Section I – Fundamental Accounting

1. **Accounting provides information on:**
a) Cost and income for managers,
b) Company's tax liability for a particular year
c) Financial conditions of an institutions
d) All of the above

1. Accounting provides information on Cost and income for managers, Company's tax liability for a particular year and Financial conditions of an institution.

2. **The long term assets that have no physical existence but are rights that have value is known as:**
a) Current assets
b) Fixed assets
c) Intangible assets
d) Investments

2. The long term assets that have no physical existence but are rights that have value is known as Intangible assets. An intangible asset is an asset that is not physical in nature. Goodwill, brand recognition and intellectual property, such as patents, trademarks, and copyrights, are all intangible assets.

3. **The assets that can be converted into cash within a short period of time (i.e. 1 year or less) are known as:**
A. Current assets
B. Fixed assets
C. Intangible assets
D. Investments

3. The assets that can be converted into cash within a short period (i.e. 1 year or less) are known as Current assets. Current assets include cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable, stock inventory, marketable securities, prepaid liabilities, and other liquid assets.)

4. **Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks are:**

A. Current assets
B. Fixed assets
C. Intangible assets
D. Investments

4. Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks are Intangible assets. An intangible asset is an asset that is not physical in nature. Goodwill, brand recognition and intellectual property, such as patents, trademarks, and copyrights, are all intangible assets.

5. **The debts which are to be repaid within a short period of time (i.e. 1 year or less) are known as:**
A. Current liabilities
B. Fixed liabilities
C. Contingent liabilities
D. All of the above

5.   The debts which are to be repaid within a short period (year or less) are known as Current liabilities. Current liabilities are a company's debts or obligations that are due within one year or within a normal operating cycle.

6.   **The sales income (Credit & Cash) of a business during a given period is called:**
A.   Transactions
B.   Sales Returns
C.   Turnover
D.   Purchase Returns
6.   The sales income (Credit and Cash) of a business during a given period is called Turnover. In the investment industry, turnover is defined as the percentage of a portfolio that is sold in a particular month or year.

7.   **Any written evidence in support of a business transaction is called:**
A.   Journal
B.   Ledger
C.   Ledger posting
D.   Voucher
7.   Any written evidence in support of a business transaction is called Voucher. Vouchers are the primary evidence of business transactions having taken place.

8.   **The account that record expenses, gains and losses:**
A.   Personal account
B.   Real account
C.   Nominal account
D.   None of the above
8.   The account that records expenses, gains and losses is a Nominal account. A nominal account is an account in which accounting transactions are stored for one fiscal year.

9.   **Real account records:**
A.   Dealings with creditors or debtors
B.   Dealings in commodities
C.   Gains and losses
D.   All of the above

9.   Hence option (a).

10.   **In Journal, the business transaction is recorded in:**
A.   Same day
B.   Next day
C.   Once in a week
D.   Once in a month
10.   In Journal, the business transaction is recorded Same day. A journal, which is also known as a book of original entry, is the first place that a transaction is written in accounting records.

Section II – English

Directions for questions 11 and 12: In the following questions a word in capital letters is followed by four alternative words marked a-d. Select from alternatives, the word which conveys the **opposite meaning** as the word given in capital letters :

11. MITIGATE
    a) soothe   b) abate   c) assuage   **d) aggravate**

12. VIRULENT
    a) unpleasant   b) soft   c) clear   **d) benign**

Direction for questions 13 to 14: Fill in the blanks with appropriate options.

13. Sam and I were walking along the road when a bus hit _____.
    a) a car coming round the bend   b) a bucket full of water
    c) two trams together   d) four of the rickshaws that were sold

14. In the past, people spent a lot of money in procuring gold jewellery _____.
    a) as women of the past had a tremendous fascination for gold
    b) in order to be able to see themselves through difficult times
    c) as it was considered to be a social status
    d) because it was a symbol of good luck

Direction for questions 15 and 16: In the sentences below, a particular expression and its 4 possible meanings are given. Find the correct meaning of the expression.

15. Our art treasures must be kept for <u>posterity</u>.
    a) Prosperity   b) **future generation** c)   The wealthy   d) art connoisseurs

16. <u>To make clean breast of</u>
    a) to gain prominence   b) to praise oneself
    c) **to confess without reserve**   d) to deserve before it blooms

Directions for questions 17 to 19: For the questions below choose the best answer from the given options.

17. During the Second World War, about 375,000 civilians died in the United States and about 408,000 members of the United States armed forces died overseas. On the basis of those figures, it can be concluded that it was not much more dangerous to be overseas in the armed forces during the Second World War than it was to stay at home as a civilian.
    Which of the following would reveal most clearly the absurdity of the conclusion drawn above?
    a) Counting deaths among members of the armed forces who served in the United States in addition to deaths among members of the armed forces serving overseas
    b) Expressing the difference between the numbers of deaths among civilians and members of the armed forces as a percentage of the total number of deaths
    c) Separating deaths caused by accidents during service in the armed forces from deaths caused by combat injuries
    d) **Comparing** death rates per thousand members of each group rather than comparing total numbers of deaths

18. Insurance Company X is considering issuing a new policy to cover services required by elderly people who suffer from diseases that afflict their age group. Premiums for the policy must be low enough to attract customers. Therefore, Company X is concerned that the income from the policies would not be sufficient to pay for the claims that would be made.

Which of the following strategies would be most likely to minimize Company X's losses on the policies?
a) Attracting middle-aged customers is unlikely to submit claims for benefits for many years.
b) Insuring only those individuals who did not suffer any serious diseases
c) Including a greater number of services in the policy which are not included in other policies of lower cost
d) Insuring only those individuals who were rejected by other companies for similar policies

19. A cost-effective solution to the problem of airport congestion is to provide high-speed ground transportation between major cities lying 300 to 600 kms apart. The successful implementation of this plan would cost far less than expanding existing airports and would also reduce the number of airplanes clogging both airports and airways.
Which of the following, if true, could make the plan sound effective?
a) An effective high-speed ground-transportation system would require major repairs to many highways and mass-transit improvements.
b) **One-half of all** departing flights in the nation's busiest airport head for a destination in a major city 355 kms away.
c) The majority of travellers departing from rural airports are flying to destinations in cities over 600 kms away.
d) Many new airports are being built in areas that are presently served by high-speed ground- transportation systems.

Directions for questions 20 and 21: Each of the given sentences has four underlined parts. One of them has a mistake. Mark the number of the wrong part as answer:

20. Before <u>he started out</u> he had collected all the <u>informations</u> about the <u>country</u> he was <u>going to visit</u>
                A   B   **C**   D

21. <u>The assurance</u> that he <u>will be cured</u> from the <u>disease</u> pleased <u>him very much</u>
     A   **B**   C   D

Directions for questions 22 and 23: Find the word pair that has the same relationship as the capitalized pair of words and mark the number as your answer.

22. PROPERTY : MORTGAGE
     a) money : lend   b) equity : interest
     c) inventory : merchandise   d) security : price

23. CLOUD : SILVER LINING
     a) breeze : wind   b) aircraft : wings
     c) rose : thorn   d) summer : winter

Directions for questions 24 and 25: Each of the following questions has a sentence with four underlined parts. Identify the part that is grammatically incorrect.

24. <u>Reason</u> is an <u>inadequate term</u> <u>with which</u> to comprehend the forms
                       a   b   c
<u>of our cultural life in all its richness and variety.</u>   Ans.
:- 2
                     d

25. <u>The enemy forces lost no time</u> <u>in retreating</u> <u>lest they</u> <u>would be</u> cut off and surrounded.
                       a   b   c   d
               Ans. :- 3

26.   **Senility:** General Eisenhower lost his senses due to senility.
        a) defeat   **b) old age**   c) madness   d) complacency

27.   **Taciturn :** The taciturn President was sometimes thought to be brilliant because no one had ever heard him say anything asinine.
        a) wise   b) **untalkative**   c) tenable   d) aloof

Direction for questions 28 to 31: Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:

This was not the brute empiricism that underwrote some of the more single-minded exercises in spatial science - the claim that all scientific knowledge was grounded in the experience of an object-world - because humanistic geography invoked experience" expressly to keep objectivism at bay. It marked the human subject with knowledge and skills and with emotions and feelings that were intrinsic to human agency and to human beings. These were not dangerous subjectivities that had to be kept outside the confines of responsible intellectual inquiry, therefore, but instead identified the very core of a properly human geography. I do not dissent from the importance of these concerns, and the conjunction of the practical-experimental and moral-existential meanings embedded in that single, difficult word "experience" requires the most careful analysis and reflection. But I do not think that this should be underwritten in ways that foreclose on theoretical questions: "Theory" is surely also a profoundly human capability.

