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**Directions :** (Question No. 10) Which one set of letters when sequentially placed at the gaps in the given letter series shall complete it ?

- 10. \_ab\_a\_bab\_\_bbabb\_
  - (A) bbbbaa

1

(

1

- (B) ababbb(C) aabaab
- (D) bbaaba
- 11. A series of figures is given which can be grouped into classes. From the responses, select the groups into which the figures can be classified :



**Directions :** (Question Nos. 12 to 15). A series is given with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.

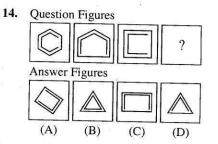
12. N O M, O P N, P Q O, ? (A) R Q P (B) O Q P

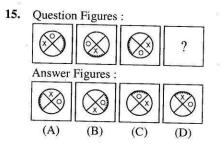
- (C) Q R P
- (D) RPO

**13.** 62, 57, 68, 52, 74, 47, 80, <u>?</u>, <u>?</u> (A) 41, 83

(B) 42,86

- (C) 43,85
- (D) 46,88





**Directions :** In Question Nos. 16 to 23, select the related letters / word / number / figure from the given alternatives.

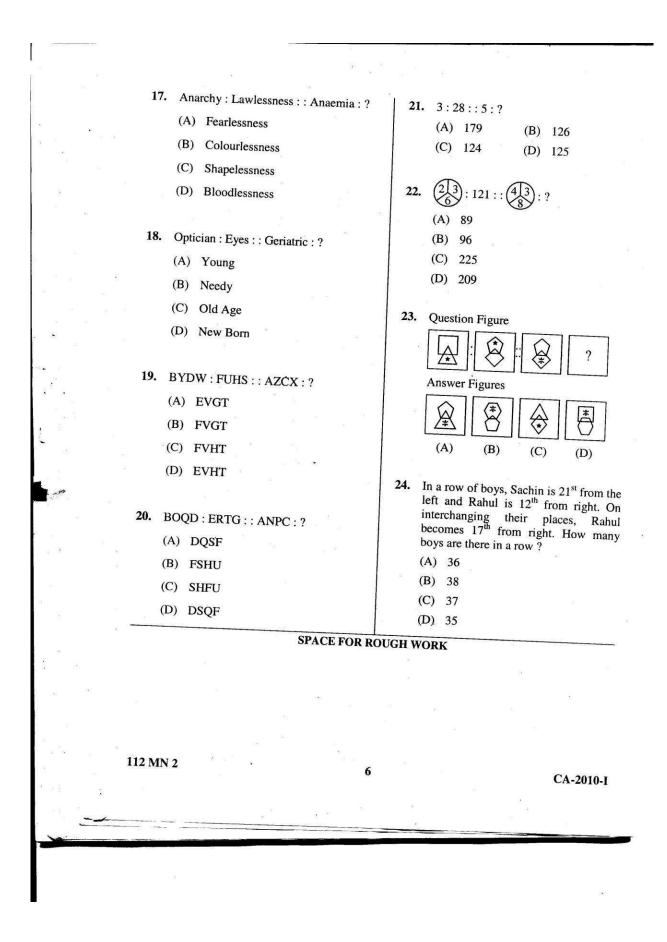
**16.** den : lion : : coop : ?

- (A) duck
- (B) swan
- (C) hen
- (D) deer

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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25. A after arriving at a place of appointment on Sunday, found that he was 3 days earlier than 'B' who was 2 days late. If A had reached there on the following Thursday, how many days early or late would A have been ?

- (A) 2 days early
- (B) 2 days late
- (C) 3 days late
- (D) 4 days early
- 26. In a group of 26 persons, 15 like tea. while 18 like coffee, there is none who dislikes both. The number of persons who like both tea and coffee is
  - (A) 9
  - (B) 7
  - (C) 5
  - (D) 3

Directions : In Question No. 27 from the given alternatives, select the word which cannot be formed using the letters of the given word.

(A) GINGER

(B) ENGINE

- (C) NEARER
- (D) RING

Directions : In Question Nos. 28 to 30, select the missing number from the given alternatives.

28.	7	8	4
	5	6	2
	35	48	?
	47	62	14
	(A)	5	

(B) 6 (C) 7

(D) 8

(C) 42

(D) 36

(40)

(36)

(?)

12

33

55

30. 32

51

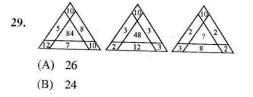
67

(A) 24

(B) 20

(C) 18

(D) 12



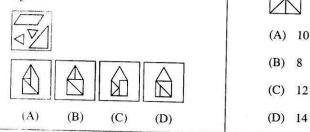
#### 27. ENGINEERING

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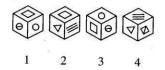
8

- **31.** If 3 \* 5 \* 4 = 6, 2 \* 7 \* 5 = 7, 1 \* 3 \* 8= 6, then what will be the value of 1 \* 3 \* 6 ?
  - $(\Lambda) = 1$
  - (B) 5
  - (C) 0
  - (D) 8
- 32. If stands for addition, + for division, + for multiplication and  $\times$  for subtraction, then which of the following is correct?
  - (A)  $0 \times 3 + 9 \div 4 2 = 15$
  - (B)  $0 \div 3 9 \times 4 + 2 = 10$
  - (C)  $6 + 3 \div 9 4 \times 2 = 20$
  - (D)  $6 3 \times 9 + 4 \div 2 = 17$
- 33. Among the four answer figures, which one can be formed from the cut out pieces given below in the question figure ?



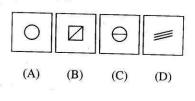
34. Directions : Four views of a cube are given below. Study each view and answer the question given below them.

**Question Figures** 



Question : In Figure 1, which symbol is below the square 2

Answer Figures



35. How many triangles are there in the given question figure ?



(C) 12

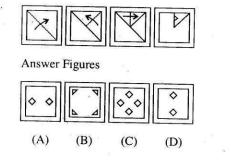
#### SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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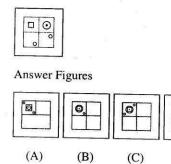
**Directions :** (Question No. 36) A piece of paper is folded and cut as shown below in the question figures. From the given answer figures, indicate how it will appear when opened.

**36.** Question Figures

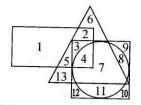


**37.** A transparent sheet with a pattern is given. How the pattern would appear when the sheet is folded at the dotted lines ?

**Question Figure** 



**Directions :** (Question No. 38) In the following diagram, rectangle represents Hindi Announcers, circle English Announcers, Square French Announcers and triangle represents German Announcers. Study the diagram.



- **38.** Which area represents those announcers who can present programmes in Hindi, French and German only ?
  - (A) 1
  - (B) 2
  - (C) 3
  - (D) 4

**39.** Which of the following correctly illustrate the relationship among the classes :

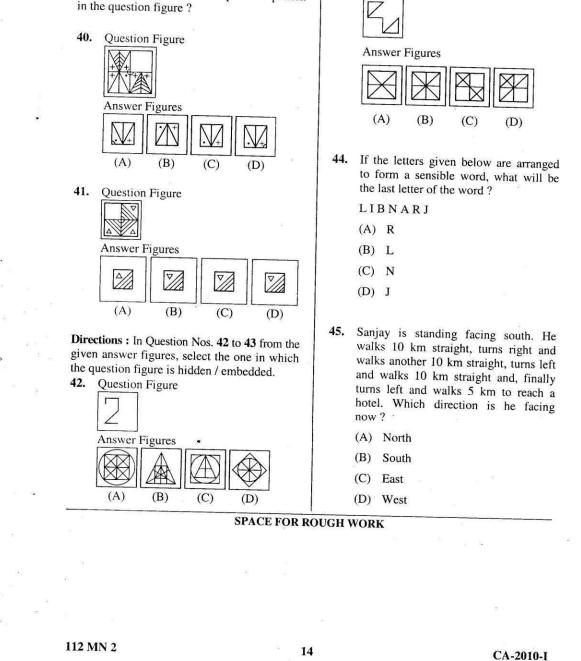
Carrot, Food, Vegetable (A)  $(\circ \circ)$ 

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12

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

(D)



