroach (4) Encounter
22. Which one set of letters when sequentially placed at the gaps in the given letter series shall complete it ?
— zy — zxy — yxzx — zyx — xy

- (1) yxzyz (2) zxyzy
(3) yzxyx (4) xyzyz

Directions (23-26) : In the following questions, choose the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.

23. MES, LDR, KCQ, ?, IAO
(1) KCO (2) KBP
(3) JCQ (4) JBP

24. IKMO, TVXZ, ?, LMNO
(1) ABCD (2) CEGH
(3) EGIK (4) GIKM

25. 4, ?, 144, 400, 900, 1764
(1) 25 (2) 36
(3) 49 (4) 100

26. 2, 10, 30, 68, ?
(1) 125 (2) 130
(3) 128 (4) 135

27. Find the wrong number in the given series.

- 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 61
(1) 16 (2) 9
(3) 49 (4) 61

28. Fathima while introducing Mustafa to her husband said, his brother's father is the only son of my grandfather. How is Fathima related to Mustafa ?
(1) Aunt (2) Sister
(3) Niece (4) Mother

29. Tarun's age is the cube of a whole number. It was square of another whole number two years ago. How long he must wait before his age is again the cube of a whole number ?
(1) 2 years (2) 10 years
(3) 37 years (4) 39 years

30. From the given alternatives, select the word which can be formed using the letters of the given word.

- MEASUREMENT
(1) ASSURE (2) MANTLE
(3) MASTER (4) SUMMIT

31. From the given alternatives, select the word which **cannot** be formed using the letters of the given word.

RATIONALE

- (1) RATION (2) TRAIL
(3) TONER (4) RELATE

32. If in a certain code, DAUGHTER is written as TERDAUGH, how will APTITUDE be written in that code ?

- (1) DEUAPTIT
(2) UDEAPTIT
(3) DUEAPTIT
(4) DAUEPTIT

33. If GERMANY is written as 7, 5, 18, 13, 1, 14, 25, how can FRANCE be written in that code ?

- (1) 6,18,1,14,3,5
(2) 6,3,18,14,1,5
(3) 8,2,14,5,13,6
(4) 8,16,14,3,1,5

Directions (34-35) : In the following questions, find the missing number from the given responses.

34. 80 60 ?
40 30 20
60 50 40

- (1) 30 (2) 40
(3) 140 (4) 20

35. 7 9 10
4 8 6
2 3 4
14 ? 15

- (1) 20 (2) 24
(3) 28 (4) 32

36. Following equations are solved on the basis of a certain system. On the same basis, find out the correct answer for the unsolved equation.

$8 + 5 + 3 = 358$, $3 + 7 + 6 = 673$,
then $4 + 7 + 6 = ?$

- (1) 476 (2) 674
(3) 764 (4) 746

37. Select the correct combination of mathematical signs to replace * signs and to balance the given equation.

$15 * 5 * 3 * 25$

- (1) $= \div \times$ (2) $\times \div =$
(3) $\div \times =$ (4) $\times = \div$

38. If A stands for 'Addition', M for 'Multiplication', D for 'Division', G for 'Greater than' and L for 'Lesser than', then which of the following alternatives will be logically correct ?

- (1) 18D6A8L4A6D2
(2) 18D9A6L8A6M2
(3) 18A6M2L3M3A4
(4) 18D2A1G4M2A6

39. Vijet walks 5 km towards South, then he walks 3 km turning to right. Again he turns to his right and walks 5 km. He then turns to his left and walks 5 km. How far is he now from the starting point ?

- (1) 3 km (2) 5 km
(3) 8 km (4) 6 km

40. A man starts from a point 'X' and walks 3 km southwards, then he turns left and walks 6 km. In which direction is he from the starting point ?

- (1) South — West
(2) South — East
(3) West
(4) South

41. P's age is equal to Q. R is younger than S. T is younger than R but elder than P. Which one is the oldest ?

- (1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

42. C is to the West of B and South-West of A. D is to the North-West of A and North of C and is in line with A B. In which direction from the point of A, B is located ?

- (1) North-East
(2) South-East
(3) North-West
(4) South-West

Directions (43-44) : In the following questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements :

43. Statements :

1. All players are doctors.
2. Some doctors are actors.

Conclusions :

I. Some doctors are players as well as actors.

II. All actors are doctors.

- (1) Only conclusion I follows.
(2) Only conclusion II follows.

(3) Both conclusions I and II follow.

(4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

44. **Statements :** Classical music is divine. Talented people can learn classical music easily.

Conclusions :

I. Those who learn classical music become great.

II. Only talented people can learn classical music.

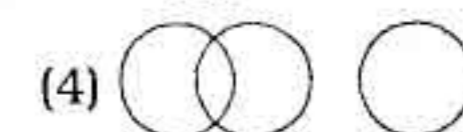
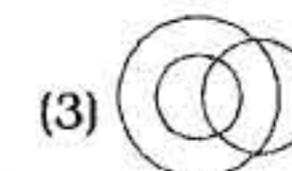
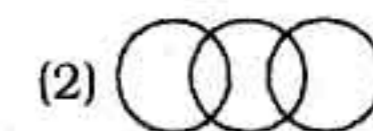
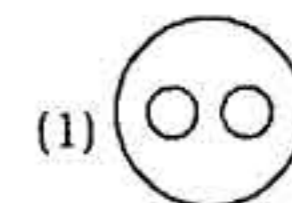
(1) Only conclusion I follows.