There was considerable variation in the force and discrimination with which this suspicion toward theory - not toward particular theories, I stress, but toward theory-in-general-was advanced. It had counterparts within historical materialism, too, as I will subsequently show, but here I want to confine myself to three examples within humanistic geography. In his original essay setting out the parameters of humanistic geography, Yi-Fu Tuan associated this approach with sensibilities that were developed - most deliberately in the humanities - the arts, history, literature, and philosophy - which were supposedly in tension with those developed in the sciences. If Tuan's subsequent essays are exemplars of what he had in mind, then his humanistic geography appears as a series of "ironic observations on familiar and exotic forms of geographical knowledge and experience." It is quintessentially philosophical, in what Tuan calls "the old meaning of wisdom or an outlook on life and world," and indeed he describes his own approach as modeled on the ideal conversation:

"In such a conversation, one person offers a theme - a point of view - which he clarifies with an example or two. . . The listener then responds with a case of his own, to show that he has understood, or to show that the theme is capable of further development, or to show that it is problematical - that its application, for example, is less general than its proponent believes".

This is not Habermas's ideal speech situation; it is advanced innocently, almost naively, without any of the theoretical apparatus or political claims that attend Habermas's account of the sphere of communicative action. Tuan describes his geographical imagination as "an attentive mode of inquiry, a vigorous engagement with the real," by means of which one pays heed to the world as it is in order to think carefully about what ought to be. This is necessary, Tuan believes, because the hegemony of analytical thought in the modern world means that "what we cannot say in an acceptable scientific language we tend to deny or forget." The purpose of his own project is thus to reflect on those everyday experiences and "surface phenomena" that are at once removed from the gaze of conventional (social) scientific inquiry and yet remain stubbornly present within the lifeworlds of its practitioners and within its own practices: simply, "to increase the burden of awareness."

Scientists strive to stand far above their material, for a view from nowhere, with the hope that they will thereby be able to plunge well below the surfaces of reality. By contrast, cultural geographers-cum-storytellers stand only a little above their material and move only a little below the surfaces of reality in the hope of not losing sight of such surfaces, where nearly all human joys and sorrows unfold.
But this phenomenology, if that is what it is, is not only a philosophy; it is also a philosophical anthropology. One of the most persistent motifs in Tuan's writings is an appeal to common sense and common experience: to a

"we" whose inclusive address presumes a shared human condition to which "we" have access without theoretical mediation. His humanistic geography is, in essence, a moral-aesthetic discourse; it is contemplative, at once reflective and speculative, and yet - despite the model of the ideal conversation - at best studiously indifferent to hit wider conversations that might be made possible through the theoretical.

28. Which of the following observations would be correct if we consider Tuan's model of ideal conversation to be true?
    a) Theme & point of view are all important in a conversation.
    b) The theme of an ideal conversation must be capable of further development.
    c) The listener should be able to problematise the issue.
    d) The theme should always have a broader perspective.

29. What does than mean by "to increase the burden of awareness" in the last sentence of fourth paragraph?
    a) To become aware of the grim realities of life makes us burdened.
    b) The subterranean occurrences of our daily lives which no one cares about.
    c) **Taking into account those apparently trivial happenings which do not induce any** interest.
    d) The author refers to those petty incidents in our daily lives which seem to be beyond scientific inquiry.

30. The difference in viewpoints between scientists & geographers as expounded by the author in the last but one paragraph can be best described as :
    a) While scientists are over-optimistic, geographers are pragmatic.
    b) Scientists seem to visualize things in almost surreal terms whereas geographers have a humdrum approach to things.
    c) The range of scientist's vision is far greater than that of a geographer's.
    d) While scientists are abstractionists, geographers are materialists.

31. Why is the author of the opinion that Tuan's ideal conversation model does not abide by the theoretical approach?
    a) As Tuan's humanistic geography is, in essence, a moral-aesthetic discourse.
    b) As it is very pragmatic & down-to-earth in approach.
    c) As it is at once contemplative, reflective & speculative in nature.
    d) As it is a type of philosophical anthropology.

28. (1); The author, while citing the Tuan's model of ideal conversation says that there must be a theme which a person speaks about. This theme or point of view is agreed or disagreed by the listener. But he never asserts that the theme must be developed further or that it has to be condemned or disagreed by the interlocutor. Nor does Tuan suggest that the theme must have a universality. Thus (1) is the right answer.
29. (3); "To increase the burden of awareness" means giving due consideration to those petty, trivial incidents that no one cares to scientifically investigate. Thus option (3) best describes the meaning.
30. (1); According to the author, scientists prefer to over-reach & view things from "nowhere" but geographers base their approach in a very down-to-earth manner. Thus it can as well be said that scientists are over-optimistic & geographers are pragmatic. (2) is incorrect as scientists' vision is not surreal. As the author is not concerned about the range of vision, (3) is incorrect. (4) is a distractor.
31. (2); The author clearly says that a cultural geographer-cum-story teller's approach is "only a little below the surfaces of reality in the hope of not losing sight of such surfaces, where nearly all human joys & sorrows unfold". Thus it may be derived that Tuan's approach is pragmatic & down-to-earth. All other options are descriptions of the approach & not reason. (5) is a distracter.

Direction for questions 32 to 35: Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:

There seem to be two distinct approaches to the training of the integrative practitioner. Some training centres provide the student, much as we have done in this book, with a framework or frameworks for integration. Within these frameworks, a personal, integrative approach or model can be developed. The second type of training tends to present the student with an already integrated approach or model. An example of this is the Cognitive Analytic Therapy (CAT) model as described briefly in the first chapter. We will refer to the former as a framework training and the latter a single model training.
The advantages of a framework training are that a wide range of theories and techniques may be integrated, providing the therapist with a broad choice in their development of a personal approach. The therapist can draw upon her knowledge, strengths and skills and incorporate any previous training and experience which is

compatible within the framework. For example, someone trained in bioenergetics, using most of the frameworks presented in this book, would find it possible to incorporate their bodywork approach.

In a framework training, the students will be weaving together many different approaches which allows for an extensive and rich cross-pollination of the different bodies of theory, experience and techniques. This may develop and encourage divergent and lateral thinking and experimentation with the emphasis on an integrating process rather than a prescribed content.

This approach also fosters communication and co-operation within the field of therapy. For example, at a conference the practitioner can, using mutual understanding of a shared framework, hold discourse and share ideas and experience with others even though the approaches each person has integrated may be dissimilar.

The disadvantages of a framework training are that students may feel overwhelmed by the diversity and complexity involved in the choice of approaches that they can integrate within their training frameworks where much of the responsibility for selection of what is to be integrated is placed upon each individual trainee. Emphasis on the trainees building their individual constellation could also result in a sense of loss with regard to peer identity. Further, if the training offers no fundamental counseling or psychotherapy skills teaching (and we hold that there ought to be), students might find that they have no shared language or understanding of what therapy is basically about. It is like learning several languages simultaneously without having first learnt what speaking means. It is likely that, through the encouragement of divergent thinking, particularly in the early stages, students may feel unheld or uncontained and have their convergent and linear thinking less stimulated.

With regard to the integrative literature available to trainees, this may be limited (though it is increasing) and there could be no texts specific to the individual's personally tailored integrative approach. Similarly, finding a supervisor experienced or knowledgeable in a particular constellation of integration may prove difficult. Often the trainee will need to educate their supervisor in certain area of their work. Also the monitoring of a student's progress may be difficult if the trainers are not experienced in the approaches which the student is integrating.