Directions : In Question Nos. 40 to 41, which answer figure will complete the pattern 43. Question Figure

A Country of the second				
				5 S
	46.	A and B start together from one point. They walk 10 km towards north. A turns left and covers 5 km whereas B turns right and covers 3 km. A turns left again and covers 15 km whereas B turns right and covers 15 km. How far is A from B ?	one two have ever com whice	
		(A) 18 km	state	umptions, if any, follow from the given ements.
	21 - 12	(B) 10 km	49.	Statements : 1. All players are educated.
	872	(C) 5 km	-	2. All educated are cultured So Conclusions : I. All players are
		(D) 8 km		cultured. II. All cultured persons
	47.	If "PRICE" is coded as <u>11</u> 9 <u>18</u> <u>24</u> <u>22</u> , then HIGH is coded as		are players. (A) Only I follows. (B) Only II follows. (C) Both I and II follows.
-		(A) <u>19 20 18 19</u>	50.	(D) Neither I nor II follows. Statement : Education of the
		(B) <u>17 18 20 17</u>	2	masses leads to a steady loss of the
		(C) 8978		hold of caste in the society.
	2	(D) <u>19 18 20 19</u>		Assumptions: I. There is a direct relation between educational progress
	48.	If 'EDUCATION' is coded as 2 D 5 C 1 T 3 4 N, how can 'AUTOMOBILE' be coded ?	8 18 18	and decline of casteism. II. Casteism can make considerable
(		(A) 15T4M4B3L2		contribution to society.
		(B) 14T3M3B2L5		<ul> <li>(A) Only assumption I is implicit.</li> <li>(B) Only assumption II is implicit.</li> <li>(C) Path assumptions I for II and II.</li> </ul>
i		(C) 2U5O1O3I4E		<ul> <li>(C) Both assumptions I &amp; II are implicit.</li> <li>(D) Number of the second second</li></ul>
		(D) 31T2M2B4L5	0 10 <sup>-10</sup>	(D) Neither assumption I nor II is implicit.
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Real and the second			*	
		r a <sup>1</sup> r r		
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5				
				8 18 1

#### PART – II ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions : In Question Nos. 51 to 55, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle [ ] corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If there is no error, blacken the rectangle [ ] corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.

- 51. The Secretary and the Manager (A) goes to London next week. No error. (B) (C) (D)
- 52. <u>I suggest you to become an engineer.</u> (A) (B) (C) <u>No error.</u> (D)

53. <u>The courses in an autonomous college</u>
(A)
<u>are different from a non-autonomous college</u>
(B)
<u>because of the freedom allowed to</u>
<u>an autonomous college.</u>
(C)

No error. (D)

54. <u>The jury was unanimous</u> (A) (B) <u>in the Verdict. No error.</u> (C) (D)

55. <u>You will be suspended</u> <u>unless you</u> (A) (B) <u>do not pay your fees. No error.</u> (C) (D)

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**Directions :** In Question Nos. 56 to 60, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate words. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle **[100]** in the Answer Sheet.

- 56. He sat \_\_\_\_\_ the table, writing a letter.
  - (A) across
  - (B) over
  - (C) by
  - (D) at

57. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ me when I was ill.

- (A) called on
- (B) called out
- (C) called off
- (D) called in

58. The patient was so \_\_\_\_ by the soft music that he cooperated with the doctor in spite of acute pain.

- (A) carried over
- (B) carried away
- (C) carried on
- (D) carried out

18

#### PART – II ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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- 53. <u>The courses in an autonomous college</u>
  (A)
  <u>are different from a non-autonomous college</u>
  (B)
  <u>because of the freedom allowed to</u>
  <u>an autonomous college.</u>
  (C)

No error. (D)

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112 MN 2

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- (C) called off
- (D) called in

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- (A) carried over
- (B) carried away
- (C) carried on
- (D) carried out