(2) Only conclusion II follows.

(3) Both conclusions I and II follow.

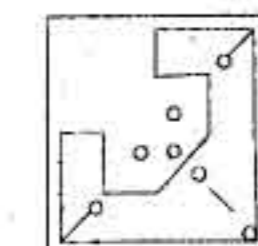
(4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

45. Which one of the following diagrams best depicts the relationship among Elephants, Wolves and Animals ?

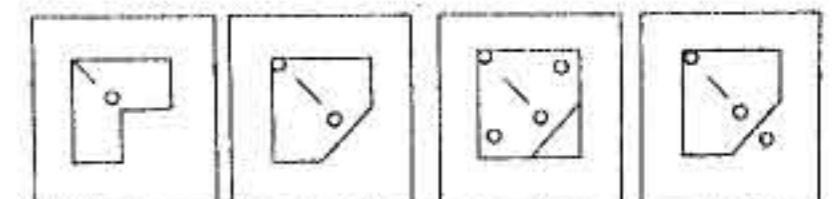


46. Which answer figure will complete the pattern in the question figure ?

Question Figure :



Answer Figures :



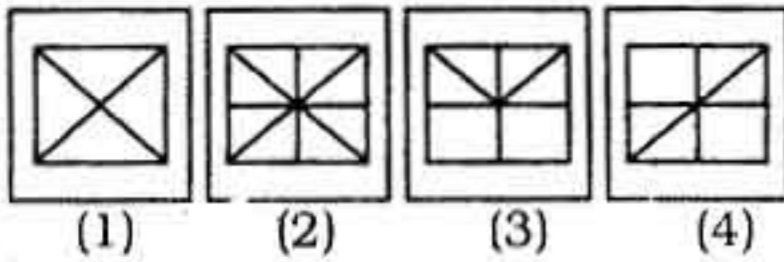
- (1) (2) (3) (4)

47. Select the answer figure in which the question figure is hidden/embedded.

Question Figure :



Answer Figures :

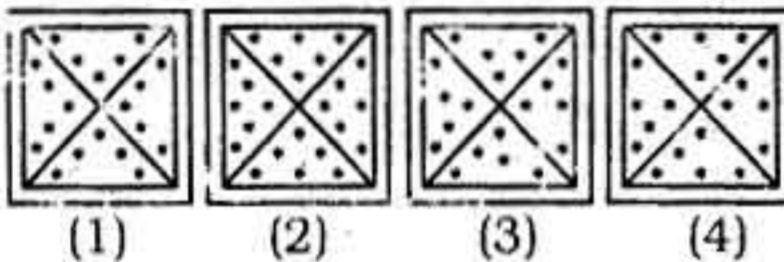


48. A piece of paper is folded and cut as shown below in the question figures. From the given answer figures, indicate how it will appear when opened?

Question Figures :

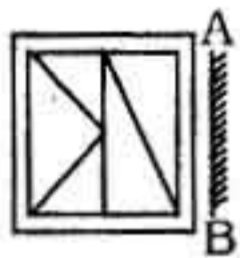


Answer Figures :

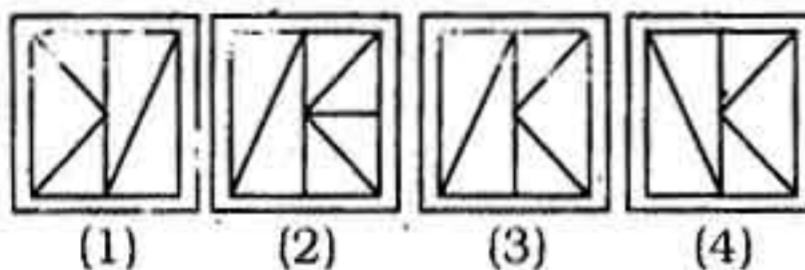


49. Which of the answer figure is exactly the mirror image of the given figure, when the mirror is held on the line AB?

Question Figure :



Answer Figures :



50. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as in two matrices given below. The columns and rows of Matrix I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, e.g., 'A' can be represented by 02, 14, 33, etc. and 'K' can be represented by 57, 69, 88, etc. Identify the set for the word SOAP.

Matrix-I

	0	1	2	3	4
0	R	S	A	C	N
1	C	N	R	S	A
2	S	A	C	N	R
3	N	R	S	A	C
4	A	C	N	R	S

Matrix-II

	5	6	7	8	9
5	O	B	K	E	P
6	E	P	O	B	K
7	B	K	E	P	O
8	P	O	B	K	E
9	K	E	P	O	B

- (1) 13,55,21,66
- (2) 01,56,21,67
- (3) 32, 56, 20, 66
- (4) 20,56,21,66

GENERAL AWARENESS

51. The present monetary system in India is managed by
- (1) Nationalized Banks
 - (2) The State Bank of India
 - (3) The Central Finance Ministry
 - (4) The Reserve Bank of India
52. What is a Multinational Company?
- (1) A joint venture among more than two countries
 - (2) A company set up with foreign capital
 - (3) A company having operations in many countries.
 - (4) A company holding a monopoly over the sale of a certain commodity in several countries.
53. Explicit + Implicit Costs =
- (1) Private Costs
 - (2) Accounting Costs
 - (3) Economic Costs
 - (4) Social Costs
54. Which of the following is not relevant to Human Resource Development?
- (1) Education
 - (2) Women and Child Development
 - (3) Caste system
 - (4) Youth Affairs and Sports