The main advantage of a single integrative model training is that trainees are provided with a tried and tested model of integration for which the training modules and prescribed reading will be restricted for the most part to those approaches already integrated into the model. Literature on the theories and practice incorporated into that model and the integrative model itself will be easily available.

Another advantage is an inherent clarity in a single model training which allows for unambiguous communication between all members of the course – trainers, students and supervisors – because of the shared language. Equally, the criteria for monitoring a student's progress is clear and structured. This clarity can be achieved by the trainees early on in a training where the integration has already been devised or selected by the course.

The disadvantages of a single integrative model training are that the contents of the course may be restrictive and not allow for previous trainings and experience of the students to be integrated. Furthermore, the model may quickly become simply another 'brand-name' approach with all the attendant dangers of a blinkered frame of reference which fits the client to the theory rather than vice versa and fosters an exclusivity which may discourage the exploration of other approaches and mitigate against a wider integration. In believing that this model is integrative psychotherapy rather than one of many possibilities for integrative psychotherapy it could become elitist as well as misrepresentative.

32. The disadvantage of framework training is:
    a) **The plethora of options available** might perturb students.
    b) The dearth of options available might bewilder students.
    c) Students might not be competent enough.
    d) The choices themselves baffle students.

33. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of single model training?
    a) The perspicuity of unequivocal articulation among all members of the course.
    b) Lack of innovation in training modules.
    c) Tried and tested model of integration.
    d) **The lucidity of dubious expression among all** members of the course.

34. Why does the author suggest that by using framework training one can hold discourse and share ideas though each person's approach may be different?
    a) Because it encourages extensive and rich cross–pollination of different bodies of theory.
    b) **Because it disseminates cooperation and patronizes** articulation.
    c) Because it upholds lateral thinking.
    d) Because the theory is inclusive in nature.

35. Study the following statements and state which of the following is / are true:

(i) Single integrative model training in too limited in its scope that it curtails an urge of quest for other vistas.

(ii) One has to leave no stone unturned to find a competent teacher for framework training.

(iii) The divergent and lateral thinking advocated in framework training disintegrates a trainee's focus.

a) (i)   b) (ii) and (iii)   **c) (i) and (ii)**   d) All of the above

32.   (a); The first option is the correct answer. It is clearly stated in the fifth paragraph that "students may feel overwhelmed by the diversity and complexity in the choice of approaches". Option (b) is just the opposite of choice (a). We must also be careful about options (3 & 4). The author states that teachers, and not students, might not be competent enough.

33.   (d); Option (d) is the only option which is not an advantage of single model training. Actually the sentence has no meaning. One must not confuse it with the first option. It is, indeed, an advantage and perspicuity means clarity.

34.   (b): All the options are advantages of the framework training technique. However, only option (b) corresponds to the question and thus is the correct answer. The whole 4th paragraph and especially the first sentence make the concept clear.

35.   (c); Though all the options might appear to be in accordance with the passage, one should not be tempted to think that option (d) is the correct answer. The third option states that divergent thinking "disintegrates" a trainee's focus. But as a matter of fact, it might only shift or baffle the trainee's focus and nothing more. Thus the correct option is (c) as both (i & ii) are clearly stated in the passage.

Section III – Mathematics

36. Distance between two towns P and Q is 240 km. A motor cycle rider starts from P towards Q at 8 p.m. at a speed of 40 kmph. At the same time another motor cycle rider starts from Q towards P at 50 kmph. At what time will they meet?

a) 9.45 p.m.   b) 10.30 p.m.   **c) 10.40 p.m.**   d) 11 p.m

36. Relative speed = (40 + 50) km/hr = 90 km/hr

They will meet after $\dfrac{240}{90}$ hrs $= \dfrac{8}{3}$ hrs = 2 hr 40 mins

So the answer is 10.40

37. A railway train 100 metres long is traveling at the speed of 36 km/hr. In what time will it pass a bridge 80 metres long

a) 17 second   b) 19 seconds   c) 20 seconds   **d) 18 seconds**

37. Length of train = 100 m.

Speed of turn = $36 \times \dfrac{5}{18}$ m/s

To cross the bridge total distance
= 100 + 80 = 180 m

Time taken = $\dfrac{180}{10}$ = 18 sec

38. In the figure, $\angle w + \angle z = 170°$.
Which of the following is (are) true?

I. $\angle x > \angle y$

II. $\angle x$ and $\angle z$ are supplementary

III. $\angle x < 90°$

a) I only   **b) I and II**

c) I and III   d) II and III
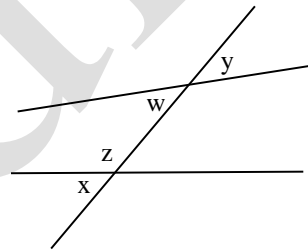
38. (b). Statement II is correct, since angle x and angle z add up to a straight line. Statement I is correct, since the two lines are not parallel and meet on the left. The lower line can be rotated clockwise or the top line can be rotated counterclockwise, or a combination of the two. In each case, angle x is greater than angle y. Statement III is not necessarily true all the time.

39. Two taps A and B separately fill a tank in 12 minutes and 20 minutes respectively and an exhaust tap at the bottom of the tank can drain off 40 litres of water per minute. If all the taps are opened simultaneously, the tank can be filled in 10 minutes. Find the capacity of the tank.

a) 900 litres   b) 1100 litres   **c) 1200 litres**   d) 800 liters

39. Capacity = x

$\therefore \ 10\left(\dfrac{x}{12} + \dfrac{x}{20}\right) - 400 = x$

or, $10\left(\dfrac{5x + 3x}{60}\right) - x = 400$

or, 8x – 6x = 400 × 6   or, x = 1200   Ans. 1200

40. In 10 years, *A* will be twice as old as *B* was 10 years ago, If *A* is now 9 years older than *B*, the present age of *B* is :

a) 19 years   b) 29 years   **c) 39 years**   d) 49 years

40. Present age of B = x

A = x + 9

$\therefore$ x + 9 + 10 = 2(x – 10)

or, x + 19 = 2x – 20

or, x = 39   Ans. 39 yrs

41. A trader uses a faulty balance and sells sugar weighing only 960 gms. instead of 1 kg. and makes 4 1/6% profit. How much profit or loss percentage would he make if the balance was not faulty, and his selling price remained unchanged?

   a) 4% profit   b) 4% loss   c) 1/6% profit   d) **None of these**

41. Let the C.P. of 1 kg. sugar be Rs. 100.

   $\therefore$ 960 gms cost Rs. 96.

   When he sells 960gms., his profit is calculated as $4\frac{1}{6}$% of Rs. 96 which is Rs.4.

   $\therefore$ The S.P. =Rs. 100.

   But when his balance is not faulty, he actually sells 1kg. of sugar which cost him Rs.100. So, there is no net profit or loss in this case. Hence, option 5.

42. Two traders A and B have a total of 30 horses between them. They sell their horses at different prices, but each receives the same sum. If A had sold his horses at B's price, he would have received Rs. 2160. Had B sold his horses at A's price he would have received Rs. 960. How many horses did A have?

   a) 10   b) 14   **c) 18**   d) 12

42. Let x and y be the number of horses with A and B. $\therefore$ x + y = 30.

   Let the selling price of the horses with A and B be A and B, respectively.

   $\therefore$ Bx = 2160 $\Rightarrow$ x = 2160/B and Ay = 960 $\Rightarrow$ y = 960/A. Now, Ax = By.

   $\therefore$ A(2160/B) = B(960/A) $\Rightarrow$ A^2/B^2 = 960/2160 = 4/9 $\Rightarrow$ A/B = 2/3.

   $\therefore$ 2x = 3y and x + y = 30. Solving, we get, x = 18 and y = 12. Hence (3).

43. A man borrows a sum of Rs. 80,000 for two years at 15% per annum, compound interest being compounded annually. If he repays Rs. 46000 at the end of the second year and clears the debt, how much did he pay at the end of the first year?

   a) Rs. 60,000   b) Rs. 45,000   **c) Rs. 52,000**   d) Rs. 57,000

43. Amount after 1 year = $80000 \times \dfrac{115}{100} = 92000$

   Let he pays Rs. x

   $\therefore$ (92000 – x) $\times \dfrac{115}{100} = 46000$

   92000 – x = 40000

   x = Rs. 52000. Hence, option (3).