18

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<ul> <li>84. जब तक साहब वहीं आ जाते आप प्रत्य करें।</li> <li>(A) आसन</li> <li>(B) आसन</li> <li>(C) वा सन</li> <li>(D) राषन</li> <li>85. प्रविषय के प्रति जागरक विद्यार्थी रात-पर रहते हैं।</li> <li>(A) जारते</li> <li>(B) पढते</li> <li>(C) पढते</li> <li>(D) लिखते</li> <li>की पढते</li> <li>(C) पढते</li> <li>(D) लिखते</li> <li>की कवेर</li> <li>(C) पढते</li> <li>(D) लिखते</li> <li>की तर्वना बुद्धा 86 से 90 में दिवे हुए प्रत्वेक शब्द का विलोग चुनने के लिए पार विकलप प्रताधित हैं। उर्वचत विकलप का घवन कॉलिए तथा उत्तर- पुलिका में तत्पुसार काला कॉलिए तथा उत्तर- पुलिका में तत्पुसार काला कॉलिए तथा उत्त- पुलिका में तत्पुसार काला को वर्वनी के लिए चार विकलप दिव एह है। इत्ते के वंचिए एत तथा उत्त-पुलिका मं तत्पुसार काला कॉलिए ।</li> <li>87. हाख (A) रीर्थ (B) स्पृष (C) लप (D) महत्तम</li> <li>112MN 2</li> </ul>	n <b>€</b> r ∫andtal a	a sa g	
करें।       (A) आसन         (A) आसन       (B) आसन         (B) आसन       (C) बासन         (D) राशन       (D) राशन         85. पविष्य के प्रति जागरूक विद्यार्थी रात-पर       (B) जरावान         (A) जागते       (D) द्रावेश         (A) जागते       (D) द्रावेश         (A) जागते       (D) द्रावेश         (A) जागते       (D) इर्गत         (B) पढ़ते       (C) पड़ते         (D) लिखते       90. प्रत्यक्ष         (A) एवन       90. प्रत्यक्ष         (A) एवन       90. प्रत्यक         (B) पढ़ते       (C) जाभी         (D) लिखते       90. प्रत्यक         (A) एवन कोजिए तथा उत्तर-पुरिते का तक्त्र प्रत्यक का क्रांवितेष हुए प्रत्येक शब्द         (A) एवन       90. प्रत्यक         (C) पहे       (D) एतन         86. उत्थान       (A) एवा         (A) एवन       (D) प्रत्यन         (D) पत्तन       (D) प्रत्यन         87. हत्व       (A) दीर्य         (C) ला       (A) दीर्य         (B) राष्ट्रती       (B) आदरतीय         (C) ला       (A) दीर्य         (D) महत्तम       (D) आहत्तीय         (D) महत्तम       (D) आहत्तीय         (D) महत्तम       (D) आहत्तीय <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>			
(A) आसन       (A) आसन         (B) आसन       (B) आसन         (C) बासन       (D) सपन         85. पविषय के प्रति जगारूक विद्यार्थी रात-पर       (D) उपेश			<b>88.</b> यश
(A) आसन         (B) आसन         (C) बासन         (D) एशन         85. भविष्य के प्रति जागरुक विद्यार्थी रात-भर         — रस्ते हैं।         (A) जागते         (B) एडते         (C) एडते         (D) तिखते         (D) तिखते         (D) तिखते         (D) तिखते         (D) तिखते         (D) तिखते         (A) जगाते         (B) एडते         (C) पडते         (D) तिखते         (D) तिखते         (E) पडते         (D) तिखते         (E) परवत         86. उत्थान         (A) स्थान         (B) प्रत्थान         (C) वितान         (D) पतन         87. हरव         (A) रीर्घ         (B) स्थुल         (C) त्यद्र         (D) पतन         87. हरव         (D) पहनम         87. हरव         (D) गहकम         (D) गहकम         (D) गहकम         (D) गहकम         (D) गहकम         (D) गहकम		करे ।	(A) सुयश
(B) आसन्न       (C) बासन         (C) बासन       (D) रागन         85. पविष्य के प्रति जागरकक विद्यार्थी रात-पर       (D) दुर्पस         — रसते हैं ।       (A) जागते         (B) पढ़ते       (C) पड़ते         (D) लिखते       (D) हिलखते         700 लिखते       (D) हिलखते         90. प्रत्यक्ष       (A) पीछे         (D) लिखते       (D) कृताव         701 लिखते       (D) कृताव         702 लिखते       (D) कृताव         703 लियंग : प्ररन संख्या 86 से 90 में दिये हुए प्रत्येक शब्द का वित्रोप त्वा उत्तर- पुरितका में तदनुसार काला कीजिए ।       90. प्रत्यक्ष         86. उत्थान       (A) स्यान         (A) स्यान       (D) पतन         87. हस्य       (A) तीर्घ         (A) रेघ       (D) पतन         87. हस्य       (D) महतम         (D) महतम       91. आदरतीय         (A) तीर्घ       (B) आदरणीय         (C) लघु       (D) महतम         87. हस्य       (B) खर्ला         (D) महतम       (D) महतम         (D) महतम       (D) महतम         (D) महतम       (D) महतम         (D) महतम       (D) महतम         (D) महतम       (D) आदलीय         (D) महतम       (D) आदलीय         (D) महतम		(A) आसन	
(C) बासन       (D) राशन         85. पविष्य के प्रति जागरूक विद्यार्थी रात-पर       (D) दुर्वश         85. पविष्य के प्रति जागरूक विद्यार्थी रात-पर       (A) कृपालु         (A) जगते       (B) पढ़ते         (C) पडुते       (D) हिग्वते         (D) हिग्वते       (D) हुनतन         (D) हिग्वते       (D) हृनतन         (D) हिग्वते       90. प्रत्वक्ष         विर्वेश : प्रश्न संख्या 86 से 90 में दिये हुए प्रत्येक शब्द का विद्योम चुनने के लिए चार विकल्प प्रस्तावित है । उचित विकल्प का चयन कीनिए तथा उत्तर- पुस्तिका में तदनुसार काला कीनिए ।         86. उत्थान       (A) स्थान         (A) स्थान       (D) युस्म         86. उत्थान       (C) वितान         (D) पतन       91. आदरगीय         87. हस्व       91. आदरगीय         (A) दीर्घ (B) सयुल       (C) आदगीय         (C) लष्म (D) महतम       (C) आदर्याय (D) आइरणीय         (D) महतम       (D) आइरणीय         (D) महतम       (D) आइरणीय		(B) आसन्न	
<ul> <li>(D) राषान</li> <li>(D) राषान</li> <li>(D) राषान</li> <li>(E) एडते <ul> <li>(A) जगाते</li> <li>(B) एढते</li> <li>(C) एडते</li> <li>(D) तिखते</li> </ul> </li> <li>(E) एडते</li> <li>(D) तिखते</li> <li>(D) तिखते</li> <li>(E) एडते</li> <li>(D) तिखते</li> <li>(D) तिखते</li> <li>(E) एडते</li> <li>(D) तिखते</li> <li>(E) एडते</li> <li>(E) त्यु</li> <li>(E) जादतीय</li> <li>(E) आइत्यि</li> <li>(E) आइत्यीय</li> <li>(E)</li></ul>		(C) बासन	
85. भविष्य के प्रति जागरूक विद्यार्थी रात-प्रर			(D) दुर्यश
85. पविष्य के प्रति जागरूक विद्यार्थी रात-भर	1 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
<ul> <li>तरते हैं।</li> <li>(A) जागते</li> <li>(B) पढ़ते</li> <li>(C) पढ़ते</li> <li>(D) लिखते</li> <li>(D) लिखते</li> <li>(D) लिखते</li> <li>(D) लिखते</li> <li>(D) लिखते</li> <li>(E का विकल्प का चयन कीलिए तथा उत्तर- पुस्तिका में तदनुसार काला कीलिए ।</li> <li>(C) पदीस्य</li> <li>(D) सूस्प</li> <li>86. उल्यान</li> <li>(A) कपी छे</li> <li>(B) परीक्ष</li> <li>(C) परीक्ष्य</li> <li>(D) सूस्प</li> <li>86. उल्यान</li> <li>(A) कपी छे</li> <li>(B) परीक्ष</li> <li>(C) परीक्ष्य</li> <li>(D) सूस्प</li> <li>(C) वितान</li> <li>(D) पतन</li> <li>87. हस्व</li> <li>(A) दीर्घ</li> <li>(B) रखूल</li> <li>(C) लप्</li> <li>(C) लप</li> <li>(C) लप</li> <li>(D) महत्तम</li> <li>(D) महत्तम</li> <li>(D) महत्तम</li> <li>(D) आदरगीय</li> </ul>		97	89. कृतज्ञ
(A) 可叩ते       (B) 审ठोर         (B) एढते       (C) एडते         (D) लिखते       (D) कृतप्न         की विलोम चुनने के लिए चार विकल्प प्रस्तावित हैं । उपित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए तथा उत्तर- पुस्तिका में तदनुसार काला कीजिए ।       90. प्रत्यक्ष         86. उत्थान       (A) स्थान         (A) स्थान       (D) चृत्तम्न         (D) प्रतन       म्रियं हुए प्रत्येक शब्द की वर्तानी के लिए चार विकल्प दिये गए हैं । इनमें से केवल एक विकल्प में शब्द की शुद्ध तरीने है । उसे चुनिए तथा उत्तर-पुस्तिका में तदनुसार काला कीजिए ।         87. हस्व       91. आदरनीय         (A) दीर्घ (B) रुखूल (C) लघु (D) महत्तम       91. आदरतीय (B) आदरणीय (C) आदर्नीय (D) महत्तम         (D) महत्तम       (D) आद्रणीय (C) आद्गीय			(A) कृपालु
<ul> <li>(A) जगात</li> <li>(B) पढ़ते</li> <li>(C) पड़ते</li> <li>(D) लिखते</li> <li>90. प्रत्यक्ष</li> <li>(D) कृतघन</li> <li>90. प्रत्यक्ष</li> <li>(A) पीछे</li> <li>(B) परोक्ष</li> <li>(C) परोध्य</li> <li>(D) सूरम</li> <li>86. उत्थान</li> <li>(A) स्थान</li> <li>(B) प्रस्थान</li> <li>(C) वितान</li> <li>(D) पतन</li> <li>87. हस्व</li> <li>(A) रीर्घ</li> <li>(B) परोक्ष</li> <li>(C) वितान</li> <li>(D) पतन</li> <li>91. आदरनीय</li> <li>(A) आदरपीय</li> <li>(B) अदरणीय</li> <li>(C) जाइगीय</li> <li>(C) आदरगीय</li> <li>(D) महत्तम</li> <li>(D) आदरणीय</li> <li>(D) आद्राणीय</li> </ul>			(B) कठोर
(B) पढ़त       (D) कृतघ्न         (C) पढ़ते       (D) कृतघ्न         (D) तिखते       90. प्रत्यक्ष         कि विलोम चुनने के लिए चार विकल्प प्रस्तावित है । उपित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए तथा उत्तर- पुस्तिका में तरंनुसार काला कीजिए ।       90. प्रत्यक्ष         86. उत्थान       (C) वितान (D) पतन       (D) कृतघ्न         87. हस्य (A) दीर्घ (B) स्थान (B) स्थान       नर्षे वर्गनी के लिए चार विकल्प दिये हुए प्रत्येक शब्द की वर्तनी के लिए चार विकल्प दिये गए हैं । इनमें से केवल एक विकल्प में शब्द की शुद्ध वर्तनी है । उसे चुनिए तथा उत्तर-पुस्तिका में तरनुसार काला कीजिए ।         87. हस्य (A) दीर्घ (B) स्थूल (C) लघु (D) महत्तम       91. आदरनीय (A) आइरगीय (B) आदरणीय (C) आइर्गीय (D) आह्रणीय	•	(A) जागते	
<ul> <li>(L) पड़त</li> <li>(D) तिखते</li> <li>90. प्रत्यक्ष</li> <li>(A) पीछे</li> <li>(B) परोक्ष</li> <li>(B) परोक्ष</li> <li>(C) परीक्ष्य</li> <li>(C) परीक्ष्य</li> <li>(D) सूक्ष्म</li> <li>86. उत्थान</li> <li>(A) रयान</li> <li>86. उत्थान</li> <li>(A) रयान</li> <li>86. उत्थान</li> <li>(C) वितान</li> <li>(D) पतन</li> <li>87. हस्व</li> <li>(A) दीर्घ</li> <li>(B) स्थूल</li> <li>(C) तपयु</li> <li>(D) महत्तम</li> <li>(D) आदणीय</li> </ul>		(B) पढ़ते	
90. प्रत्यक्ष         विर्तेश : प्रश्न संख्या 86 से 90 में दिये हुए प्रत्येक शब्द का विलोम चुनने के लिए चार विकल्प प्रस्तावित हैं । उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए तथा उत्तर- पुस्तिका में तदनुसार काला कीजिए ।         86. उत्थान         (A) स्थान         (B) प्रस्थान         (C) वितान         (D) पतन         87. हस्व         (A) दीर्घ         (B) स्थूल         (C) लघु         (D) महत्तम         (D) आदरगीय         (D) आद्रणीय         (D) आद्रणीय         (D) आद्रणीय         (D) आद्रणीय         (D) आद्रणीय		(C) पड़ते	(D) কৃ <b>ন</b> চ্স
90. प्रत्यक्ष         विर्देश : प्रश्न संख्या 86 से 90 में दिवे हुए प्रत्येक शब्द का विलोम चुनने के लिए चार विकल्प प्रस्तावित है । उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए तथा उत्तर- पुस्तिका में तदनुसार काला कीजिए ।         86. उत्यान         (A) स्थान         (B) प्रस्थान         (C) वितान         (D) पतन         87. हस्व         (A) दीर्घ         (B) स्थूल         (C) लघ (D) महत्तम         (D) महत्तम         (D) महत्तम         (D) महत्तम         (D) महत्तम         (D) महत्तम	4	(D) लिखते	
1943       : प्रवेश : प्रवर संख्या 80 से 90 में दिये हुए प्रत्येक शब्द का विलोम चुनने के लिए चार विकल्प प्रस्तावित हैं । उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए तथा उत्तर- पुस्तिका में तदनुसार काला कीजिए ।       (B) परोक्ष         86. उत्थान       (A) स्थान       (D) सूक्ष्म         (A) स्थान       (B) परोक्ष         (B) परोक्ष       (C) परीक्ष्य         (D) सूक्ष्म       (D) सूक्ष्म         87. हस्व       91. आदरनीय         (A) दीर्घ       (A) दीर्घ         (B) स्थूल       (B) आदरणीय         (C) लघु       (C) आदरनीय         (D) महत्तम       (D) महत्तम			90. प्रत्यक्ष
का विलोम चुनने के लिए चार विकल्प प्रस्तावित       (B) परोक्ष         हैं । उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए तथा उत्तर- पुस्तिका में तदनुसार काला कीजिए ।       (C) परीक्ष्य         86. उत्थान       (A) स्थान         (A) स्थान       (B) प्रस्था 91 से 95 में दिये हुए प्रत्येक शब्द की वर्तनी के लिए चार विकल्प दिये गए हैं । इनमें से केवल एक विकल्प में शब्द की शुद्ध वर्तनी है । उसे चुनिए तथा उत्तर-पुस्तिका में तदनुसार काला कीजिए ।         87. हस्व       91. आदरनीय         (A) दीर्घ       (A) दीर्घ         (B) स्थूल       (B) आदरणीय         (C) लघु       (C) आदनीय         (D) महत्तम       (D) आद्रणीय         (I) महत्तम       (D) आद्रणीय			(A) पीछे
हैं । उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए तथा उत्तर- पुस्तिका में तदनुसार काला कीजिए ।       (C) परीक्ष्य         86. उत्थान       (A) स्थान         (A) स्थान       (B) प्रस्थान         (B) प्रस्थान       (C) वितान         (D) पतन       उत्ते स्थान         87. हस्व       91. आदरनीय         (A) दीर्घ       (B) स्थूल         (D) महत्तम       (D) महत्तम         (D) महत्तम       (D) आद्रणीय		भाषरा • अरग राख्या ठ० स ५० म दिय हुए प्रत्यक शब्द का विलोम चनने के लिए चार विकल्प प्रस्तातित	(B) परोक्ष
पुस्तिका में तदनुसार काला कीजिए । 86. उत्थान (A) स्थान (B) प्रस्थान (C) वितान (D) पतन 87. हस्व (A) दीर्घ (D) सूक्ष्म 112 MN 2		हैं । उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए तथा उत्तर-	
86. उत्थान       (A) स्थान         (A) स्थान       निर्देश : प्रश्न संख्या 91 से 95 में दिये हुए प्रत्येक शब्द की वर्तनी के लिए चार विकल्प दिये गए हैं । इनमें से केवल एक विकल्प में शब्द की शुद्ध वर्तनी है ।         (C) वितान       उसे चुनिए तथा उत्तर-पुस्तिका में तदनुसार काला कीजिए ।         87. हस्व       91. आदरनीय         (A) दीर्घ       (A) आवरनीय         (B) स्थूल       (B) आदरणीय         (C) लघु       (C) आदर्नीय         (D) महत्तम       (D) आद्रणीय			
(A) स्थान       निर्देश : प्रश्न संख्या 91 से 95 में दिये हुए प्रत्येक शब्द की वर्तनी के लिए चार विकल्प दिये गए हैं । इनमें से केवल एक विकल्प में शब्द की शुद्ध वर्तनी है ।         (B) प्रस्थान       (C) वितान         (D) पतन       पतन         87. हस्व       91. आदरनीय         (A) दीर्घ       (A) आदरनीय         (B) स्थूल       (B) आदरणीय         (C) लघु       (C) आदर्नीय         (D) महत्तम       (D) आद्रणीय	<b>1</b>		(D) सूक्ष्म
(B)		86. उत्थान	
(B) प्रस्थान       की वर्तनी के लिए चार विकल्प दिये गए हैं । इनमें से केवल एक विकल्प में शब्द की शुद्ध वर्तनी है ।         (C) वितान       उसे चुनिए तथा उत्तर-पुस्तिका में तदनुसार काला कीजिए ।         (D) पतन       91. आदरनीय         (A) दीर्घ       (A) आदरनीय         (B) स्थूल       (B) आदरणीय         (C) लघु       (C) आदर्नीय         (D) महत्तम       (D) आद्रणीय         (D) महत्तम       (D) आद्रणीय	<b>b</b> .	(A) स्थान	निर्देश : प्रश्न संख्या 91 से 95 में दिये हुए प्रत्येक शब्द
(C)       वितान       उसे चुनिए तथा उत्तर-पुस्तिका में तदनुसार काला         (D)       पतन       अविरनीय         (A)       दीर्घ       (A)         (B)       स्थूल       (B)         (C)       लघु       (C)         (D)       महत्तम       (D)			की वर्तनी के लिए चार विकल्प दिये गए हैं । इनमें
(D)     पतन     कीजिए ।       87. हस्व     91. आदरनीय       (A)     दीर्घ     (A)       (B)     स्थूल     (B)       (C)     लघु     (C)       (D)     महत्तम     (D)       112 MN 2     112 MN 2	8. De -		स कवल एक विकल्प में शब्द का शुद्ध वर्तना है । उसे चनिए तथा उत्तर-एस्टिका में जन्मराय
87. हस्व     91. आदरनीय       (A) दीर्घ     (A) आदरनीय       (B) स्यूल     (B) आदरणीय       (C) लघु     (C) आदर्नीय       (D) महत्तम     (D) आद्रणीय	1		कोजिए ।
(A) दीर्घ     (A) आदरनीय       (B) स्थूल     (B) आदरणीय       (C) लघु     (C) आदर्नीय       (D) महत्तम     (D) आद्रणीय			
(A) दीर्घ     (A) आदरनीय       (B) स्थूल     (B) आदरणीय       (C) लघु     (C) आदर्नीय       (D) महत्तम     (D) आद्रणीय		97	01
(B) स्थूल     (B) आदरणीय       (C) लघु     (C) आदर्नीय       (D) महत्तम     (D) आद्रणीय	• (m		
(C) लघु     (C) आदर्नीय       (D) महत्तम     (D) आद्रणीय			
(D) महत्तम     (D) आद्रणीय       112 MN 2			(B) आदरणीय
112 MN 2		(C) लघु	(C) आदर्नीय
112 MN 2		(D) महत्तम	(D) आद्रणीय
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			CA-2010-1
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и ж			