55. A Trade Cycle consists of
- (1) Three Phases
 - (2) Four Phases
 - (3) Five Phases
 - (4) Six Phases
56. The Khilafat Movement was organized to protest against
- (1) religious interference by the British
 - (2) Russian Revolution
 - (3) dismemberment of Turkey
 - (4) suppression of Pathans
57. Planning Commission was established in the year
- (1) 1980
 - (2) 1970
 - (3) 1950
 - (4) 1960
58. India witnessed single party domination till
- (1) 1962
 - (2) 1967
 - (3) 1971
 - (4) 1977
59. Which part of the Constitution of India has been described as the soul of the Constitution?
- (1) Fundamental Rights
 - (2) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (3) Preamble
 - (4) Panchayats
60. Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution on
- (1) 15th August 1947
 - (2) 26th November 1949
 - (3) 26th January 1950
 - (4) 30th January 1948
61. The rustless Iron Pillar at Mehrauli (Delhi) was erected by the
- (1) Mauryas
 - (2) Kushans
 - (3) Guptas
 - (4) Satavahanas
62. The famous 'Gayatri Mantra' has been taken from
- (1) Rigveda
 - (2) Samaveda
 - (3) Yajurveda
 - (4) Atharvaveda
63. The Rajput King who was defeated by Babur in the battle of Khanwa was
- (1) Udai Singh
 - (2) Rana Pratap Singh
 - (3) Rana Sanga
 - (4) Rudra Deva
64. Who was the founder of the Ramakrishna Mission?
- (1) Sri Ramakrishna
 - (2) Swami Shradhananda

- (3) Keshab Chandra
(4) Swami Vivekananda
65. Who led the Mutiny at Kanpur?
(1) Begum Hazrat Mahal
(2) Nana Sahib
(3) Tantia Tope
(4) Rani Laxmibai
66. Which 'Water Body' separates Andaman and Nicobar Islands?
(1) Andaman Sea
(2) Bay of Bengal
(3) Ten Degree Channel
(4) Eleventh Degree Channel
67. State Highways are maintained by
(1) Individual States
(2) Central Government
(3) Central and State Governments jointly
(4) Private parties selected by the State Governments
68. The first port developed after Independence was
(1) Nhava Sheva
(2) Kandla
(3) New Mangalore
(4) Mumbai
69. The neighbouring country of India which has the smallest area is
(1) Sri Lanka
(2) Bangladesh
(3) Bhutan
(4) Nepal
70. Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary is in the State of ____
(1) Bihar (2) Tamil Nadu
(3) Assam (4) Kerala
71. Resin is extracted from
(1) Papaya (2) Pine
(3) Rubber (4) Banyan
72. A common plant found in tropical rainforest is
(1) Pine
(2) Eucalyptus
(3) Orchid (4) Fir
73. Which of the following vitamins is necessary for clotting of blood?
(1) K (2) C
(3) A (4) B
74. Influenza virus contains
(1) RNA only
(2) DNA only
- (3) Both RNA and DNA in equal proportion.
(4) DNA with very small proportion of RNA.
75. Lung fish is a link between
(1) Amphibia and Birds
(2) Reptiles and Birds
(3) Amphibia and Reptiles
(4) Reptiles and Mammals
76. Green gland is the excretory organ of
(1) Earthworm (2) Cockroach
(3) Prawn (4) House-fly
77. When pressure is increased, the boiling point of water
(1) decreases
(2) increases
(3) remains the same
(4) depends on the volume of vapour formed.
78. In the treatment of skin disease the radio isotope used is
(1) Radio phosphorous
(2) Radio iodine
(3) Radio lead
(4) Radio cobalt
79. Rainbow has : (Choose **incorrect** statement)
(1) red light as its outer-most colour towards sky
(2) red light as its inner-most colour towards earth
(3) violet light as its inner-most colour towards earth
(4) its curvature bent towards earth.
80. A cyclist in circular motion should lean
(1) Forward
(2) Backward
(3) Sideways towards the centre
(4) Sideway away from the centre
81. The monitor of a computer is
(1) an input device
(2) an output device
(3) a storage device
(4) a processing device
82. _____ is a collection of wires through which data is transmitted from one part of a computer to another part.
(1) Port (2) Channel
(3) Bus (4) Add on card
83. Amalgam is an alloy in which the base metal is
(1) Copper (2) Zinc
(3) Aluminium (4) Mercury
84. The physical method commonly used to purify sea water is
(1) Evaporation
(2) Sedimentation
(3) Filtration
(4) Distillation
85. The chemical name of 'oil of vitriol' is
(1) Phosphoric acid
(2) Nitric acid
(3) Sulphuric acid
(4) Hydrochloric acid
86. Cathode rays are
(1) Electromagnetic waves
(2) Radiations
(3) Stream of α -particles
(4) Stream of electrons
87. The National Park 'Valley of Flowers' lies in the State of
(1) Kerala
(2) Himachal Pradesh
(3) Uttarakhand
(4) Jammu & Kashmir
88. Bhopal Gas Tragedy was caused by
(1) Nitrogen
(2) Oxygen
(3) Methyl isocyanite
(4) Cyanide
89. The example of a secondary pollutant is
(1) CFC (Chloro fluoro carbon)
(2) PAN (Peroxy acetyl nitrate)
(3) CH₄ (Methane)
(4) Cl₂ (Chlorine)
90. In big cities, air pollution is mainly due to
(1) burning of fossil fuel
(2) thermal power plant
(3) sewage
(4) suspended particles
91. The term 'Let' is associated with
(1) Badminton (2) Chess
(3) Hockey (4) Football
92. The oral polio vaccine was discovered by
(1) Alexander Flemming
(2) Jonas Salk
(3) Edmond Fischer
(4) Joseph E. Murray