44. Ten years ago, the ages of the member of a joint family of eight people added upto 231 years. Three years later one member died at the age of 60 years and a child was born during the same year. After another 3 years, again a member aged 60 years died and a child was born during the same year. The current average age of this eight member joint family is nearest to

   a) 21 years   b) 22 years   **c) 24 years**   d) 25 years

44. The sum of all ages 10 years ago = 231 years.

   The current age of person who will die 3 years hence (7 years ago) = 57 years.

   Thus the sum of 7 members 10 years ago = 174

   After 3 years the sum shall be = 174 + 3 × 7 = 195

   The new born member doesn't add up to the sum thus even the 8 members have the same sum = 195

   Now the age of other person who will die again 3 years hence has age = 57 years.

   The age of other members apart from the above person = 195 – 57 = 138

   Now 3 years hence the age sums up to 138 + 3 × 7 = 159

   Now the new born again doesn't add up and so the age of all 8 member remain = 159 years.

   Now again 4 years later (current time) the sum becomes ☐ 159 + 32 = 191 years. Thus average is = 191 / 8 $\approx$ 24 years. Hence, option (c) is correct.

45. If a cubic inch of a metal weighs 2 pounds, a cubic foot of the same metal weighs

   a) 8 pounds   b) 24 pounds   c) 96 pounds   **d) 3,456 pounds**

45. (d). A cubic foot contains 12" × 12" ×12" or 1,728 cubic inches. If each cubic inch weighs two pounds, the substance weighs 2 X 1,728 or 3,456 pounds.

46. Calculate the standard deviation of the following data set : A = {9, 10, 11, 7, 13}

   a) 1   **b) 2**   c) 3   d) 4

46. Standard Deviation=Sq rt of (sum of (element-mean)^2)
mean= (9+10+11+7+13)/5=10
SD=((9-10)^2+(10-10)^2+(11-10)^2+(7-10)^2+(13-10)^2)^(1/2) = 2

47. What is the average of three numbers whose HCF is 12 and which are in the ratio of 12:27:20?

a) 108   **b) 236**   c) 144   d) None of these

47. (b)Average= (12+27+20)*12/3=236

48. In a group of 6 boys and 4 girls, four children are to be selected. In how many different ways can they be selected such that at least one boy should be there?

a) 159   b) 194   c) 205   **d) 209**

48. We may have (1 boy and 3 girls) or (2 boys and 2 girls) or (3 boys and 1 girl) or (4 boys)
so required number of ways=(6c1*4c3)+(6c2*4c2)+(6c3*4c1)+(6c4) = 209

49. A number 37 is divided into two parts so that 5 times one part and 11 times the other are together equal to 227. The product of the two parts is x. What is x ?

a) 105   **b) 210**   c) 300   d) 2329

49. One part = x
2nd part = (37 – x)
Thus 5x + 11(37 – x) = 227
or, 5x + 407 – 11x = 227 or, 6x = 180 or, x = 30
Thus Product = 30×7 = 210 Ans. 210

50. A teacher calls a student and tells him to write all the numbers starting from 1 to 110 on the blackboard. Now, after him a second student comes and erases two numbers from the board and instead, writes their absolute difference on the board. This process is continued till only one number is left on the board. The number left on the board is certainly a/an

a) Prime number   b) Even number   **c) Odd number**   d) Perfect square

50. Sum of 1 to 110 = $\dfrac{110}{2}(1+100)$

$= 55 \times 111$ = an odd number
Let the two nos. chosen be 'a' and 'b'
$\therefore$ the sum decreases by (a + b) – (a – b)= 2b = even no.

51. Anupam, is drawing an infinite number of straight lines, the length of the lines are in G.P.. If the sum of the length of all the lines is $\dfrac{25}{3}$ units and if the first line is more than the second line by 3units, then what is the average length of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th line?

a) $\dfrac{52}{125}$ units   b) $\dfrac{25}{95}$ units   c) $\dfrac{52}{175}$ units   d) $\dfrac{37}{81}$ units

51. Let first term be a i.e. (length of 1st line) and common ratio be 'r'
So a – ar = 3 … (1)
$\therefore$ a(1 –r) =3

or $\dfrac{a}{1-r} = \dfrac{25}{3}$ or $\dfrac{3}{(1-r)^2} = \dfrac{25}{3}$

$\therefore$ 9 = 25 (1 – 2r + r^2) $\therefore$ 9 = 25 – 50r + 5^{2}r^2

$\therefore$ (5r – 2) (5r – 8) = 0 $\therefore r = \dfrac{2}{5}$ or $r = \dfrac{8}{5}$

As r < 1 so $\dfrac{8}{5}$ is not possible. So r = $\dfrac{2}{5}$

$\therefore$ Length of 1st line, a = $\dfrac{3}{1-\dfrac{2}{5}} = \dfrac{3}{\dfrac{3}{5}} = 5$

Length of 3rd line = t$_3$ = ar^2 = $5 \times \dfrac{2}{5} \times \dfrac{2}{55} = \dfrac{4}{5}$

Length of 4th line = $t_4 = ar^3\ 5 \times \left(\dfrac{2}{5}\right)^3 = \dfrac{8}{25}$

Length of 5th line = $t_5 = ar^4\ 5 \times \left(\dfrac{2}{5}\right)^4 = \dfrac{16}{125}$

$\therefore$ Average of $t_3\ t_4\ t_5 = \dfrac{\dfrac{4}{5} + \dfrac{8}{25} + \dfrac{16}{125}}{3} = \dfrac{52}{125}$

Option 1 is correct.

52. Ram has a gold credit card with a certain spending limit, and a platinum card with twice the spending limit of the gold card. Currently, he has a balance on his gold card that is 1/3 of the spending limit on that card and he has a balance on his platinum card that is 1/5th of the spending limit on that card. If Ram transfers the entire balance on his gold card to his platinum card, what portion of his limit to the platinum card will remain unspent?

 a) $\dfrac{11}{15}$ b) $\dfrac{11}{30}$ c) $\dfrac{17}{30}$ **d) $\dfrac{19}{30}$**

52.
Gold	Platinum		
X	2x	:	Spending limit
X/3	2X/5	:	Balance

If transferred from Gold to platinum balance = $\dfrac{2x}{5} + \dfrac{x}{3} = \dfrac{11x}{15}$

Portion of limit = $\dfrac{\left(\dfrac{11x}{15}\right)}{2x} = \dfrac{11}{30}$

Portion remain unspent = $1 - \dfrac{11}{30} = \dfrac{19}{30}$

Hence option (d).

53. What is value of $\dfrac{(40.25 \div 5) + (0.07 \times 5)}{(0.15 \times 8) + (0.18 \div 0.2)}$

 a) 7.5 b) 3 c) 5 **d) 4**

52. ANSWER: 4

54. If $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \ldots + 10^2 = 385$, then $3^2 + 6^2 + 9^2 + \ldots + 30^2$ is equal to
 a) 3465 b) 2310 c) 1155 d) 770

54.

$3^2 + 6^2 + 9^2 + \ldots + 30^2$ can be written as $(3 \times 1)^2 + (3 \times 2)^2 + (3 \times 3)^2 + \ldots + (3 \times 10)^2$

That gives us $3^2 \times 1^2 + 3^2 \times 2^2 + 3^2 \times 3^2 + \ldots + 3^2 \times 10^2$

$= 3^2(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \ldots + 10^2) = 9 \times 385 = \mathbf{3465}$

55. If $a*b = 2a + 3b$, then the value of $2*3 + 3*4$ is
 a) 24 **b) 31** c) 32 d) 34

55.

Here, a*b does not mean multiplication.