DAT	RT – 111
	AWARENESS
101. SQL in Computer Science stands for	
(A) Sorted Query Language	106. Earth is protected from ultra-violet
(B) Structured Quick Language	radiation by means of
(C) Structured Query Language	<ul><li>(A) Oxygen layer</li><li>(B) Ozone layer</li></ul>
(D) Structured Quick Launch	<ul><li>(B) Ozone layer</li><li>(C) Nitrogen layer</li></ul>
	and the second se
102. Which of the following is not a part of	(D) Carbon dioxide layer
the processor of a computer ?	107 The highest relieven is a second
(A) ALU	<b>107.</b> The highest policy-making body in national planning in India is
(B) CU	(A) Administrative Reforms
(C) Registers	Commission
(D) RAM	(B) Finance Commission
	(C) Inter-State Council
103. Rotation of crop is essential	(D) National Development Council
(A) for increasing the quantity of	
minerals.	108. Which one of the following is an
(B) for increasing the quantity of	example of fixed cost ?
proteins.	(A) Price of raw material
(C) for getting different kinds of	(B) Fuel and power charges
crops.	(C) Rent for building
(D) for increasing the fertility of the	(D) Wage for casual labour
soil.	19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1
<b>104.</b> The major component in CNG is	109. The principle of population was
(A) ethane	propounded by
(B) propane	(A) Gardener
(C) butane	(B) Odum
(D) methane	(C) Darwin
	(D) Malthus
105. World Environment Day is celebrated	110. The public, private, cooperative and
on	joint sectors exist in a
(A) June 5	(A) Mixed economy
(B) February 28	(B) Socialist economy
(C) November 14	(C) Communist economy
(D) July 15	(D) Capitalistic economy
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111.	The	State which stands first in	116	. Who	o spoke in Hindi for the first time	
. x .		ware exports from India is	- 1 e		ie UNO General Assembly ?	
	(A)	Maharashtra		(A)	Indira Gandhi	
	<b>(B)</b>	Tamil Nadu	10	(B)	P. V. Narasimha Rao	
	(C)	Karnataka		4		
2	(D)	Andhra Pradesh	51	(C)	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	ŝ
a,			a di	(D)	Rajiv Gandhi	
112.	Panc	hayats were given constitutional	n e			
196 <sup>15</sup> -	statu	s by the amendment to	117.	. How	many expeditions did Babur lead	
		Constitution.	1		ccupy Delhi?	
	(A)	75 <sup>th</sup>	845 N	(A)	Three	
	(B)	74 <sup>th</sup>	1	(B)	Four	æ
	(C)	73 <sup>rd</sup> 72 <sup>nd</sup>		(C)	Five	
	(D)	12	1			
113	The	Densident in 1		(D)	Six	
115.		President can declare a national gency on		1. A. 1.		
с, <sup>с</sup> Ъ	(A)	his own	118.	1911/1912/1917	and tonowing	
	(B)	the written recommendation of	· · ·	mon	uments has the second largest	. 1
145	(D)	the Prime Minister		10 A	e in the world ?	
	(C)	the basis of the report of the	1	(A)	Quwat-ul-Islam Masjid	
	10	Governor of a State,	-0.v	<b>(B)</b>	Gol Gumbaz	
e <sup>2</sup> h i	(D)	the written recommendation of	Az 20	(C)	Jamat Khana Masjid	"×
		the Union Cabinet.		(D)	Alai Darwaza	
114.	Sarka	ria Commission was set up for	119	Durin	ng whose reign Fa-Hien visited	
	review	wing the relations between		India		
	(A)	Centre and States	g as a	(A)	Sri Gupta	
	(B)	Legislature and Executive				
	(C)	Executive and Judiciary		<b>(B)</b>	Samudragupta	
	(D)	The Prime Minister and the	0 V 0	(C)	Chandragupta I	
(1	1	President		(D)	Chandragupta II	a.
110	-					
115.	To rai	se a discussion in the House on a	120.	The s	lave king who got the title 'Lakh	
		r of urgent public importance, motion is used ?	21		n' was	985 L
		Censure		(A)	Iltutmish	
		Adjournment			Razia	
		Calling attention	9 <sup>6</sup>			
35		Cut motions	100 B 200 - 100 B	(C)	Qutbudin Aibak	3
112 M				(D)	Balban	
116 IV	u 4	1	26		CA-2010-I	