- 93.** Who of the following Nobel Laureates for their relentless struggle for peace, was awarded 2010 Nobel Prize ?
 (1) Barack H. Obama
 (2) Liu Xiaobo
 (3) Martti Ahtisaari
 (4) Shirin Ebadi
- 94.** The Uiam Hydrel-Project dam is located a few kilometres north of
 (1) Guwahati (2) Shillong
 (3) Kohima (4) Imphal
- 95.** The expenses of the Government of India are the highest on account of subsidy on
 (1) Fertilizers (2) Oil
 (3) LPG (4) Food
- 96.** In accordance with the directions of RBI, banking facilities are required to be provided at all places having population of more than 2000 by the end of
 (1) March 2015
 (2) March 2014
 (3) March 2013
 (4) March 2012
- 97.** Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), an autonomous self-governing body, was created within the State of
 (1) Nagaland (2) Meghalaya
 (3) Assam (4) Mizoram
- 98.** 'Simla Pact' between India and Pakistan was signed in the year
 (1) 1965 (2) 1971
 (3) 1972 (4) 2001
- 99.** In which of the following States are Garo and Khasi tribes found ?
 (1) Arunachal Pradesh
 (2) Nagaland
 (3) Meghalaya
 (4) Mizoram
- 100.** Manipur has common boundaries with the group of States of
 (1) Nagaland, Assam and Mizoram
 (2) Nagaland, Meghalaya and Tripura
 (3) Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura
 (4) Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & COMPREHENSION

Directions (101-110) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. Your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

- 101.** I am thinking (1)/ to write (2)/ my autobiography. (3)/No error (4).
- 102.** Your sari (1)/ is superior (2)/ to mine. (3)/ No error (4).
- 103.** The Ganges has overflowed (1)/ its banks (2)/ and each of the four villages are flooded. (3)/ No error (4).
- 104.** What you (1)/ do in the (2)/ evenings? (3)/ No error (4).
- 105.** Last night (1)/ you returned (2)/ lately. (3)/ No error (4).
- 106.** I felt sure (1)/ he would die (2)/ and that his money would go to his daughter. (3)/ No error (4).
- 107.** Dresses, skirts and children's clothing (1)/ are advertised (2)/ at great reduced prices. (3)/ No error (4).
- 108.** Vijay, having finished his paper, (1)/ he (2)/ left the examination hall. (3)/ No error (4).
- 109.** Two and two (1)/ are equal to (2) four. (3)/ No error (4).
- 110.** She wondered (1)/ how was he going to manage (2)/ if he couldn't get a job. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (171-175) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

- 111.** My father _____ home last week.
 (1) left off (2) went back
 (3) made out (4) came down
- 112.** He assented _____ my proposal.
 (1) to (2) with
 (3) above (4) of

- 113.** I _____ home before she arrived.
 (1) had left (2) left
 (3) have left (4) has left
- 114.** You will have to _____ your mistakes.
 (1) pay to (2) pay for
 (3) pay off (4) pay over
- 115.** The thieves _____ in a stolen jeep.
 (1) made out (2) made up
 (3) made off (4) made over

Directions (116-120) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

- 116.** Flatter
 (1) hate (2) praise
 (3) love (4) estimate
- 117.** Fragile
 (1) weak (2) durable
 (3) lasting (4) sturdy
- 118.** Unique
 (1) ordinary (2) common
 (3) unusual (4) special
- 119.** Inevitable
 (1) optional (2) necessary
 (3) countable (4) enviable
- 120.** Bondage
 (1) slavery (2) fetters
 (3) chains
 (4) imprisonment

Directions (121-125) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

- 121.** Sterile
 (1) lively (2) fertile
 (3) plenty (4) useful
- 122.** Prominent
 (1) prompt
 (2) prolong
 (3) insignificant
 (4) prove
- 123.** Memory
 (1) reminder
 (2) forgetfulness
 (3) ignorance
 (4) indifference
- 124.** Relish
 (1) tolerate (2) refuse
 (3) disgust (4) relent
- 125.** Industrious
 (1) industrial (2) lazy
 (3) smart (4) intelligent

Directions (126-130) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idioms/phrases. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idioms/phrases.

- 126.** Like wildfire
 (1) here and there
 (2) slowly
 (3) rapidly
 (4) partially
- 127.** A Herculean task
 (1) A task which requires little effort
 (2) A task which requires a lot of patience
 (3) A task which requires enormous courage
 (4) A task which requires great effort
- 128.** To make light of
 (1) to bring light into life
 (2) to treat as unimportant
 (3) to make candles
 (4) to light a fire
- 129.** To look into
 (1) to observe
 (2) to search
 (3) to peep
 (4) to investigate
- 130.** To egg on
 (1) to urge (2) to advise
 (3) to ask (4) to warn

Directions (131-135) : In the following questions, the first and the last parts of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

- 131.** 1. The Leeds University
 P. a number
 Q. offers
 R. to international
 S. of scholarships
 6. students
 (1) QRPS (2) RPSQ
 (3) QPSR (4) PQRS
- 132.** 1. Academicians
 P. who have been involved in the debate
 Q. including former Vice-Chancellors

- R. that the legislation can help providing a uniform character
 S. on a common university law, think
 6. to the university bodies such as senate syndicate etc.

