

Test 1: 40 Ques 30 mins

Test 2: 40 Ques 60 mins

1. Four the following five are alike in a certain why and so form a group, which is the one that does not

belong to the group?

(1) Door (2) Wall (3) Window (4) Roof (5) Concrete

2. Locker is related to 'Jewellery' in the same way as 'Godown' is related to-

(1) Storage (2) Grasim (3) Garments (4) Goods (5) Eatables

3. In a certain Code DESK is written as # \$ 52. RIDE is written as %7#\$. How is Risk written in that code?

(1) % 725 (2) % 752 (3) %7#2 (4) %7\$# (5) None of these

8. select the alternative which completes the series WFB, TGD, QHG: ?

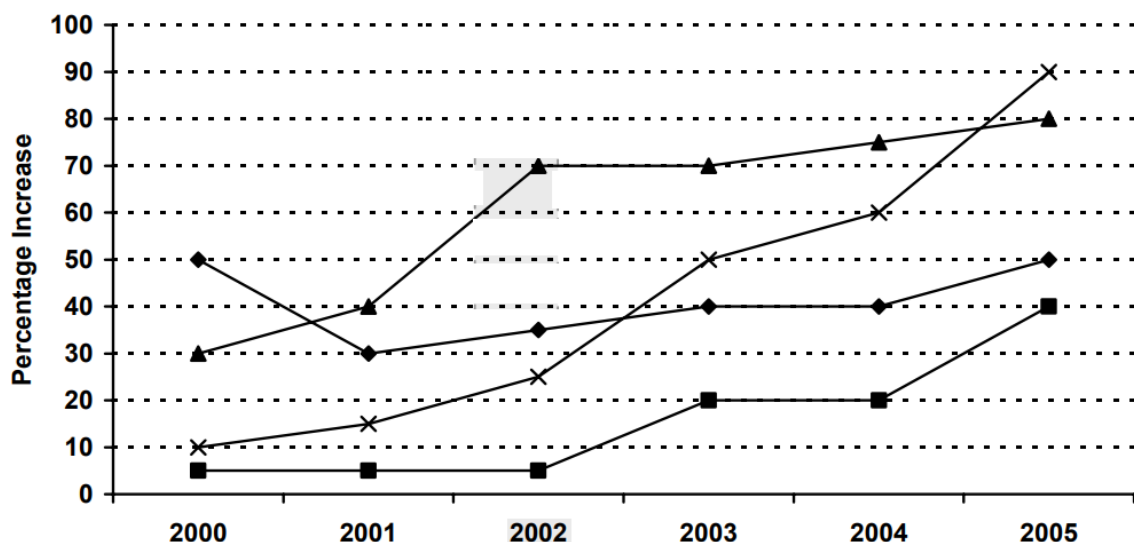
(1) NJK (2) NIJ (3) OIK (4) NIK (5) PJK

In each of the following questions select the one which is different from other three?

11. (1) 65 (2) 90 (3) 94 (4) 85 (5) 56

12. (1) GJM (2) EIL (3) VXB (4) PSV (5) MSP

	Company A	Company B	
Income in 1999	Rs. 10 crores	Rs. 20 crores	Profit = I - E; % profit = $\frac{\text{Profit}}{E} \times 100$
Expenditure in 1999	Rs. 5 crores	Rs. 10 crores	



16. How much was the income of Company B in 2000?

(1) Rs. 21 crores (2) Rs. 25 crores (3) Rs. 26 crores

(4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

17. How much was the Expenditure of Company A in 1998?  
(1) Rs. 2.5 crores (2) Rs. 1.5 crores (3) Rs. 3 crores  
(4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these
18. Which year was the income of Company A around Rs. 90 crores?  
(1) 2004 (2) 2005 (3) 2003 (4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these
19. How much is the percent profit of Company A in 2000?  
(1)  $73\frac{1}{3}$  (2) 57.7 (3)  $42\frac{3}{10}$  (4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these
20. How much is the profit of Company B in 2001?  
(1) Rs. 14,27,50,000/- (2) Rs. 11,50,00,000/- (3) Rs. 8,45,00,000/-  
(4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these
25. Which of the following is NOT true?  
(1) The expenditure of both the companies increased every year.  
(2) In 2005, the profit of Company B was more than that of Company A.  
(3) The percent profit of Company B was more than that of Company A in each year from 2000 onwards.  
(4) In 2002, the expenditure of Company B was less than that of Company A  
(5) The expenditure of Company B was not the same for any of the two given years.

Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form

a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) Do the devices that make it possible to do so many things at once truly raise our productivity or merely help us spin our wheels faster?  
(B) More important, they're exploring what can be done about it – how we can work smarter, live smarter and put our beloved gadgets back in their proper place, with us running them, not the other way around.  
(C) The dingy digital devices that allow us to connect and communicate so readily also disrupt our work, our thoughts and what little is left of our private lives.  
(D) They have begun to calculate the pluses, the minuses and the economic costs of the interrupted life – in dollars, productivity and dysfunction.  
(E) What sort of toll is all this disruption and mental channel switching taking on our ability to think clearly, work effectively and function as healthy human beings?  
(F) Over the past five years, psychologists, efficiency experts and information-technology researchers have begun to explore those questions in detail.

26. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence?  
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E
27. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence?  
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentence to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required, mark (5) as the answer.

31. In any serious investigation, all points of suspicions should check properly.  
(1) must check properly (2) should be checked properly (3) should properly check

(4) must properly check (5) No correction required

32. The circumstances in which he succumbed below pressure, are not known.

(1) succumbed below force (2) was succumbed below pressure

(3) was succumbing below force (4) succumbed to pressure

(5) No correction required

33. All human beings are vulnerable to greed and temptations.

(1) are vulnerable for (2) have vulnerability of (3) were vulnerable at

(4) have been vulnerable with (5) No correction required

Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II are

given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and –

Give answer (1) if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question; while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (2) if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (3) if the data in Statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (4) if the data in both the statements I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (5) if the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

41. What is the code for “sky” in the code language?

I. In a code language ‘sky is clear’ is written as ‘de ra fa’.

II. In the same code language ‘make it clear’ is written as ‘de ga jo’.

42 How is Mohan related to Divya?

I. Mohan is the only son of Divya’s mother–in-law.

II. Rani is Mohan’s only sister.

43 Village ‘R’ is in which direction with respect to village ‘D’?

I. Village ‘R’ is to the North of village ‘T’ which is to the West of village ‘F’.

II. Village ‘D’ is to the West of village ‘T’. 1. (5) 2. (4) 3. (2) 8. (4) 11. (5) 12. (5)

In each question below are three statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the three given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Then decide which of the answers (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) is the correct answer and indicate it on the answer sheet.

46 Statements : Some chairs are tables. Some tables are drawers. All drawers are shelves.

Conclusions : I. Some shelves are tables.

II. Some drawers are chairs

III. Some shelves are drawers.

- (1) Only I & III follow (2) Only I and either II or III follow (3) Only II and either I or III follow  
(4) All I, II & III follow (5) None of these

47. Statements: All trees are flowers. Some flowers are leaves. No leaf is bud.

Conclusions : I. No bud is a flowers.

II. Some buds are flowers.

III. Some leaves are trees.

- (1) Only II & III follow (2) Only III follows (3) Only either I or II follows  
(4) Either I or II and follow (5) None of these

In the following series two numbers are wrong. One number is wrong just by exactly  $\pm 1$ , whereas the other is wrong by a bigger margin. Find out the wrong number with the bigger margin. (The first and the last numbers in the series are correct)

51. 3 5 7 13 21 38 55

- (1) 5 (2) 7 (3) 13 (4) 21 (5) 38

52. 4 3 2 3 6 18 45 157.5

- (1) 3 (2) 2 (3) 6 (4) 18 (5) 45

53. 15 22 13 21 11 24 9 26

- (1) 8 (2) 13 (3) 21 (4) 24 (5) 9

Seven friends M, T, K, Q, R, P & H have taken admissions in three different engineering streams Electrical, Computer and Electronics. At least two students are admitted in each stream. Each one is in a different college A, B, C, D, E, F & G. The order of students' stream and the college is not necessarily the same. K is admitted to college C in Electronics. The one who studies in college A does not study Computers. M studies in college G but not Electrical or Computers. T & P study in the same stream but not in Electrical. H studies in college F in the same stream as K. Q studies in college B. T does not study in college E.

91. Who studies in college 'A' ?

- (1) T (2) P (3) R (4) R or T (5) None of these

92. Three students study in which of the following streams?

- (1) Electrical (2) Electronics

(3) Electrical or Electronics (4) Computers (5) Computers or Electronics

93. Which of the following combinations of student and the stream is correct?

- (1) R – computers (2) Q – Electrical (3) T – Electrical

(4) R – Electronics (5) None of these

94. The student studying in college 'G' studies in which stream?

- (1) Electrical (2) Computers (3) Electronics

(4) Electrical or Electronics (5) Computers or Electrical

95. R studies in which college and stream?

- (1) A – Electrical (2) A – Electronics (3) D – Computers  
(4) E – Computers (5) None of these

Eight executives B, K, M, Q, R, D, E & A are sitting around a round shaped table for a meeting. D is to the immediate left of Q. Only R is between K and E. B is between E and M. A is to the left of K.

116. Who is the immediate right of Q?

- (1) M (2) K (3) A (4) B (5) None of these

117. Who is third to the right of R?

- (1) B (2) A (3) Q (4) M (5) None of these

Choose the word or group of words which is MOST NEARLY THE SAME in meaning as the word.

110. ISTANCE (1) keep away (2) differentiate between (3) long for  
(4) have remoteness (5) advance along

111. ELUSION (1) proper understanding (2) wrong prediction (3) false belief  
(4) unkind propaganda (5) unrealistic optimism

Amartya Sen wrote about the Indian tradition of skepticism and heterodoxy of opinion that led to high levels of intellectual argument. The power sector in India is a victim of this tradition at its worst. Instead of forcefully communicating, supporting and honestly and firmly implementing policies, people just debate them. It is argued that central undertakings produce power at lower tariffs and must therefore build most of the required extra capacities. This is a delusion. They no longer have access to low-cost government funds. Uncertainty about payment remains a reason for the hesitation of private investment. They had to sell only to SEBs (state Electricity Boards), SEB balance sheets are cleaner after the “securitisation” of the Rs. 40,000 crore or so owed by SEBs to central government undertakings, now shown as debt instruments. But state governments have not implemented agreed plans to ensure repayment when due. The current annual losses of around Rs. 28,000 crore make repayment highly uncertain.