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e e di suda s	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	*		
121.	Who was the first Indian soldier to refuse to use the greased cartridge ?	126.	The largest number of Cotton Weaving mills are located in	
	(A) Nana Saheb		(A) Tamil Nadu	
	(B) Bahadur Shah	8	(B) Uttar Pradesh	
	(C) Mangal Pandey	8	Second and the local	
•	(D) Tantia Tope			
Res 11 a Th	x-,		(D) Gujarat	
122.	Vasco da Gama discovered sea route		n ng n a'it Maria Banagata a a a a a	- -
	to	127.	Hibernation phenomenon is noticed in	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
	(A) N. America		(A) Cosmonauts	
e ad s <sup>a</sup> a	(B) S. America	25 1911 25	(B) Avians	
	(C) India	4	(C) Mammalians	
	(D) Australia	5	(D) Amphibians	
		174 8		
123	Tapti river rises in mountains.	128.	Dengue is a	
140.	(A) Eastern Ghat	10 a 10	(A) viral infection	
	(B) Western Ghat		(B) fungal infection	
•			(C) bacterial infection	ţ
		я		
ni An na ga	(D) Vindhya	5	(D) protozoan infection	
104		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		
. 124.	The major goal of the Green Revolution has been to	129.	Francis and endo	
de la	(A) Decrease the use of modern		possess	
	farm machinery.		(A) Simple eyes	9
	(B) Decrease Population growth.		(B) Compound eyes	
	<ul><li>(C) Increase agricultural output.</li></ul>	н.	(C) Parietal eyes	
	(D) Increase the number of		(D) No eyes	
	traditional farms.			5 N
		130.	Bio-diesel, a kind of non-conventional	
125.	The world's most important renewable energy resource is		source of energy, which is obtained from	1
	(A) Natural vegetation		(A) Sugarcane	19 <sup>36</sup>
and the second sec		a 1. a	(B) Jatropha	
			(C) Castor plant	
	(C) Solar radiation		(D) Mustard plant	
) 	(D) Tidal waves			a. 8 *
112 1	AN 2 2	8	CA-2010-I	C