- (1) RQPS (2) SRQP
 (3) PSRQ (4) QPSR

- 133.** 1. There is
 P. as the gift
 Q. and love for humanity
 R. no such thing
 S. of brotherhood
 6. in this world.

- (1) RPSQ (2) PRSQ
 (3) QPRS (4) RSPQ

- 134.** 1. The World Health Organisation
 P. the greatest villain
 Q. has pointed out
 R. is
 S. the tobacco
 6. in the history of mankind

- (1) QSRP (2) PQRS
 (3) QPRS (4) RPSQ

- 135.** 1. My friend's protest
 P. a cry
 Q. turned out to be
 R. injustice
 S. against
 6. in the wilderness

- (1) PRQS (2) SRQP
 (3) QRSP (4) RQSP

Directions (136-145) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

- 136.** We should meet all our needs.
 (1) Our needs should be met.
 (2) All our needs are to be met by us.
 (3) All our needs should be met by us.
 (4) All of us should meet our needs.

- 137.** The recently damaged roads are being repaired by them.
 (1) They repaired the recently damaged roads.

- (2) They have repaired the recently damaged roads.
 (3) They are repairing the recently damaged roads.
 (4) The recently damaged roads were repaired by them.

- 138.** A method has been devised by them to solve this problem.
 (1) They have devised a method to solve that problem.
 (2) They have devised a method to solve this problem.
 (3) They have solved the problem methodically.
 (4) They have solved the problem by a method.

- 139.** She cannot manage the situation
 (1) The situation cannot be managed by her
 (2) The situation is unmanageable for her
 (3) Her situation cannot be managed.
 (4) Managing the situation is not possible by her.

- 140.** The officer will convene a meeting of his subordinates.
 (1) His subordinates will be convened for a meeting by the officer.
 (2) The officer will convene his subordinates for a meeting.
 (3) The officer would convene a meeting of his subordinates.
 (4) A meeting of his subordinates will be convened by the officer.

- 141.** Our hosts treated us very kindly.
 (1) We got kind treatment from our hosts.
 (2) We were treated very kindly by our hosts.
 (3) We were kindly treated by hosts.
 (4) Our treatment was kind.

- 142.** Who painted the wall ?
 (1) By whom had the wall been painted ?
 (2) By whom was the wall painted ?
 (3) By whom is the wall been painted ?
 (4) By whom has the wall been painted ?

143. The ministry will have instructed the security agencies.
 (1) The security agencies will have been instructed the ministry.
 (2) The security agencies will have been instructed by the ministry.
 (3) The instructions were given by the ministry to the security agencies.
 (4) The instructions were taken by the security agencies from the ministry.

144. He was given the details of his uncle's will by the lawyer.
 (1) His uncle's will was given to him by his lawyer.
 (2) The lawyer gave him the details of his uncle's will.
 (3) His uncle's will and its details were given by the lawyer.
 (4) The details of the will was given by his lawyer.

145. Your little boy broke my kitchen window this morning.
 (1) My kitchen window got broke by your little boy.
 (2) This morning the kitchen window was broke by your little boy.
 (3) My little boy broke your kitchen window this morning.
 (4) My kitchen window was broken by your little boy this morning.

Directions (146-155) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

146. Strangely enough **the candidates restricted themselves** to small rallies and kept away from some rural areas.
 (1) the candidages restricted themselves
 (2) the candidates were restricted to themselves
 (3) the candidates have restricted themselves
 (4) No improvement

147. The man **who will score the maximum points**, will carry the trophy.

- (1) who scores the maximum points
 (2) who the maximum points scores
 (3) who would score the maximum points
 (4) No improvement

148. Japanese armies **effort to destroy** the Allied forces at Imphal and invade India, but were driven back into Burma.

- (1) attempted to destroy
 (2) experimented to destroy
 (3) strengthened to destruct
 (4) No improvement

149. India is one of the most **vibrant democracies** of the world.

- (1) brightest democracy
 (2) vibrant democracy
 (3) lively democracies
 (4) No improvement

150. He stopped **to work** an hour ago.

- (1) worked
 (2) to have worked
 (3) working
 (4) No improvement

151. My teacher is the **kinder** of all.

- (1) kind
 (2) kindly
 (3) kindest
 (4) No improvement

152. The accident occurred in the **centre** of the road

- (1) middle
 (2) path
 (3) way
 (4) No improvement

153. Hardly had I reached the station **when** the train started.

- (1) then
 (2) than
 (3) since
 (4) No improvement

154. He is **wilful** to help you.

- (1) willingly
 (2) willing
 (3) wilfully
 (4) No improvement

155. His father **died** when he was very young.

- (1) broke down

- (2) passed away
 (3) took off
 (4) No improvement

Directions (156-165) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.

156. The stranger said, "Can you show me the way?"

- (1) The stranger said whether I can show him the way.
 (2) The stranger asked whether he could show me the way.
 (3) The stranger asked whether I could show him the way.
 (4) The stranger said that I could show him the way.

157. "Do the staff have any problem?" the manager asked.

- (1) The manager inquired whether the staff have had any problem.
 (2) The manager inquired whether the staff have had had any problem.
 (3) The manager inquired whether the staff had had any problem
 (4) The manager inquired whether the staff had any problem.

