

तर्कशक्ति परीक्षण (क्लर्क पैटर्न)

निर्देश (1-5) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यान से पढ़ें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

आठ मित्र रंजीत, रंजन, राजन, रोहन, रमन, रिशब, रिशु तथा राहुल एक वर्गाकार मेज के चारों ओर इस प्रकार बैठें हैं कि इनमें से चार मेज के चारों किनारों पर जबकि चारों भुजाओं के मध्य बैठें हैं। चारों किनारों पर बैठे व्यक्ति का मुख बाहर की ओर है जबकि भुजा के मध्य में बैठे व्यक्ति का मुख मेज के केन्द्र की ओर है।

रोहन, रिशु के दाएं से तीसरा बैठा है। रिशु का मुख केन्द्र की ओर है। रमन, राजन के बाएं से तीसरा बैठा है। राजन भुजा के मध्य में नहीं बैठा है। रमन तथा रिशब के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। रिशब, राजन का ठीक पड़ोसी नहीं है। राहुल का मुख केन्द्र की ओर है। रंजीत, रिशब का ठीक पड़ोसी नहीं है।

- रंजन के सापेक्ष में राजन का स्थान क्या है?
 - दाएं से तीसरा
 - राजन तथा रंजन एक-दूसरे के विकर्णीय विपरीत बैठे हैं
 - दाएं से दूसरा
 - बाएं से दूसरा
 - दाएं से पांचवा
- रमन तथा रिशब के ठीक बीच कौन बैठा है, जब रमन के दाएं से गिना जाए?
 - राहुल
 - रोहन
 - रंजीत
 - राजन
 - रिशु तथा रंजीत
- निम्न में से कौन-सा जोड़ा भुजा के मध्य तथा एक दूसरे की ओर मुख करके बैठे व्यक्तियों को दर्शाता है?
 - रिशु, रमन
 - रंजीत, रंजन
 - राजन, रोहन
 - रिशब, राहुल
 - राहुल, रमन
- यदि रंजीत विपरीत दिशा की ओर मुख करके बैठे, तो उसके ठीक दाएं कौन बैठा होगा?
 - रिशब
 - रमन
 - रोहन
 - राहुल
 - रिशु
- निम्न पांच में से चार एक निश्चित प्रकार से समान है तथा समूह बनाते हैं। निम्न में से कौन उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?
 - रंजन
 - राजन
 - रंजीत
 - रोहन
 - रिशब

निर्देश (6-10) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यान से पढ़ें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

आठ व्यक्ति P, Q, R, S, T, U, V तथा W एक सीधी रेखा में बैठें हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं है कि इसी क्रम में। इनमें से कुछ का मुख दक्षिण की ओर जबकि कुछ का मुख उत्तर की ओर है।

W के दाएं ओर केवल दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। W तथा R के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। P, R के दाएं से दूसरा बैठा है। P तथा V के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। V, R के बगल में नहीं बैठा है। Q, U के दाएं से तीसरा बैठा है। U, R के बगल में नहीं बैठा है। Q के ठीक पड़ोसियों का मुख विपरीत दिशा में है। (विपरीत दिशा का अर्थ यदि एक पड़ोसी का मुख उत्तर की ओर है, तो दूसरे पड़ोसी का मुख दक्षिण की ओर होगा एवं इसी प्रकार)। रेखा के अंतिम छोरों पर बैठे व्यक्ति का मुख विपरीत दिशा में है। (विपरीत दिशा का अर्थ यदि एक पड़ोसी का मुख उत्तर की ओर है, तो दूसरे पड़ोसी का मुख दक्षिण की ओर होगा एवं इसी प्रकार)। S, T के बगल में नहीं बैठा है। (समान दिशा का अर्थ यदि एक पड़ोसी का मुख उत्तर की ओर है, तो दूसरे पड़ोसी का मुख भी उत्तर की ओर होगा एवं इसी प्रकार)। Q, S के बाएं से दूसरा बैठा है एवं दोनों का मुख समान दिशा में है। W के ठीक पड़ोसियों का मुख विपरीत दिशा में है। (विपरीत दिशा का अर्थ यदि एक पड़ोसी का मुख उत्तर की ओर है, तो दूसरे पड़ोसी का मुख दक्षिण की ओर होगा एवं इसी प्रकार)। Q का मुख उत्तर दिशा की ओर है।

- U के बाएं ओर कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?
 - तीन
 - चार
 - कोई नहीं
 - पांच
 - एक
- R के बाएं से दूसरा कौन बैठा है?
 - P
 - Q
 - S
 - U
 - निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता
- W तथा R के बीच कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?
 - दो
 - तीन
 - पांच
 - एक
 - चार
- निम्न पांच में से चार एक निश्चित प्रकार से समान है तथा समूह बनाते हैं। निम्न में से कौन उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?
 - R
 - T
 - S
 - U
 - W
- T के ठीक दाएं कौन बैठा है?
 - V
 - W
 - Q
 - P
 - R

REASONING ABILITY (CLERICAL PATTERN)

Direction (1-5): Study the following information and answer the questions given below.