<ul> <li>(B) lower melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) Operation Pawan</li> <li>(D) Operation Brasstacks</li> </ul>							
<ul> <li>(A) only in leaves</li> <li>(B) only in stems</li> <li>(C) in all green parts of plants</li> <li>(D) in the roots</li> <li>(D) in the roots</li> <li>(D) in the roots</li> <li>(E) arresistance</li> <li>(C) scorching sunlight</li> <li>(D) mutual shading</li> <li>(D) Simply by water</li> <li>(D) Simply by water</li> <li>(D) Calorimeter</li> <li>(D) Cultater</li> <li>(D) Cultater</li> <li>(D) Cultater</li> <li>(D) Cultater</li> <li>(D) Cultater</li> <li>(D) Cultater</li> <li>(D) combining with water</li> <li>(B) giver and Ling point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and lower resistan</li></ul>	131.	Phot	osynthesis occurs	136.	The	tides in the ocean are due to	
<ul> <li>(C) in all green parts of plants</li> <li>(D) in the roots</li> <li>132. Banana leaves on maturity tear into ribbons to avoid</li> <li>(A) desiccation</li> <li>(B) air resistance</li> <li>(C) scorching sunlight</li> <li>(D) mutual shading</li> <li>133. The substance which changes from solid to vapour state at normal atmospheric pressure without being liquefied is</li> <li>(A) Ice</li> <li>(B) Mercury</li> <li>(C) Camphor</li> <li>(D) Bismuth</li> <li>134. Which energy comes from Sun ?</li> <li>(A) Wind energy</li> <li>(D) Hydel energy</li> <li>(C) Figher melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) Migher melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) hi</li></ul>		(A)	only in leaves		30		1.0
<ul> <li>(C) in all green parts of plants</li> <li>(D) in the roots</li> <li>(C) Rotation of the Earth</li> <li>(D) Revolution of the Earth</li> <li>(D) Soda-acid fire extinguisher</li> <li>(E) Sorching sunlight</li> <li>(D) mutual shading</li> <li>(D) mutual shading</li> <li>(D) mutual shading</li> <li>(D) mutual shading</li> <li>(D) Simply by water</li> <li>(D) Calorimeter</li> <li>(D) combining with co2</li> <li>(D) Combining with co2</li> <li>(D) Coper, Zinc and Nickel</li> <li>(D) Nickel and Aluminium</li> <li>(C) Copper, Zinc and Nickel</li> <li>(D) Nickel and Aluminium</li> <li>(C) Operation Pawan</li> <li>(D) Operation Pawan</li> <li>(D) Operation Paomalai</li> <li>(C) Operation Piasstacks</li> </ul>		(B)	only in stems	n\$	(B)	Gravitational pull of the Moon	
<ul> <li>(D) in the roots</li> <li>(D) Revolution of the Earth</li> <li>132. Banana leaves on maturity tear into ribbons to avoid</li> <li>(A) desiccation</li> <li>(B) air resistance</li> <li>(C) scorching sunlight</li> <li>(D) mutual shading</li> <li>133. The substance which changes from solid to vapour state at normal atmospheric pressure without being liquefied is</li> <li>(A) Ice</li> <li>(B) Mercury</li> <li>(C) Camphor</li> <li>(D) Bismuth</li> <li>134. Which energy comes from Sun ?</li> <li>(A) Wind energy</li> <li>(B) Thermal energy</li> <li>(C) Tidal energy</li> <li>(D) Hydel energy</li> <li>(A) lower melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(B) lower melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) Kevolution of the Earth</li> <li>137. Oil-fires are extinguisher</li> <li>(A) Soda-acid fire extinguisher</li> <li>(B) Foam-type fire extinguisher</li> <li>(C) Carbon-tetrachloride fire extinguisher</li> <li>(D) Simply by water</li> <li>(D) Simply by water</li> <li>(D) Simply by water</li> <li>(D) Calorimeter</li> <li>(D) Calorimeter</li> <li>(D) Calorimeter</li> <li>(D) Calorimeter</li> <li>(D) Calorimeter</li> <li>(D) combining with water</li> <li>(B) giving out CO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>(D) combining with CO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>(D) combining with CO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>(A) lower melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(B) lower melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance<!--</td--><td></td><td>(C)</td><td>in all green parts of plants</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><b>`</b></td></li></ul>		(C)	in all green parts of plants				<b>`</b>
<ul> <li>132. Banana leaves on maturity tear into ribbons to avoid <ul> <li>(A) desiccation <ul> <li>(B) air resistance</li> <li>(C) scorching sunlight</li> <li>(D) mutual shading</li> </ul> </li> <li>133. The substance which changes from solid to vapour state at normal atmospheric pressure without being liquefied is <ul> <li>(A) Ice</li> <li>(B) Mercury</li> <li>(C) Camphor</li> <li>(D) Bismuth</li> </ul> </li> <li>134. Which energy comes from Sun ? <ul> <li>(A) Wind energy</li> <li>(B) Thermal energy</li> <li>(C) Tidal energy</li> <li>(D) Hydel energy</li> </ul> </li> <li>135. The tungsten wire in coiled form in electric bulb has <ul> <li>(A) Iover melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(B) Iower melting point and higher resistance</li> </ul> </li> <li>136. The substance which changes from Sun ? <ul> <li>(A) Wind energy</li> <li>(B) Iower melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> </ul> </li> <li>137. Oil-fires are extinguished by <ul> <li>(A) Soda-acid fire extinguisher</li> <li>(B) Iower melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> </ul> </li> <li>136. The substance which changes from Sun ? <ul> <li>(A) Ioee</li> <li>(B) Iower melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(E) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(E) higher m</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>		(D)			1944 1970		2 - 11
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<ul> <li>(D) mutual shading</li> <li>(D) simply by water</li> <li>(A) to vapour state at normal atmospheric pressure without being liquefied is</li> <li>(A) Ice</li> <li>(B) Mercury</li> <li>(C) Camphor</li> <li>(D) Bismuth</li> <li>(C) Camphor</li> <li>(D) Bismuth</li> <li>(D) Calorimeter</li> <li>(C) giving out water</li> <li>(C) giving out cO2</li> <li>(D) combining with water</li> <li>(B) fiver melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) Nickel and Aluminium</li> <li>(C) Copper, Zinc and Nickel</li> <li>(D) Nickel and Aluminium</li> <li>(C) Coperation Pawan</li> <li>(B) Operation Poomalai</li> <li>(C) Operation Poomalai</li> <li>(C) Operation Passtacks</li> </ul>		(C)	scorching sunlight		(-)		20 38
<ul> <li>133. The substance which changes from solid to vapour state at normal atmospheric pressure without being liquefied is <ul> <li>(A) Ice</li> <li>(B) Mercury</li> <li>(C) Camphor</li> <li>(D) Bismuth</li> </ul> </li> <li>134. Which energy comes from Sun ? <ul> <li>(A) Wind energy</li> <li>(B) Thermal energy</li> <li>(C) Tidal energy</li> <li>(D) Hydel energy</li> </ul> </li> <li>135. The tungsten wire in coiled form in electric bulb has <ul> <li>(A) lower melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(B) lower melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> </ul> </li> <li>138. The apparatus used for measuring the heat change is called <ul> <li>(A) Thermometer</li> <li>(B) Voltameter</li> <li>(C) Voltmeter</li> <li>(D) Calorimeter</li> </ul> </li> <li>139. Plaster of Paris hardens by <ul> <li>(A) combining with water</li> <li>(B) giving out water</li> <li>(C) giving out CO2</li> <li>(D) Hydel energy</li> </ul> </li> <li>130. The tungsten wire in coiled form in electric bulb has <ul> <li>(A) lower melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(B) lower melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> </ul> </li> </ul>					(D)		
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liquefied is(B) Voltameter(A) Ice(C) Voltmeter(B) Mercury(C) Voltmeter(C) Camphor(D) Bismuth(D) Bismuth139. Plaster of Paris hardens by(A) Wind energy(A) combining with water(A) Wind energy(B) Thermal energy(C) Tidal energy(D) combining with CO2(D) Hydel energy(D) combining with CO2(E) Hydel energy140. German Silver is an alloy of(A) Iower melting point and lower resistance(A) Iower melting point and lower resistance(B) Iower melting point and lower resistance(C) higher melting point and lower resistance(D) higher melting point and higher resistance(A) Operation Pawan (B) Operation Pomalai (C) Operation Vijay (D) Operation Brasstacks							
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<ul> <li>(B) Thermal energy</li> <li>(C) Tidal energy</li> <li>(D) Hydel energy</li> <li>(D) Hydel energy</li> <li>(D) Hydel energy</li> <li>(D) Hydel energy</li> <li>(E) Hyd</li></ul>			the second se				SkS
<ul> <li>(C) Tidal energy</li> <li>(D) Hydel energy</li> <li>135. The tungsten wire in coiled form in electric bulb has</li> <li>(A) lower melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(B) lower melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) Operation Pawan</li> <li>(D) Operation Brasstacks</li> </ul>	88 B.	0.000.000		<b>e</b> 1			20 <sup>10</sup> 10
<ul> <li>(D) Hydel energy</li> <li>135. The tungsten wire in coiled form in electric bulb has</li> <li>(A) lower melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(B) lower melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) Operation Pawan</li> <li>(D) Operation Brasstacks</li> </ul>					(D)	combining with CO <sub>2</sub>	
<ul> <li>135. The tungsten wire in coiled form in electric bulb has</li> <li>(A) lower melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(B) lower melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) Operation Poomalai</li> <li>(C) Operation Brasstacks</li> </ul>				3 <sup>(1)</sup>		a a second a	2
<ul> <li>135. The tungsten wire in coiled form in electric bulb has</li> <li>(A) lower melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(B) lower melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) Operation Pawan</li> <li>(D) Operation Brasstacks</li> </ul>		(D)	Hydel energy	140.			
<ul> <li>electric bulb has</li> <li>(A) lower melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(B) lower melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(C) Copper, Zinc and Nickel</li> <li>(D) Nickel and Aluminium</li> <li>141. What was the name accorded to the Military Operation in Kargil in 1999 ?</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) Operation Pawan</li> <li>(D) Operation Brasstacks</li> </ul>	125	(m)		a .		••	8
<ul> <li>(A) lower melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(B) lower melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) Operation Pawan</li> <li>(D) Operation Brasstacks</li> </ul>	135.				0.000	Silver and Aluminium	
<ul> <li>resistance</li> <li>(B) lower melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) Operation Pawan (D) Operation Vijay (D) Operation Brasstacks</li> </ul>					(C)	Copper, Zinc and Nickel	1 <sup>29</sup>
<ul> <li>(B) lower melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) Operation Pawan (D) Operation Vijay (D) Operation Brasstacks</li> </ul>		(A)	1233 337		(D)	Nickel and Aluminium	
<ul> <li>(B) lower melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(C) higher melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) Operation Pawan</li> <li>(D) Operation Brasstacks</li> </ul>				3			
<ul> <li>(C) higher melting point and lower resistance</li> <li>(D) higher melting point and higher resistance</li> <li>(D) Operation Pawan</li> <li>(D) Operation Poomalai</li> <li>(C) Operation Vijay</li> <li>(D) Operation Brasstacks</li> </ul>		(B)		141.	Wha	t was the name accorded to the	
(D) higher melting point and higher resistance (D) higher melting point and higher resistance (D) higher melting point and higher resistance (D) Operation Vijay (D) Operation Brasstacks		(			Mili	ary Operation in Kargil in 1999?	
(D) higher melting point and higher resistance (B) Operation Poomalai (C) Operation Vijay (D) Operation Brasstacks		(C)			(A)	Operation Pawan	
resistance (D) Operation Brasstacks		(m) *			<b>(B)</b>	Operation Poomalai	8
(D) Operation Brasstacks		(D)			(C)		50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 -
10.010	. 2		resistance				
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142. The film 'Slumdog Millionaire' is based on the book 'Question & Answer' written by