158. She said to him, "Who are you? Who are you looking for?"

- (1) She asked him who he was and who he was looking for.
 (2) She questioned him who he was and who was he looking for.
 (3) She asked him who was he and who was he looking for.
 (4) She asked him who are you and who are you looking for.

159. Shreyas said to his brother, "Are you feeling better?"

- (1) Shreyas asked his brother if he was feeling better.
 (2) Shreyas told his brother are you feeling better.
 (3) Shreyas told that he was feeling better.
 (4) Shreyas asked his brother are you feeling better.

- 160.** "Good Morning, Father!" Baby Kochamma would call out when she saw him.
- (1) Baby Kochamma would call out to Father in the morning when she saw him.
 - (2) Baby Kochamma would tell him it was morning when she saw him.
 - (3) When Baby Kochamma saw him, she would wish the Father a good morning.
 - (4) Baby Kochamma would call Father when she saw him in the morning.
- 161.** "What a beautiful gift!" my friend said.
- (1) My friend retorted that the gift was beautiful.
 - (2) My friend said that it is a beautiful gift.
 - (3) My friend explained that the gift was beautiful.
 - (4) My friend exclaimed that the gift was beautiful.
- 162.** "Are there no prisons?" asked Scrooge.
- (1) Scrooge inquired about the status of prisons.
 - (2) Scrooge wanted to know if there were no prisons.
 - (3) Scrooge asked if there were prisons.
 - (4) Scrooge said if there were no prisons.
- 163.** He complimented that she had done very well.
- (1) He said to her, "Alas! You did very well".
 - (2) He said to her, "Very good, she has done very well."
 - (3) He said to her, "How should you do so well?"
 - (4) He said to her, "Very good, you have done very well!"
- 164.** She said that she really liked the furniture.
- (1) "She really liked this furniture," she said.
 - (2) "She had really liked this furniture," she said.
 - (3) "I really like this furniture," she said.
 - (4) "I have really liked this furniture," she said.

- 165.** The mother exclaimed admirably that it was very clever of him to have solved the puzzle so quickly.
- (1) "You are a clever. That's why you solved the puzzle quickly," said the mother.
 - (2) The mother said, "How cleverly you solved the puzzle."
 - (3) The mother said, "You solved the puzzle very quickly!"
 - (4) "How clever of you to have solved the puzzle so quickly!", said the mother

Directions (166-185) : In the following two passages some of the words have been left out. First read the passages over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

PASSAGE-I

(Question Nos. 166 to 175)

Man worked with his small tools until the advent of modern machinery **(166)** by steam and electricity. The small tools **(167)** defeat from the big machines, as **(168)** hands had **(169)** to the hands **(170)** with tools. These machines operate only over large **(171)** of land and considerable **(172)** are needed for their procurement and use. But if therefore we give up all **(173)** saying that our peasantry cannot **(174)** them, it will simply mean **(175)** trouble.

- 166.** (1) driven
(2) moved
(3) worked
(4) controlled
- 167.** (1) agreed
(2) acknowledged
(3) allowed
(4) permitted
- 168.** (1) free (2) weak
(3) bare (4) strong
- 169.** (1) succeeded (2) produced
(3) yielded (4) created
- 170.** (1) full
(2) equipped
(3) covered
(4) painted

- 171.** (1) bits (2) pieces
(3) tracts (4) divisions
- 172.** (1) sums (2) moneys
(3) funds (4) costs
- 173.** (1) hope (2) expectation
(3) intention (4) ambition
- 174.** (1) manage (2) afford
(3) enable (4) inspire
- 175.** (1) asking (2) requiring
(3) pleading (4) inviting

PASSAGE-II

(Question Nos. 176 to 185)

Elephants are **(176)** in India and in Africa. The **(177)** elephant differs in some points **(178)** the Indian, being larger with **(179)** tusk and bigger ears. In fact, the two are considered to be different **(180)**. In both countries, they live in **(181)** in the jungles and are naturally **(182)** animals that keep away from **(183)**. Elephants are fine advertisement for **(184)** for they live **(185)** on leaves, grass and roots.

- 176.** (1) available
(2) found
(3) watched
(4) observed
- 177.** (1) African
(2) Korean
(3) Malaysian
(4) Chinese
- 178.** (1) on (2) by
(3) from (4) with
- 179.** (1) larger (2) wider
(3) long (4) longer
- 180.** (1) varieties (2) kinds
(3) species (4) types
- 181.** (1) groups (2) herds
(3) crowds (4) singles
- 182.** (1) ferocious (2) fearsome
(3) shy (4) terrible
- 183.** (1) the world
(2) the water
(3) the cities
(4) men
- 184.** (1) spiritualism
(2) communism
(3) vegetarianism
(4) capitalism
- 185.** (1) entirely
(2) partially
(3) preferably
(4) occasionally

Directions (186-200) : You have two brief passages with 5 to 10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE-I

(Question Nos. 186 to 195)

In November 1918, he joined Sydenham College as a professor of political economics and worked there for two years. With his little savings, some help from the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and with a loan of five thousand rupees from his friend, Naval Bhathena, he left for England in 1920 to complete his studies in Law and Economics. He resumed his studies at the London School of Economics and kept his terms at Gray's Institute of Law. He turned his attention to the London Museum where the relics of the saintly and scientific thoughts are preserved, where the ruins of the antique world are displayed and where Karl Marx, Mazzini, Lenin and Savarkar had dug for knowledge and digested it. In the Museum, he poured over books from morning till evening. Time was an important factor with him. To save both money and time, he would go without lunch. After this, the second round of reading begins at his residence. The endless reading would go on till early morning. He told his roommate that his poverty and want of time require him to finish his studies as early as possible.