Eight friends Ranjit, Ranjan, Rajan, Rohan, Raman, Rishab, Rishu and Rahul are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them sit at four corner of the square while four sit in the middle of each of the four sides. The ones who sit at the four corners face outside while those who sit in the middle of the sides face the centre of the table.

Rohan sits third to the right of Rishu. Rishu faces the centre. Raman sits third to the left of Rajan. Rajan does not sit in the middle of the sides. Only one person sits between Raman and Rishab. Rishab is not an immediate neighbour of Rajan. Rahul faces the centre. Ranjit is not an immediate neighbour of Rishab.

1. What is position of Rajan with respect to Ranjan?
 - (1) Third to the right
 - (2) Rajan and Ranjan sit diagonally opposite to each other
 - (3) Second to the right
 - (4) Second to the left
 - (5) Fifth to the right
2. Who sits exactly between Raman and Rishab, when counted from right of Raman?
 - (1) Rahul (2) Rohan
 - (3) Ranjit (4) Rajan
 - (5) Rishu and Ranjit
3. Which of the following pairs represents the persons seated in the middle of the sides and face each other?
 - (1) Rishu, Raman (2) Ranjit, Ranjan
 - (3) Rajan, Rohan (4) Rishab, Rahul
 - (5) Rahul, Raman
4. If Ranjit is made to face the opposite direction, who would sit to his immediate right?
 - (1) Rishab (2) Raman
 - (3) Rohan (4) Rahul
 - (5) Rishu
5. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
 - (1) Ranjan (2) Rajan
 - (3) Ranjit (4) Rohan
 - (5) Rishab

Direction (6-10): Study the following information to answer the given question.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight people seated in a straight line but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing south while some are facing north.

Only two people sit right of W. Two people sit between W and R. P sits second to right of R. Two people sit between P and V. V does not sit adjacent to R. Q sits third to right of U. U does not sit adjacent to R. Immediate neighbor of Q faces opposite direction (Opposite direction means if one neighbor faces north direction then other faces south and vice-versa). Those who sits on the extreme ends of the line faces opposite direction (Opposite direction means if one neighbor faces north direction then other faces south and vice-versa). S does not sit adjacent to T. Immediate neighbor of S faces same direction (Same direction means if one neighbor faces north then other also faces north and vice-versa). Q sits second to left of S and both face same direction. Immediate neighbor of W faces opposite direction (Opposite direction means if one neighbor faces north direction then other faces south and vice-versa). Q faces towards north direction.

6. How many people sits left of U?
 - (1) Three (2) Four
 - (3) No one (4) Five
 - (5) One
7. Who sits second to the left of R?
 - (1) P (2) Q
 - (3) S (4) U
 - (5) Cannot determined
8. How many person sit between W and R?
 - (1) Two (2) Three
 - (3) Five (4) One
 - (5) Four
9. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
 - (1) R (2) T
 - (3) S (4) U
 - (5) W
10. Who sits to the immediate right of T?
 - (1) V (2) W
 - (3) Q (4) P
 - (5) R

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निर्देश (11-12) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यान से पढ़ें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

बिन्दु I, बिन्दु J के 8 मीटर पश्चिम में है। बिन्दु K, बिन्दु J के 4 मीटर दक्षिण में है। बिन्दु L, बिन्दु K के 4 मीटर पूर्व में है। बिन्दु X, बिन्दु L के 6 मीटर उत्तर में है। बिन्दु Y, बिन्दु X के 8 मीटर पश्चिम में है। बिन्दु Z, बिन्दु Y के 2 मीटर दक्षिण में है।

11. बिन्दु I के सापेक्ष में बिन्दु Z कितना दूर एवं किस दिशा में है?
(1) 4 मीटर पूर्व की ओर (2) 8 मीटर पश्चिम की ओर
(3) 4 मीटर पश्चिम की ओर (4) 8 मीटर पूर्व की ओर
(5) 6 मीटर दक्षिण की ओर
12. यदि बिन्दु Z, बिन्दु A के 4 मीटर उत्तर में है, तो बिन्दु A तथा L के बीच दूरी क्या है?
(1) 11 मीटर (2) 8 मीटर
(3) 15 मीटर (4) 5 मीटर
(5) 9 मीटर

निर्देश (13-15) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यान से पढ़ें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