It is only signifies the expression 2a+3b

So,

|		
2*3	+	3*4
$2 \times 2 + 3 \times 3$	+	$2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4$
= 4+9	+	= 6+12
= 13	+	= 18

$$= 13 + 18 = 31$$

Section IV – Reasoning

Directions for questions 56 and 57: Find the answer choice which gives the same relationship as is found between the two terms to the left of the sign::

56.   ACBD:EGFH::RTSU:?
   a) UXYW   **b) VXWY**   c) RSWT   d) SRVT

56.   The two sets of 4 alphabets each form 8 consecutive alphabets "ABCDEFGH". Hence RSTU : VXWY.
      Hence (b)

57.   ZYX:VUT::JIH:?
   a) FED   b) GFE   c) GEF   d) FDE

57.   'TUV' and 'XYZ' has just 'W' in between them. Hence JIH : FED. Hence (a)

58.   SCINTILLATE : SPARKS ::
   a) illuminate : light   b) freeze : ice
   c) kindle : fire   d) dazzle : vision

59.   In alphabet series, some alphabets are missing which are given in that order as one of the alternatives below it. Choose the correct alternative.
      _ baa _ aab _ a _ a
   a) aabb   b) aaba   **c) abab**   d) baab

59.   The series is aba / aba / aba / aba.
      Thus, the pattern aba is repeated.

60.   How many such pairs of letters are there in the word CORPORATE each of which has as many letters in the same sequence between them in the word as in the English alphabet?
   a) 0   b) 1   **c) 3**   d) More than 3

60.   Three pairs – (P, R), (R, T) and (P, O) have as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet. But since the letters must be in the same sequence in the word as in the English alphabet, so the desired pairs are (P, R) and (R, T) only.

61.   What should come in place of question marks (?) in the following series ?
      A, D, C, F, ?, H, G, ?, I
   a) J, E   b) F, J   **c) E, J**   d) None of these

61.

      Hence (c).
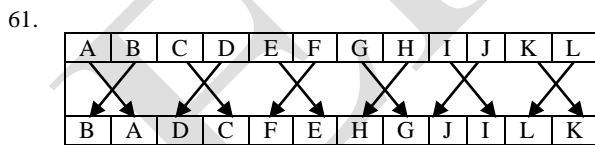
Direction for questions 62 and 63: In each of the question given below there is a series with one term missing as shown by a question mark. This term is given as one of the alternatives among the four numbers given in the answer choices. Find this term out.

62.   3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, ?
   a) 7   b) 10   c) 14   **d) 15**

62.   Option D
      This alternating addition series begins with 3; then 1 is added to give 4; then 3 is added to give 7; then 1 is added, and so on.

63.   8, 6, 9, 23, 87 , ?
   a) 128   b) 226   c) 324   **d) 429**

63.   Option D

8 x 1 - 2 = 6
6 x 2 - 3 = 9
9 x 3 - 4 = 23
23 x 4 - 5 = 87
87 x 5 - 6 = 429

64.   2, 10, 30, 68, _____
       a) 126   b) **130**   c) 150   d) None
64.   2 [(1)3 + 1 =] 10 [(2)3 + 2 =] 30 [(3)3 + 3 =] 68 [(4)3 + 4 =] 130. Hence (b).

Directions for question 115-118 : Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it:

There are six girls Reena, Rinki, Neha, Puja, Monisha and Priya from six different states UP, Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi and W Bengal (not necessarily in order) staying in three different hostels of Delhi University. Two girls in each hostel are roommates. Every girl reads one of the following newspapers: *The Times of India*, *The Asian Age*, *The Hindustan Times*, *The Pioneer*, *The Hindu*, *The Indian Express*. Neha from Bihar stays in PG Women's Hostel with the girl who read *The Pioneer*. Monisha is not from Haryana and West Bengal and she reads *The Pioneer*. A girl from Geetanjali Hostel reads *The Hindu* and a girl from Meghdoot Hostel reads *The Asian Age*. Rinki is neither from Delhi nor from West Bengal. *The Hindustan Times* and *The Asian Age* do not come in PG Women's Hostel. Priya who reads *The Indian Express* resides at Meghdoot and is from UP. Puja who is from Rajasthan does not stay with Priya. Reena is staying with the girl from Rajasthan. Girls from UP and Haryana are staying together.

65.   Who stays in Geetanjali?
       a) Reena and Puja b) Rinki and Puja c) Reena and Neha d) Neha and Rinki

66.   Who reads *The Times Of India*?
       a) Rinki   **b) Neha**   c) Monisha   d) Puja

67.   Who stays with Rinki?
       a) Neha   **b) Priya**   c) Reena   d) Monisha

68.   Which state does Puja belong to?
       a) Delhi   b) Bihar   c) West Bengal **d) Rajasthan**

65 to 68: Collecting the given data in tabular form, we get

Hostel	Girls	State	Newspaper
PGW	I. Neha	1.Bihar	HT, AA (X)
Meghdoot		1. AA	
Gitanjali		1. Hindu	

Meghdoot – Priya (UP) –IE   …..(i)
Puja + Priya (×)   ….(ii)
Reena + — (Raj.)   ….(iii)
Manisha {(H, WB (×)} —P   …..(iv)
Rinki {Delhi, WB (×)}   …..(v)
PGW—HT, IE (×)   …..(vi)
UP + Haryana   ….(vii)
PGW — P   ….(viii)
From (iv) and (viii), we can make out that Manisha stays in PGW and reads Pioneer …..(ix)
From the facts shown in the above table and using (vi) and (ix), it is clear that Neha is roommate of Manisha and she reads ToI …..(x)
Now, from (i) and (iii), Priya cann't be roommate of Reena. Now, from (ii) and (x) it is clear that Reena and Puja, and Rinki and Priya are room partners. It is also clear that Puja is from Rajasthan. And from (vii), Rinki is from Haryana.
Again, from (iv) and the above confirmed results.
Manisha–Delhi and Reena – WB.
Now, using (i), it can be decided about their hostel and the newspaper they read.

The final table will look like.

Hostel	Girl	State	Newspaper
PGW	1. Neha	1. Bihar	1. T.O. I.
	2. Manisha	2. Delhi	2. Pioneer
Meghdoot	1. Priya	1. UP	1. I.E.
	2. Rinki	2. Haryana	2. A.A.
Gitanjali	1. Puja	1.Rajasthan	1. H.T./Hindu
	2. Reena	2. W.B.	2. The Hindu/HT

65.   a
66.   B
67.   B
68.   d

69.   Binod's son is the son-in-law of Achuyut's father. Rani is Achyut's only sister. Binod has only one grandson Pramod. How is Pramod related to Rani?
   a) Father   b) Uncle   **c) Son**   d) Brother

69.   (c); It is clear from the diagram below
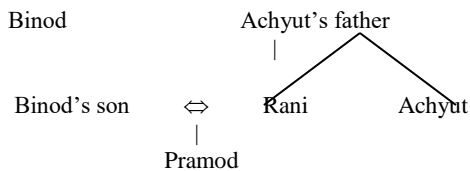
70.   A-B means B is the husband of A; A × B means A is the brother of B; A + B means A is the son of B; and A ÷ B means B is the father of A. Then which of the following expressions indicates that U is the maternal grandfather of R?
   a) $S - R \times U \div T$ b) $R + T - S \div U$
   c) $T \div U \times S + R$ d) $U \div S \times R + T$

70.   (b); R is the son of T. T is the husband of R. Therefore S is the mother of R . U is the father of S. Therefore U is the Grandfather of R.

Directions for questions 71 to 74: In each questions, two statements are followed by two conclusions I & II. You have to take the given two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Mark the answer.
   (a) if only conclusion I follows   (b) if only conclusion II follows
   (c) if both I and II follow   (d) if none follows

71.   **Statements:**   All bubbles are dazzles.
                              Some dazzles are crystals.
        Conclusions: I.   Some crystals are not dazzles.
                              II.   All dazzles are not bubbles.

72.   **Statements:**   No monkeys is a donkey.
                              All cows are monkeys.
        Conclusions: I.   No cow is a donkeys.
                              II.   All monkeys are not cows.

73.   **Statements:**   Some bills are parcel.
                              No parcel is packed.

Conclusions: I. Some bills are packed.
                    II. No packed is parcel.