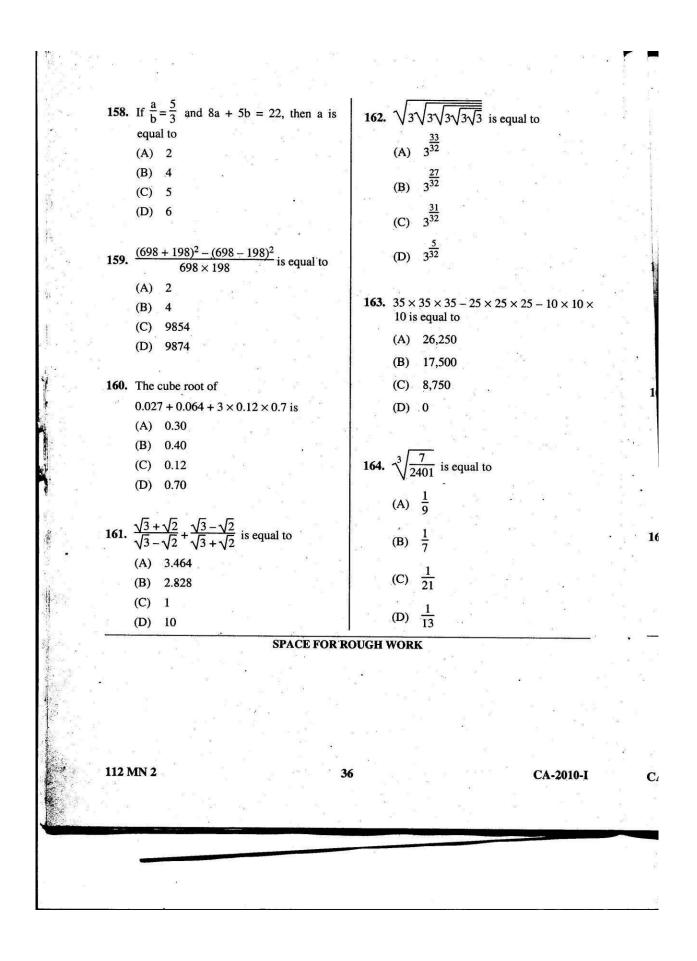
- (A) Bhisham Swarup
- (B) Vikas Swarup
- (C) Vimal Swarup
- (D) Vinay Swarup
- 143. The International Hockey Tournament in which only the top six nations (judged by their rankings) are invited to take part is
  - (A) Champions Trophy
  - (B) Azlan Shah Cup
  - (C) World Cup
  - (D) Champions Challenge Trophy.
- 144. Pankaj Advani has won the World Professional Billiard Championship, 2009 defeating in the final
  - (A) Geet Sethi
  - (B) Robert Frost
  - (C) Om Agarwal
  - (D) Mike Russel
- 145. To whom did India beat to lift the ONGC Nehru Cup, 2009 ?
  - (A) Japan
  - (B) Somalia
  - (C) Syria
  - (D) Afghanistan
- 146. The recipient of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Jnan Peeth Award this year is
  - (A) Manohar Shashtri
  - (B) Satya Vrat Shashtri
  - (C) K. Kaushal Panda
  - (D) Mahavir Shashtri

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- 147. Who has won the 100 metres sprints at the British Grand Prix recently ?
  - (A) Tyson Gray
  - (B) Usain Bolt
  - (C) Kim Collins
  - (D) Mario Burns
- 148. The World Badminton Federation declared the Indian Shuttler, Saina Nehwal, as
  - (A) The most promising player of 2008
  - (B) The leading player of 2008
  - (C) The most popular player of 2008
  - (D) The emerging player of 2008
- 149. The first sister from India to be conferred the Sainthood by Pope Benedict XVI is
  - (A) Sister Desouza
  - (B) Sister Nirmala
  - (C) Sister Alphensa
  - (D) Sister Madorana
- **150.** The three countries in serial order which won the highest number of Gold Medals in the Beijing Olympics are
  - (A) China, U.S.A, Russia
  - (B) China, U.S.A, Germany
  - (C) China, Germany, Australia
  - (D) China, Australia, Canada

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	151.	The boys of a class are made to stand in a queue. Amit is standing at 15 <sup>th</sup> place	<b>154.</b> Simplified value of $\frac{(15.4)^2 - (35.4)^2}{25}$ is
d de se		from both ends. How many boys are there in the queue ?	(A) – 40.64
lan oraș î		(A) 31	(B) – 10.16
			(C) 40.64
		(B) 30	(D) 50.80
		(C) 29	
8		(D) 28	155. Simplified value of
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			$\frac{(0.361)^3 + (0.639)^3}{(0.361)^2 - 0.361 \times 0.639 + (0.639)^2}$ is
¥	152.	If the sum of a rational number and its	$(0.361)^2 - 0.361 \times 0.639 + (0.639)^2$ <sup>18</sup>
12		reciprocal is 13/6, then the number is	(A) 1
Į.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(B) 361
		(A) $\frac{1}{2}$	(C) 639
	×	1	(D) 1000
an a		(B) $\frac{1}{6}$	
	8	2	156. If the sum of one-half, one-third and
		(C) $\frac{2}{3}$	one-fourth of a number exceeds the
			number by 12, then the number is $(A) = 00$
eles <sup>m</sup> ar i i		(D) $\frac{5}{6}$	(A) 90 (B) 144
1. S.	, il		(B) 144 (C) 154
	1 5 3	10 9 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(C) 154 (D) 174
· · · .	155.	In a group of students; 30 students play Cricket, 20 play Tennis and in all 35 play either Cricket or Tennis. How	<b>157.</b> $32^{\frac{4}{5}} + 32^{-\frac{4}{5}}$ is equal to
		many students play both Cricket and Tennis?	
			(A) 32
		(A) 10	(B) $16\frac{1}{16}$
		(B) 12	
		(C) 15	(C) $15\frac{15}{16}$ .
		(D) 18	(D) 1
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169. The sum of all even numbers upto 100 165.  $\sqrt{7} + 2\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{7} - 2\sqrt{12}$  is equal to is (A) 4 (A) 1000 (B)  $4\sqrt{3}$ 2000 **(B)** (C) 6 (C) 2500 (D)  $6\sqrt{2}$ (D) 2550 166. The smallest perfect square number, 170. which is divisible by each of 2, 3, 4, 5  $\overline{1\times4}$  +  $\overline{4\times7}$  + 10×13 is  $7 \times 10$ and 6, is equal to (A) 600 (A) 840 **(B)** 900 (C) (B) (D) 1600 13 37 (C) 13  $\frac{1}{2}$ 167. 1 -1 -(D) 13 1 is equal to 100 171. The average of all odd numbers less (A) 120 than 100 is (A) 49 (B) 50 **(B)** 51 (C) (C) 10 52 (D) (D) 50 172. A batsman has a certain average of runs for 11 innings played by him. In his 168. The sum of the first 51 terms of the 12th innings he scored 90 runs, thereby 1 arithmetic progression, whose 26th term decreased his average of runs by 5. His is 300, is average of runs for 12 innings is (A) 15,100 (A) 217 (B) 15,300 (B) 150 (C) 15,500 (C) 145 (D) 15,700 (D) 127 SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK 112 MN 2 С CA-2010-I