During these studies in London for his academic eminence, he had not forgotten the real aim in his life. He could not for a minute forget the dumb faces of the untouchables in India. He took up this matter with the Secretary of State for India and also held discussion with Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in London. Neither he could forget the alien political realities of the nation. In a paper read before the Students Union and also in his famous thesis, "The Problem of the Rupees", he exposed the hollowness of the British policies in India, which caused a stir in the academic world of London and

Ambedkar was suspected to be an Indian Revolutionary.

186. Where did Dr. Ambedkar teach ?

- (1) London School of Economics
- (2) Sydenham College
- (3) London Museum
- (4) Gray's Institute of Law

187. Dr. Ambedkar was a teacher of

- (1) Political Economics
- (2) Law
- (3) Literature
- (4) Political Science

188. Who amongst the following was Dr. Ambedkar's benefactor ?

- (1) Raja of Kathiawar
- (2) Queen of England
- (3) Raja of Kolhapur
- (4) Lord Gray

189. Name Dr. Ambedkar's friend who helped him to go to England.

- (1) Nawal Kishore
- (2) Karl Marx
- (3) Lenin
- (4) Naval Bhathena

190. Why did Dr. Ambedkar try to finish his studies as early as possible ?

- (1) due to illness
- (2) for lack of resources and time
- (3) due to adverse climate
- (4) due to nostalgia

191. What was Dr. Ambedkar's real aim in life ?

- (1) Upliftment of the downtrodden caste
- (2) Upliftment of his family
- (3) Academic eminence
- (4) Successful career as a lawyer

192. What was the core slogan raised by Dr. Ambedkar ?

- (1) Self-awareness amongst the oppressed
- (2) Open revolt
- (3) Pacification of the untouchables
- (4) Revolt of the oppressors

193. Where did Dr. Ambedkar spend most of his time in London ?

- (1) Courtrooms
- (2) India House
- (3) Royal Palace
- (4) London Museum

194. How many year(s) did Dr. Ambedkar work as a teacher in India ?

- (1) 1 year
- (2) 2 years
- (3) 3 years
- (4) 4 years

195. What did Dr. Ambedkar expose in his thesis ?

- (1) Marginality of the rulers
- (2) Infallibility of the British Rule
- (3) Universal laws of brotherhood
- (4) Hollowness of the English policies in India

PASSAGE-II

(Question Nos. 196 to 200)

Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of a signal is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, as, for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign, for example, conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theatre provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances

es and extended periods are based upon speech. Radio, television and the telephone are only a few of such means.

196. According to the passage, what is signal ?

- (1) A form of communication used across long distances.
- (2) The cultural perception of communication.
- (3) A type of communication that interrupts the environment.
- (4) A complicated form of communication to describe.

197. Choose the correct statement :

- (1) Speech is the most advanced form of communication.
- (2) Speech is the real form of communication.
- (3) Speech is the basis for communication to occur.
- (4) Speech is dependent upon the advances made by inventors.

198. Choose the most appropriate title for the passage.

- (1) Signs and signals.
- (2) Gestural communication
- (3) Speech variations
- (4) Means of communication

199. Why were the telephone, radio and TV invented ?

- (1) To provide new forms of entertainment.
- (2) It was believed that signs, signals and symbols were obsolete.
- (3) It was difficult to understand symbols.
- (4) People wanted to communicate across long distances.

200. This passage explains that ____

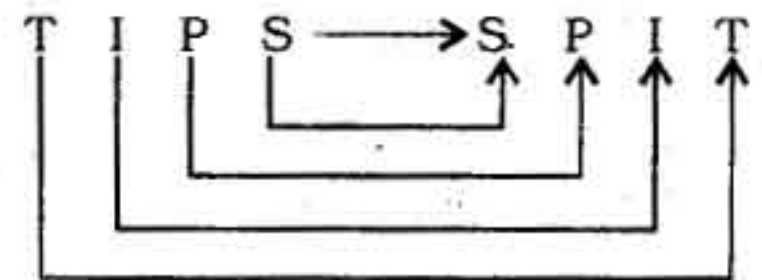
- (1) Symbols are the easiest to interpret.
- (2) Signals, signs, symbols and gestures are forms of communication.
- (3) Significance of waving and handshaking is different in different cultures.
- (4) Different cultures have different signs and symbols.