The central undertakings that are their main suppliers have payment security because the government will come to their help. Private enterprises do not have such assurance and are concerned about payment security, that must be resolved. By the late 1990s, improving the SEB finances was recognized as fundamental to power reform. Unbundling SEBs, working under corporate discipline and even privatization and not vertically integrated state enterprises, are necessary for efficient and financially viable electricity enterprises. Since government will not distance itself from managing them, privatizing is an option. The Delhi model has worked. But it receives no public support.

The Electricity Act 2003, the APRDP (Accelerated Power Reform and Development Programme) with its incentives and penalties, and the creation of independent regulatory commissions, were the means to bring about reforms to improve financial viability of power sector. Implementation has been halfhearted and results disappointing. The concurrent nature of electricity in the Constitution impedes power sector improvement. States are more responsive to populist pressures than the central government, and less inclined to take drastic action against electricity thieves. Captive power would add significantly to

capacity. However, captive generation, three years after the Act enabled it, has added little to capacity because rules for open access were delayed. Redefined captive generation avoids state vetoes on purchase or sale of electricity except to state electricity enterprises.

Mandating open access on state-owned wires to power regardless of ownership and customer would encourage electricity trading. The Act recognized electricity trading as a separate activity. A surcharge on transmission charges will pay for cross-subsidies. These were to be eliminated in time. Rules for open access and quantum of surcharge by each state commission (under broad principles defined by the central commission) have yet to be announced by some. The few who have announced by some. The few who have announced the surcharge have kept it so high that no trading can take place.

101. The author thinks it appropriate to\_\_\_\_\_

- (1) discuss any policy in details and make it fool proof instead of implementing it hastily.
- (2) follow Indian tradition meticulously as skepticism is essential for major decisions.
- (3) divert our energies from fruitlessly contracting policies to supporting its implementation wholeheartedly.
- (4) intellectual arguments and conceptualization of every policy is definitely better than its enforcement.
- (5) None of these

102. Why are the Central undertakings not capable of generating power at low cost?

- (1) Due to paucity of low-cost funds
- (2) Due to their access to Government funds
- (3) Due to their delusion about government funds
- (4) Because of their extra capacities
- (5) None of these

103. Which of the following is the reason for apathy of private investors in power sector?

- (1) Their hesitation
- (2) Uncertainty of their survival
- (3) Cut-throat competition
- (3) Cut-throat competition
- (4) Lack of guarantee of timely returns
- (5) None of these

104. What was the serious omission on the part of the State Government ?

- (1) Agreement for late recovery of dues
- (2) Reluctance to repay to private investors as per agreed plan
- (3) Non-implementation of recovery due to unplanned and haphazard policies
- (4) Lack of assurance from private enterprises
- (5) None of these

101 A alone can do a work in 20 days and efficiency of A is  $7\frac{1}{7}\%$  more than B. If efficiency of C is 20% less than A, then find in how many days B and C together can complete the same work ?

- 1) 100/9 days
- 2) 15 days
- 3) 18 days
- 4) 200/3 days

5) 30 days

102. The ratio of milk and water in a mixture is 11 : 4. When 30 liters of mixture is taken out and 18 liters of milk is added in the remaining mixture, the ratio of milk to water is 5 : 1, find the initial quantity of milk.

- 1) 44 liters
- 2) 65 liters
- 3) 40 liters
- 4) 50 liters
- 5) 62 liters

103. An amount is divided among A, B and C, amount of B is average of amount A and C and when amount of B is reduced by 20% of that of A, it becomes equal to that of C. Find amount of C is what percent of total amount ?

- 1) 20%
- 2) 30%
- 3) 40%
- 4) 15%
- 5) 25%

104. Train A running at speed of 108 km/hr crosses a platform having twice the length of train in 24 sec. Train B whose length is 420m crosses same platform in 36 sec, then find the speed of train B ?

- 1) 108 km/hr
- 2) 45 k/hr
- 3) 76 km/hr
- 4) 90 km/hr
- 5) 72 km/hr

1. (5) 2. (4) 3. (2) 8. (4) 11. (5)  
12. (5) 16. (1) 17. (4) 18. (1) 19. (3)  
20. (1) 25. (2) 26. (3) 27. (5) 31. (2)  
32. (4) 33. (5) 41. (4) 42. (1) 43. (5)  
46. (1) 47. (5) 51. (5) 52. (5) 53. (1)  
91. (3) 92. (2) 93. (2) 94. (3) 95. (A)  
116. (3) 117. (4) 110. (1) 111. (3) 101. (1)  
102. (1) 103. (4) 104. 101 (1). 102 (1).  
103 (5). 104. (4)