74. **Statements:**   All boys are heroes.
                         Sandy is a hero.
     Conclusions: I. Sandy is a boy.
                         II. All heroes are boy.

71. Conclusion: I. False
     II. False
     Ans: (d)
72. Conclusion: I. True
     II. False
     Ans: (a)
73. Conclusion: I. False
     II. True
     Ans: (b)
74. Conclusion I. False
     II. False
     Ans: (d)

75. In a certain code BEST is written as *#$%, TIME is written as %&@#, LIVE is written as!
     &^#.How is SMILE written in that code?
     a) $@#!%   **b) $@&!#**   c) $#&!@   d) $&@!#
75. (b). By checking the placing of the symbols we can see that the symbols are arranged in the same order as the
     given letters in the words BEST, TIME and LIVE. Hence we must only substitute letters for symbols. We get the
     code for SMILE as $@&!# . Hence it is (b).

Directions for questions 76 to 80: Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given
below: Puzzle

In a building with six floor – six persons i.e. Jagadish, Rushi, Pradeep, Manohar, Bharat and Amar are staying in
different floors from Ground floor to 5th floor not in the same order. Ground floor is numbered as one, first floor
is numbered as two and so on.
Bharat stays below Jagadish and Rushi stays above Monohar. Rushi does not stay on the top most floor. Two
persons are staying between Monohar and Rushi. Amar is not staying on a odd numbered floor. Pradeep's floor
is immediately above the Amar's floor.

76. On which floor Pradeep is staying? **Medium**
     a) One   b) Two   **c) Three**   d) Four   e) None

77. How many floors are there between the floors if Bharat and Rushi? **Medium**
     a) Nil   b) One   c) Two   d) Three   e) Four

78. Which of the following is the correct statement? **Medium**
     a) Jagadish stays on the floor number Five.
     b) Pradeep stays immediately below Rushi.
     c) Jagadish stays below Rushi.
     d) Amar stays in floor number three.
     e) None of these

79. Who is staying in the floor number one? **Medium**
     a) Bharat   b) Rushi   c) Pradeep   **d) Manohar**   e) None

80. Which of the following combination is not correct? **Medium**
     a) Amar – floor two   b) Rushi – floor four
     c) Jagadish – floor three   d)   Manohar – floor one
     e) None of these

76 to 80 Solution:

Floor Numbers	Persons
6	Jagadish
5	Bharat
4	Rushi
3	Pradeep
2	Amar
1	Manohar

As Amar is not staying on a odd number floor and Pradeeps floor is immediately above Amar's floor, so Amar has to be stayed on floor number two.

76.   (c) Three
77.   (a) Nil
78.   (b) Pradeep stays immediately
79.   (d) Manohar
80.   (c) Jagadish

Section V – Data Analysis & Interpretation

For Questions 81 to 85 : Refer to the following table which provides the statistics pertaining to the Placement in the different sectors. All figures are in millions of employees.

SECTOR	1980	1985	1990	1995
Finance	36.0	39.5	41.6	42.9
Marketing	28.5	31.7	33.9	36.8
Systems	3.2	6.2	6.7	9.2
Unemployed	7.3	7.6	7.8	11.1

81. What is the ratio of the people employed in the sector Systems for the years in which number of the people in Marketing as a percentage of Finance was highest and lowest respectively?
   a) 2   **b) 2.8**   c) 1.4   d) 1.08

82. **In** which year was the rate of unemployment the highest ?
   a) 1995   b) 1980   c) 1985   d) 1990

83. Find the employee growth rate in the Marketing Sector (in avg % pa) over 1980 – 1990.
   a) 1.9%   b) 2.5%   c) 3.6%   d) 5.2%

84. Find the ratio of those employed in Systems in (1980 + 1995) to the unemployed in (1985 + 1990)
   a) 1 : 0. 8   **b) 0.8 : 1**   c) 1 : 2   d) 2 : 1

85. What is the percentage of Finance employee in (1985 + 1990 + 1995) to that of marketing employee in (1980 + 1985 + 1995)?
   a) 102.23%   b) 129.34%   **c) 127.84%**   d) 135.37%

81. It is clear that required highest and lowest percentage year is 1995 and 1980 respectively
   $\therefore$ Ratio = 9.2/3.2 = 2.8. Hence (b)

82. $1995 \Rightarrow \dfrac{11.1}{100} = 0.111$ $1980 \Rightarrow \dfrac{7.3}{75} = 0.097$

   $1985 \Rightarrow \dfrac{7.6}{85} = 0.089$ $1990 \Rightarrow \dfrac{7.8}{90} = 0.087$ Hence (a)
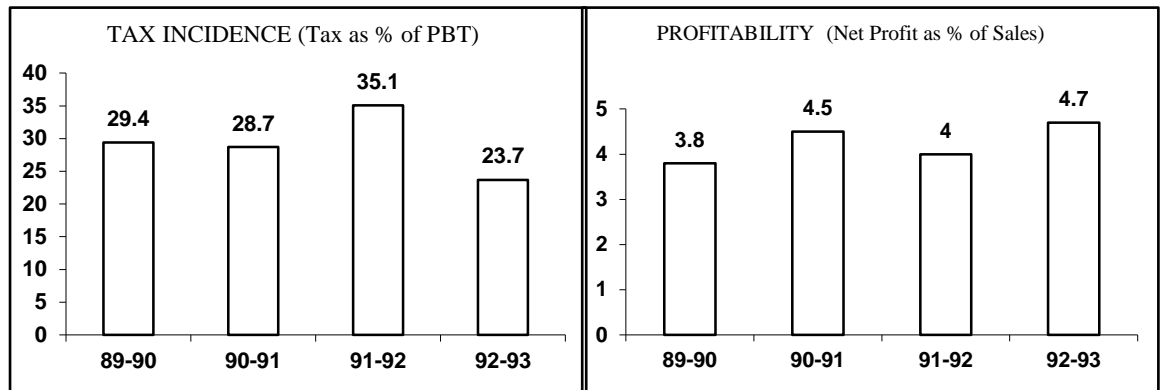
83. $\dfrac{5.4}{28.5} \times 100 \times \dfrac{1}{10} = 1.9$

84. $\dfrac{12.4}{15.4} = \dfrac{0.8}{1}$

85. $\dfrac{\text{Finance employee in } (1985+1990+1995)}{\text{Marketing employee in } (1980+1985+1995)} = \dfrac{124}{97}$

   So percentage $= \dfrac{124}{97} \times 100\% = 127.84\%$ (approx).

Directions for Questions 86 to 90: Refer to the following graphs

TAX INCIDENCE (Tax as % of PBT)				PROFITABILITY (Net Profit as % of Sales)			
29.4	28.7	35.1	23.7	3.8	4.5	4	4.7
89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93

The figures show the tax incidence (as a % of PBT) and the profitability (as a % of Sales) for the Indian corporate sector for various years.

86. The % growth of tax incidence for the period 1989 – 90 to 1992 – 93 is
   a) - 22.5%   b) 18.5%   c) 11.5%   **d) - 19.3%**

87. The tax paid if PBT (92 – 93) stood at Rs. 10,000 crores was : (Rs. Crores)
   a) 23.7   **b) 2370**   c) 237   d) 2.37

88. Find the ratio of tax paid in 1989 – 90 to that in 1991 – 92. Assume the PBT for 89 – 90 and 91 – 92 to be Rs. 7900 crores and Rs. 8356 crores respectively.
   a) 1 : 0.8   b) 2.5 : 6   c) 1 : 9   **d) 0.8 : 1**

89. Find the difference of Sales during 89 – 90 and 92 – 93. Assume the net profit to be Rs. 340 crores and Rs. 862 crores respectively. (Rs. Crores)
   a) 939   b) 3939   c) 9003   **d) 9393**

90. The % growth of profitability for the period 1989-90 to 1992-93 is?
   a) 24.67%   b) 25.79%   **c) 23.68%**   d) 20.07%