ANSWERS

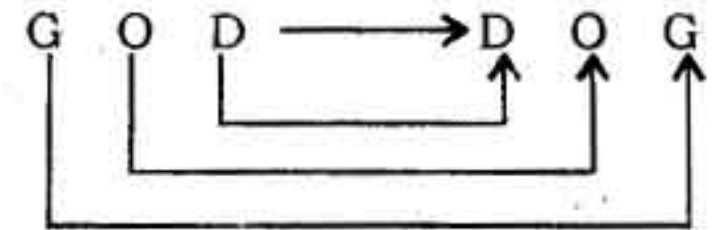
1. (2)	2. (2)	3. (3)	4. (2)
5. (4)	6. (3)	7. (3)	8. (2)
9. (2)	10. (4)	11. (2)	12. (4)
13. (3)	14. (4)	15. (4)	16. (1)
17. (4)	18. (2)	19. (2)	20. (2)
21. (3)	22. (1)	23. (4)	24. (4)
25. (2)	26. (2)	27. (4)	28. (2)
29. (3)	30. (3)	31. (4)	32. (2)
33. (1)	34. (2)	35. (2)	36. (2)
37. (2)	38. (2)	39. (3)	40. (2)
41. (4)	42. (2)	43. (1)	44. (4)
45. (1)	46. (4)	47. (2)	48. (3)
49. (3)	50. (1)	51. (4)	52. (3)
53. (3)	54. (3)	55. (2)	56. (3)
57. (3)	58. (2)	59. (3)	60. (2)
61. (3)	62. (1)	63. (3)	64. (4)
65. (2)	66. (3)	67. (1)	68. (2)
69. (3)	70. (3)	71. (2)	72. (3)
73. (1)	74. (1)	75. (*)	76. (3)
77. (2)	78. (1)	79. (2)	80. (3)
81. (2)	82. (3)	83. (4)	84. (4)
85. (3)	86. (4)	87. (3)	88. (3)
89. (2)	90. (1)	91. (1)	92. (2)
93. (2)	94. (2)	95. (4)	96. (3)
97. (3)	98. (3)	99. (3)	100. (1)
101. (3)	102. (3)	103. (3)	104. (1)
105. (3)	106. (2)	107. (3)	108. (2)
109. (2)	110. (2)	111. (2)	112. (1)
113. (1)	114. (2)	115. (3)	116. (2)
117. (1)	118. (3)	119. (2)	120. (1)
121. (2)	122. (3)	123. (2)	124. (3)
125. (2)	126. (3)	127. (4)	128. (2)
129. (4)	130. (1)	131. (3)	132. (4)
133. (1)	134. (1)	135. (2)	136. (3)
137. (3)	138. (2)	139. (1)	140. (4)
141. (2)	142. (2)	143. (2)	144. (2)
145. (4)	146. (4)	147. (1)	148. (1)
149. (4)	150. (3)	151. (3)	152. (1)
153. (4)	154. (2)	155. (2)	156. (3)
157. (3)	158. (1)	159. (1)	160. (3)
161. (4)	162. (2)	163. (4)	164. (3)
165. (4)	166. (1)	167. (2)	168. (3)
169. (3)	170. (2)	171. (3)	172. (3)
173. (1)	174. (2)	175. (4)	176. (2)
177. (1)	178. (3)	179. (4)	180. (3)
181. (2)	182. (3)	183. (4)	184. (3)
185. (1)	186. (2)	187. (1)	188. (3)
189. (4)	190. (2)	191. (1)	192. (1)
193. (4)	194. (2)	195. (4)	196. (3)
197. (1)	198. (4)	199. (4)	200. (2)

EXPLANATIONS

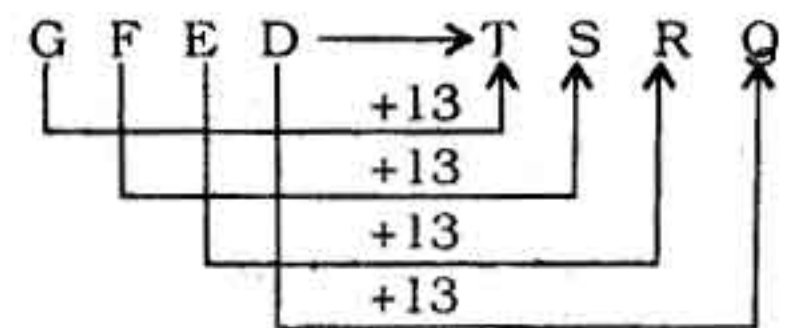
1. (2) Buses ply on the road. Similarly, train runs on the rail.
2. (2) Police is an official organisation whose job is to keep public order, prevent and solve crime etc. Constable is a part of police. Similarly, students constitute a class.
3. (3) Feather is a specific characteristics of bird. Similarly, scales are found on the outer body of fish.
4. (2) Elasticity is the property of spring. Similarly, warmth is the property of wool.
5. (4)



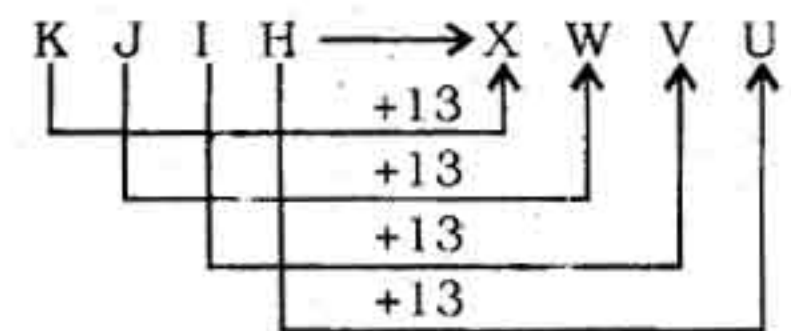
Similarly,



6. (3)



Similarly,



7. (3) $9 \times 3 - 1 = 27 - 1 = 26$

Similarly,

$$81 \times 3 - 1 = 243 - 1 = 242$$

8. (2) $3 \times 10 - 4 = 30 - 4 = 26$

Similarly,

$$13 \times 10 - 6 = 130 - 6 = 124$$

9. (2) $(2)^2 = 4$; $(3)^3 = 27$

Similarly,

$$(3)^2 = 9$$
; $(4)^3 = 64$

10. (4) Square root is a mathematical operation while all others are units of area.