'X × Y' का अर्थ 'X, Y की पत्नी है'
'X ÷ Y' का अर्थ 'X, Y का पिता है'
'X + Y' का अर्थ 'X, Y का पुत्र है'
'X - Y' का अर्थ 'X, Y की बहन है'

13. $A + B \div C$ में C, तो A से कैसे संबंधित है?
(1) भाई (2) बहन
(3) कजिन (4) भाई या बहन
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
14. निम्न में से कौन P, Q की माता को दर्शाता है?
(1) $P \times D \div F - Q$ (2) $P \times D + F - Q$
(3) $D \times P \div F - Q$ (4) $D \times P \div F + Q$
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
15. $G - E + Q \times M$ में Q, तो G से कैसे संबंधित है?
(1) पिता
(2) माता
(3) बुआ
(4) निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश (16-20) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यान से पढ़ें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

सात व्यक्ति E, F, G, H, I, K तथा L अपने सात महिला मित्र यथा, M, N, O, X, Y, Z तथा U से विवाह करते हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं की इसी क्रम में। वे सभी समान सप्ताह में सोमवार से प्रारंभ में विवाह करते हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं इसी क्रम में। वे सभी विभिन्न शहरों यथा, कोलकाता, मुम्बई, पुणे, हैदराबाद, बेंगलूर, कोटा तथा चंडीगढ़ से संबंधित हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं इसी क्रम में।

G, कोलकाता से संबंधित है। बेंगलूर से संबंधित व्यक्ति Z से विवाहित है। H, X से विवाहित है लेकिन गुरुवार को किसी एक दिन बाद। I, बुधवार को विवाह करता है तथा वह पुणे से संबंधित है। L, रविवार को विवाह करता है लेकिन N या Z से विवाह नहीं करता है। कोलकाता तथा कोटा से संबंधित व्यक्तियों के बीच दो दिनों का अंतर है। F, मुम्बई से संबंधित है तथा E, जो हैदराबाद से संबंधित है, उसके ठीक बाद O से विवाह करता है। K, बेंगलूर से संबंधित है तथा G के ठीक बाद, लेकिन कोटा से संबंधित व्यक्ति के पहले विवाह करता है। F, मुम्बई से संबंधित है तथा M से विवाह करने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक बाद विवाह करता है। सोमवार को विवाह करने वाला व्यक्ति कोटा या कोलकाता से संबंधित नहीं है। I, N या U से विवाह नहीं करता है।

16. निम्न में से कौन कोटा से संबंधित है?
(1) H (2) F
(3) G (4) K
(5) L
17. निम्न में से कौन Y से विवाहित है?
(1) H (2) I
(3) F (4) K
(5) E
18. हैदराबाद से संबंधित व्यक्ति किससे विवाह करता है?
(1) O (2) Y
(3) M (4) X
(5) Z
19. बेंगलूर से संबंधित व्यक्ति किस दिन विवाह करता है?
(1) शुक्रवार (2) सोमवार
(3) मंगलवार (4) गुरुवार
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
20. G सप्ताह के किस दिन विवाह करता है?
(1) सोमवार (2) शुक्रवार
(3) शनिवार (4) गुरुवार
(5) बुधवार

निर्देश (21-25) : नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में तीन कथन और उसके नीचे तीन निष्कर्ष I, II, III और IV दिए गए हैं। आपको यह तय करना है कि कथनों में दिये गये आंकड़े प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है या नहीं। सभी कथनों को पढ़िए और उत्तर दीजिए।

21. कथन :

सभी आंख नाक है।
कुछ नाक बाल है।
कोई बाल हाथ नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष :

- I. कुछ नाक बाल नहीं है।
- II. कुछ आंख बाल है।
- III. कुछ नाक हाथ नहीं है।
- IV. कुछ आंख हाथ नहीं है।

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Direction (11-12): Read the given information carefully and answer the given question.

Point I is 8 m to the west of Point J. Point K is 4 m to the south of Point J. Point L is 4 m to the east of Point K. Point X is 6 m to the north of Point L. Point Y is 8 m to the west of Point X. Point Z is 2 m to the south of Point Y.

11. How far and in which direction is Point Z with respect to Point I?
 (1) 4 m to the east (2) 8 m to the west
 (3) 4 m to the west (4) 8 m to the east
 (5) 6 m to the south
12. If point Z is 4m to the north of point A, then what is the distance between A and L?
 (1) 11 m (2) 8 m
 (3) 15 m (4) 5 m
 (5) 9 m

Direction (13-15): Study the following information carefully to answer these questions.

'X × Y' means 'X is wife of Y'.
 'X ÷ Y' means 'X is father of Y'.
 'X + Y' means 'X is son of Y'.
 'X - Y' means 'X is sister of Y'.