86. Required growth % age = $\dfrac{(23.7 - 29.4)}{29.4} \times 100 = -19.3\%$ Hence, (4)

87. Tax paid = $10,000 \times \dfrac{23.7}{100} = 2370$ Hence, (2)

88. Tax paid in 1989-90 = $7900 \times \dfrac{29.4}{100} = 2322.6$

   Tax paid in 1991-92 = $8356 \times \dfrac{35.1}{100} = 2932.96$

   $\therefore$ Required Ratio = $\dfrac{2322}{2933} \approx 0.8$ Hence, (4)

89. Sales in 1989-90 = $\dfrac{340 \times 100}{3.8} = 8947.36$

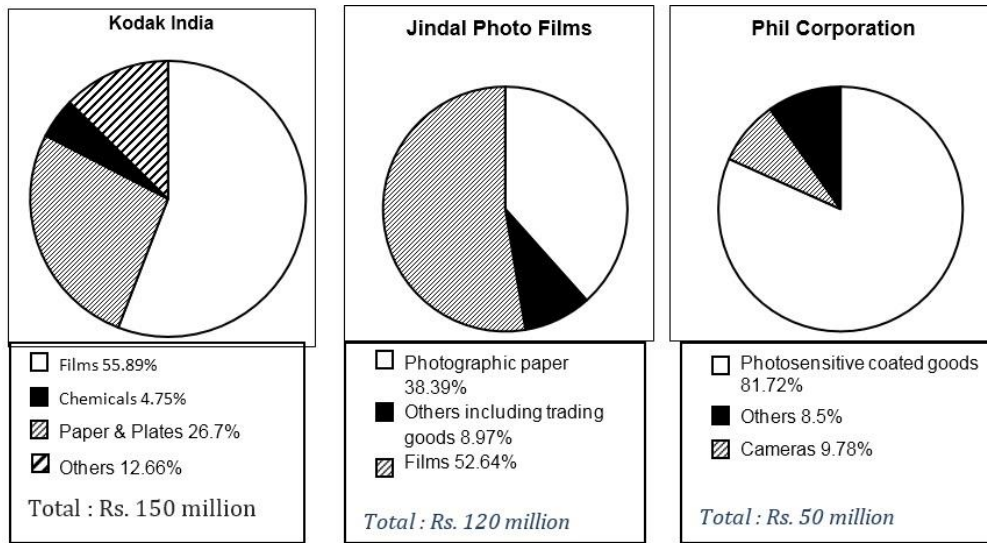   Sales in 1992-93 = $\dfrac{862 \times 100}{4.7} = 18340.42$

   $\therefore$ Difference = 18340.42 – 8947.36 = 9393.06.   Hence, (4)

90. % growth = $\dfrac{\text{Profitability in (92 - 93) - Profitability in (89 - 90)}}{\text{Profitability in (89 - 90)}} \times 100\%$

   $= \dfrac{4.7 - 3.8}{3.8} \times 100\% = 23.68\%$

Direction for Questions 91 to 95 :

Photography Industry : Turnover Consumption for 1999 – 2000

Kodak India
- □ Films 55.89%
- ■ Chemicals 4.75%
- ▨ Paper & Plates 26.7%
- ▨ Others 12.66%

Total : Rs. 150 million

Jindal Photo Films
- □ Photographic paper 38.39%
- ■ Others including trading goods 8.97%
- ▨ Films 52.64%

Total : Rs. 120 million

Phil Corporation
- □ Photosensitive coated goods 81.72%
- ■ Others 8.5%
- ▨ Cameras 9.78%

Total : Rs. 50 million

91. If Kodak India and Jindal Photo films together make up 70% of the photography industry turnover, what percent is covered by players other than the given three
   a) 23   **b) 17**   c) 30   d) None of these

92. If the total market for films is Rs. 190 million and it grows at 20% annually, what will be production of films (in Rs. million) of Kodak India in 2001-2002 if its markets share in films increases by 3 percentage points annually?
   a) 127   **b) 169**   c) 141   d) 177

93. The share of "photosensitive coated goods" in the manufacturing portfolio of Phil Corporation increased by 10 percentage points from 1998-99 to 1999-2000. What was the value of this item produced in 1998-99 by Phil Corporation if the total turnover for the company in that year was 5/6 of that in 1999-2000?
   a) **Rs. 30 million**   b) Rs. 25 million   c) Rs. 35 million   d)   Rs.37.15 million

94. If 30% of the value of "others" in Kodak India is contributed by cameras and Phil Corporation is the only other manufacturer of Cameras, what is the total number of cameras produced in 1999-2000? Given, average price is Rs. 1500 for a Phil camera and Rs. 1200 for a Kodak camera.
   a) 7060   b) 7875   **c) 8000**   d) Can't be determined

95. If Jindal Photo Films in 1999-2000 has a market share of 40% in photographic paper, what will be the total value of the market for photographic paper in 2004-2005 if it doubles from the 1999-2000 level?
   a) Rs. 96 million   b) Rs. 180 million   c) Rs. 150 million   **d)   Rs. 230 million**

Direction for questions 96 to 100: The following graphs represents the market performance of Reliance along with its sales & net profit. Market performance is represented by the EPS & P/E of the company.

Reliance Sale & Net Profit

EPS & P/E of Reliance
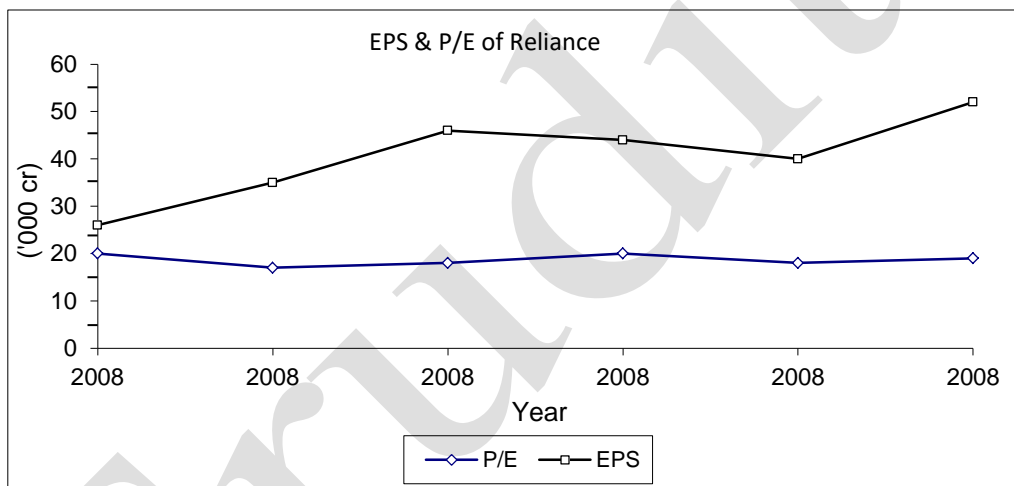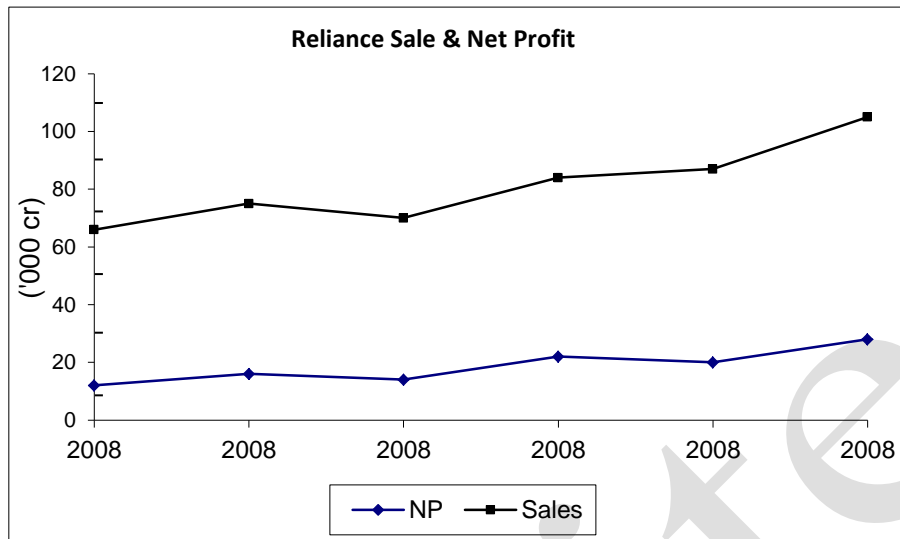
EPS = Earning Per Share
EPS = Net profit /Number of outstanding shares.
P/E = Market price per share/EPS.
Assume no preference shares.
Buyback is when shares are withdrawn from the market.
Issue is when shares are put into the market.
Capitalization = Market price per share $\times$ Number of shares.
In 2000 it reached its maximum price till date of 465.