173. The average of monthly salaries of A, B 176. Let us suppose that when water freezes in the form of ice, its volume is increased by 10%. What percent and C is Rs. 40,000 and that of B, C and D is Rs. 50,000. If D's monthly decrease will there be when ice melts in salary is Rs. 60,000, then A's monthly salary is the form of water ? (A) 10 (A) Rs. 30,000 **(B)** 9 **(B)** Rs. 40,000 (C) 11 Rs. 50,000 (C) (D)  $9\frac{1}{11}$ (D) Rs. 60,000 177. If A : B = 2 : 3 and B : C = 4 : 5, then 174. The selling price of a commodity is 5A: 3C is reduced by 25%. As a result its daily (A) 8:9 sale is increased by 30%. Due to this (B) 5:8 effect the revenue collected, compared (C)7:9 to the previous daily sale, will be (D) 6:7 (A) 5% more (B) 5% less 178. The ratio of two numbers is 5:8 and their difference is 69. The smaller of 2.5% more (C) the two numbers is (D) 2.5% less 184 (A) **(B)** 140 (C)115 175. In an examination, a student got 30% (D) 108 marks out of 180 in the first paper of a subject. How much must he get in the 179. The incomes of A and B are in the ratio second paper out of 150 so that he gets 3:2 and their expenditures in the ratio 50% marks in the subject ? 5 : 3. If each saves Rs. 10,000, A's (A) 70% income is (A) Rs. 30,000 **(B)** 74% Rs. 40,000 **(B)** (C) 76% (C) Rs. 60,000 Rs. 90,000 (D) (D) 80% SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK CA-2010-I 112 MN 2

. 19-192 (s		and a state of the
180,	A person took two equal loans for 2	183. Two successive discounts of 10% and
Fad at	years and 3 years respectively each at	5% are equivalent to a single discount
in the second	8% simple interest. If at the end of the	of
	terms, the difference of interests was Rs. 560, then the amount of each loan	(A) 15%
	was	$(\mathbf{p}) = 7^{\frac{1}{2}} q q$
	(A) Rs. 7,000	(B) $7\frac{1}{2}\%$
	(B) Rs. 7,200 .	(C) $12\frac{1}{2}\%$
	(C) Rs. 7,500	
	(D) Rs. 7,800	(D) $14\frac{1}{2}\%$
181.	A sum of money at compound interest,	
	compounded half-yearly becomes $\frac{676}{625}$	184. The marked price of an article is 20%
		above its cost price. If the trader allows 20% discount on its marked price, he
	times of itself in one year. The rate of interest per annum is	will get
	(A) 10%	(A) 4% profit
	(B) 8%	(B) 4% loss
	(C) 6%	(C) 5% profit
	(D) 5%	(D) 5% loss
	(U) 3%	(D) 576 1033
182.	A sum of money at compound interest amounts to Rs. 10,648 in 3 years and to	185. A man can complete one-third of a work in 18 days. How many days will
	Rs. 9,680 in 2 years. The rate of interest	he need to complete 0.5 part of the
· · · ·	per annum is	work ?
	(A) 20%	(A) 36
	(B) 16%	(B) 27
	(C) 15%	(C) 24
	(D) 10%	(D) 21
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186. A and B together can do a piece of 190. In going from station A to station B, a work in 12 days, B and C together in 15 distance of 100 km, a train moves with days and C and A together in 20 days. speed 40 km/hr and in returning back In how many days can A alone do the from B to A, it runs with speed same work ? 60 km/hr. The average speed (in km/hr) (A) 22 of the train for the entire journey is **(B)** 25 (A) 45 (C) 30 (B) 48 (D) 40 (C) 50 (D) 55 187. A is twice as good a workman as B and together they complete a piece of work 191. A man walking at 3 km/hr crosses a in 14 days. In how many days can A square field diagonally in 2 minutes. alone complete the work ? The area (in m<sup>2</sup>) of the field is (A) 21 (A) 2500 (B) 28 (B) 3000 (C) 5000 (C) 30 (D) 6000 (D) 35 192. A runs twice as fast as B and B runs 188. If 1 man or 2 women or 3 boys can do a thrice as fast as C. In how many piece of work in 55 days, in how many minutes, will the journey, covered by C days, will 1 man, 1 woman and 1 boy in 42 minutes, be covered by A? together do the same work ? (A) 36 (A) 40 **(B)** 28 (B) 36 (C) 14 (C) 33 (D) 7 (D) 30 193. The total surface area of a solid 189. A car completes a certain journey in 8 hemisphere is 1848 cm<sup>2</sup>. Its diameter is hours. It covers half the distance at 40 km/hr and the rest at 60 km/hr. The use  $\pi$ length of the journey is 28 cm (A) (A) 420 km  $14\sqrt{6}$  cm (B) 400 km **(B)**  $7\sqrt{6}$  cm (C) 384 km (C) (D) 350 km (D) 14 cm SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK C 112 MN 2 CA-2010-I

194. Each of the radius of a sphere and that of the base of a right circular cylinder is 3 cm. If their volumes are equal, the height (in cm) of the cylinder is

- (A) 4.
- (B) 9
- (C) 12
- (D) 22
- 195. The ratio of the area of an equilateral triangle and that of a square is  $\sqrt{3}$ : 2. If the length of a diagonal of the square is 60 cm, then the perimeter of the triangle is
  - (A) 150 cm
  - (B) 180 cm
  - (C) 210 cm
  - (D) 240 cm

**196.** The difference between the circumference and the diameter of a circle is 15 cm. The radius (in cm) of the circle is  $\left(\text{Take } \pi = \frac{22}{7}\right)$ 

- (A) 7
- (B) 4.5
- (C) 3.5(D) 2.25

- **197.** 6% more is gained by selling a radio for Rs. 475, than by selling it for Rs. 451. The cost price of the radio is
  - (A) Rs. 434
  - (B) Rs. 400
  - (C) Rs. 446.50
  - (D) Rs. 427.50
- **198.** By selling an article for Rs. 255, a man incurs a loss of 15%. For what price should he sell it so that he makes a profit of 20% ?
  - (A) Rs. 275
    (B) Rs. 300
    (C) Rs. 375
    (D) Rs. 360
- **199.** A production-house sells their items at 20% profit. If the production cost is increased by 10%, but the selling price remains unaltered, the profit is
  - (A)  $9\frac{1}{11}\%$  (B) 10% (C) 11% (D)  $11\frac{1}{9}\%$
- **200.** A shop-keeper had to sell an article at 20% loss. He could gain 5%, if he had sold the article for Rs. 200 more. The cost price of the article was
  - (A) Rs. 700
  - (B) Rs. 800
  - (C) Rs. 900
  - (D) Rs. 1,000

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