96. Which year saw the maximum absolute increase in sale compared to previous year?
    a) 2001   b) 2003   c) 2004   **d) 2005**

97. What is the annualized rate of growth in sales between 2002 and 2005?
    a) 50%   b) 22.47%   **c) 14%**   d) 7.5%

98. In which year share Buy back took place?
    a) 2001   **b) 2002**   c) 2005   d) can't be determined

99. In which year were new shares issued in the market?
    a) 2002   **b) 2003**   c) 2004   d) 2005

100. What was the maximum market price per share before 2005?

a)   465   **b)   880**   c)   820   d)   can't be determined

96.   From the graph it is clear that increase in sales was highest in 2005.

97. $$\left(\left(\frac{105}{70}\right)^{1/3}-1\right)=14\% \text{ approx.}$$

98.   2002 NP decreased but EPS increased shares o/S must have decreased.
99.   In 2003 Net profit increased but EPS decreased. i.e. No. of o/s shares must have increased pulling the EPS down.
100.   In 2003 the MPS = $44 \times 20 = 880$

Section VI – General Knowledge

101. Who appoints the Chief Minister?
 a) **The Governor of the State.**   b) The Prime Minister.
 c) The Legislative Assembly.   d) The Supreme Court.

102. Who elects the Prime Minister?
 a) The people   b) The President   c) **The Parliament**   d)   All of these

103. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by
 a) The Prime Minister of India   b) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 c) **The President of India**   d) The Indian Parliament.

104. Which body makes laws?
 a) The President   b) The Prime Minister
 c) **The Parliament**   d) The Supreme Court.

105. Union budget of India is referred in which of the following article:
 a) Article 109   b) **Article 112**   c) Article: 180 d) Article 212

106. The first Union budget of independent India was presented by:
 a) Jawahar Lal Nehru   b) Vallabh Bhai Patel
 c) **R. K. Shanmukham Chetty**   d) Morarji Ranchhodji Desai

107. <mark>Which Indian railway station entered the Limca Book of Records for having an all-women staff?</mark>
 a) Ahmednagar   b) **Matunga**
 c) Dudhsagar   d) Trivandrum Central

108. The first indigenously built Scorpene class submarine commissioned by Indian navy is called
 a) INS Khanderi   b) **INS Kalvari**
 c) INS Kursura   d) INS Karanj

109. Which Insurance Policy is basically launched to cover the hospitalisation expenses of the COVID-19 patients?
 A. LIC Jeevan Saral
 B. Jeevan Saral
 C. JeevanAnand
 D. Arogya Sanjeevani Insurance Policy
 Answer: Option D

109. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has provided guidelines for the health insurance providers to implement Arogya Sanjeevani Insurance Policy. The "Arogya Sanjeevani Insurance Policy" guidelines was basically launched to cover the hospitalisation expenses of the COVID-19 patients.

110. Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) has decided to reduce the policy repo rate, what is the rate now?
 A. 5.15%   B. 5.40%   C. 5.55%   D. 5.40%
Answer: Option A
110. Monetary Policy Committee has decided to reduce the policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) by 25 basis points to 5.15 % from 5.40 %.

111. According to the recently passed Constitution amendment bill, the reservation to SCs and STs in Lok Sabha and state assemblies will be extended by how many years?
 A. 15 years   **B. 10 years**   C. 5 years   D. 8 years
Answer: Option B

111. Rajya Sabha passed a Constitution amendment bill to extend reservation to SCs and STs in Lok Sabha and state assemblies by another 10 years. The bill was passed by Lok Sabha on 10 December.

112. Which Article is related with "Abolition of Untouchability"?
A. Article 20   B. Article 19   C. Article 18   **D. Article 17**
Answer: Option D

112. Article 17 of the constitution abolishes the practice of untouchability. Practice of untouchability is an offence and anyone doing so is punishable by law.

113. Bangladesh Former President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's killer Abdul Majed hanged in Dhaka. Who is current President of Bangladesh?
A. Shahabuddin Ahmed   B. Zillur Rahman
C. Iajuddin Ahmed   **D. Mohammad Abdul Hamid**
Answer: Option D

113. Bangladesh Former President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's killer Abdul Majed hanged in Dhaka. Mohammad Abdul Hamid (born 1 January 1944) is the current President of Bangladesh. He was elected to his first term in April 2013, and re-elected to his current second term in 2018.

114. Which Bollywood actor is the face of RBI twitter campaign emphasised on transacting digitally?
A. Salman Khan   **B. Amitabh Bachchan**
C. Akshay Kumar   D. Shahrukh Khan
Answer: Option B
114. In a Twitter campaign launched in public interest, the RBI emphasised on transacting digitally as it gives the convenience of making payments anytime and anywhere.

115. 13 April 2020 marked which anniversary of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
A. 102   **B. 101**   C. 100   D. 99
Answer: Option B
115. 13 April 2020 marked the 101st anniversary of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. On this day, the martyrs who were killed mercilessly in Jallianwala Bagh are remembered. Prime Minister Narendra Modi paid tribute to the innocent martyrs who showed great courage and sacrifice. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, or the Amritsar slaughter, happened on 13 April 1919. On this day, the British Indian Army troops under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer fired rifles into a crowd of Indians in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab.

116. Which famous massage has been recently added to prestigious heritage list of UNESCO?
A. Ruad   B. Tuad   C. Suad   **D. Nuad**
Answer: Option D
116. Thailand's famous 2000-year-old massage, Nuad Thai was added to UNESCO's (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) prestigious heritage list. Nuad Thai is an intense form of massage in which the body is pulled and rotated well with the help of the thumb, elbow, knees and feet.

117. Which of the following won the Golden Bear for Best Film at the Berlin International Film Festival?
A. There Is No Evil   B. Parasite
C. 1917   D. Midway
Answer: Option A
117. Mohammed Rasoulof's Iranian drama There Is No Evil, a powerful rebuke to the brutal and repressive regime in Tehran, won the Golden Bear for best film at the 70th Berlin International Film Festival.

118. Which film won the Best Film Award at Dadasaheb Phalke International Film Festival Awards 2020?
A. Super 30   B. Article 15   C. Gully Boy   D. Andhadhun

118. The Dadasaheb Phalke International Film Festival Awards 2020 were held in Mumbai. Actor Ravi Dubey served as the host of the evening and many celebrities attended the glamorous event from the film and television industry. Best Film Award was won by Super 30.

119. Who won the Best Director Award at the recently held Academy Awards?
    A. Choi Wooshik
    B. Cho Yeojeong
    C. Bong Joon-ho
    D. Park Chanwook

119. South Korean film-maker Bong Joon-ho has become the second director of a foreign-language film to win the best director Oscar at the 92nd Academy Awards. Bong follows Alfonso Cuaron(who won for Roma in 2018) as a foreign-language winner with Parasite, seeing off competition from the likes of Quentin Tarantino (for Once Upon a Time in Hollywood), Todd Phillips for Joker and the pre-ceremony favourite Sam Mendes (for 1917)

120. Which of the following is a subsidiary of Facebook that is introduced to provide financial services for users to participate in the Libra network?
    A. BiyoWallet   **B. Calibra**   C. Alipay   D. Adyen

120. Facebook introduced Calibra, it's digital wallet, which will provide financial services and it will be integrated into Facebook Messenger, WhatsApp, and other approved third-party wallets. Libra Association has 27 partners which includes venture capital firms, nonprofit organizations, crypto firms, and massive corporate financial, telecommunications, and technology service providers like Coin base, Master card, Visa, eBay, PayPal, Stripe, Spotify, Uber, Lyft, and Vodafone.