13. In $A + B \div C$, then how is C related to A?
 (1) Brother (2) Sister
 (3) Cousin (4) Brother or Sister
 (5) None of these
14. Which of the following represents 'P is mother of Q'?
 (1) $P \times D \div F - Q$ (2) $P \times D + F - Q$
 (3) $D \times P \div F - Q$ (4) $D \times P \div F + Q$
 (5) None of these
15. In $G - E + Q \times M$, then how is Q related to G?
 (1) Father
 (2) Mother
 (3) Paternal Aunt
 (4) Cannot be determined
 (5) None of these

Direction (16-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions below:

Seven persons E, F, G, H, I, K and L who got married to their female friends i.e. M, N, O, X, Y, Z and U but not necessarily in the same order. They all married in a same week starting from Monday but on different days and not necessarily in the same order. They all belong to different cities i.e. Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad, Banglore, Kota and Chandigarh but not necessarily in the same order.

G belongs to Kolkata. The one who belongs to Banglore married with Z. H married with X but one of the day after Thursday. I get married on Wednesday and he belongs to Pune. L get married on Sunday but he does not marry N or Z. There are two day gap between the one who belongs to Kolkata and the one who belongs to Kota. F belongs to Mumbai and he married with O on a day immediately after E who belongs to Hyderabad. K belongs to Banglore and get married on the day immediately after G but before the one who belongs to Kota. F belongs to Mumbai and get married on the day immediately after the one who marry with M. The one who get married on Monday does not belongs to Kota or Kolkata. I does not marry with N or U.

16. Who among the following belongs to Kota?
 (1) H (2) F
 (3) G (4) K
 (5) L
17. Who among the following married with Y?
 (1) H (2) I
 (3) F (4) K
 (5) E
18. The one who belongs to Hyderabad married with?
 (1) O (2) Y
 (3) M (4) X
 (5) Z
19. The one who belong to Banglore married on which day?
 (1) Friday (2) Monday
 (3) Tuesday (4) Thursday
 (5) None of these
20. G get married on which day of the week?
 (1) Monday (2) Friday
 (3) Saturday (4) Thursday
 (5) Wednesday

Direction (21-25): In each question below, there are three statements followed by four conclusions answered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the given statements.

21. **Statements:**

All eyes are nose.
 Some noses are hair.
 No hair is hands.

Conclusions:

- I. Some noses are not hair.
- II. Some eyes are hair.
- III. Some noses are not hand.
- IV. Some eyes are not hand.

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- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(1) All follow (2) III and IV follow (3) I and III follow (4) Only III follows (5) None of these</p> <p>22. Statements: All buses are bullock cart. All flyovers are bus. Some buses are cars . Conclusions: I. All flyovers are bullock cart. II. All bullock carts are flyover. III. Some flyovers are not bullock cart. IV. Some flyovers are not car. (1) None follows (2) Only I follows (3) I and either II or III follow (4) Only either II or III follows (5) None of these</p> <p>23. Statements: All lotus are marigold. All lily are lotus . No jasmine is lotus . Conclusions: I. Some lily are marigold. II. No lily is marigold. III. Some marigold are lily. IV. No marigold are jasmine. (1) I and either II or III follow (2) I and III follow (3) Only III follows (4) Only I follows (5) None of these</p> <p>24. Statements: All summers are winter. No winter is spring. Some winters are umbrella. Conclusions: I. All summers are spring. II. Some summers are spring. III. Some summers are not spring. IV. Some umbrellas are summer.</p> | <p>(1) None follows (2) II and IV follow (3) Only either I or II follows (4) II and III follow (5) Only III follow</p> <p>25. Statements: No parrot is crow. All crows are horse. All parrots are rabbit. Conclusions: I. No rabbit is horse. II. Some horses are rabbit. III. Some parrots are not rabbit. IV. Some rabbit are not parrots. (1) None follows (2) Only I follows (3) Only II follows (4) Only either I or II follows (5) Only I and II follows</p> <p>Direction (26-30): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Mark answer-</p> <p>(1) If only conclusion I follows. (2) If only conclusion II follows. (3) If either conclusion I or II follows. (4) If neither conclusion I nor II follows. (5) If both conclusions I and II follow.</p> <p>26. Statements: $I \geq J > K, K > M < N > O$ Conclusions: I. $M \geq O$ II. $O = M$</p> <p>27. Statements: $P > R > S \geq T, S > X < Y$ Conclusions: I. $Y > P$ II. $R > X$</p> <p>28. Statements: $D \geq E \leq F, G \geq H = F$ Conclusions: I. $D \geq F$ II. $G > E$</p> <p>29. Statements: $A > B = R, S \leq R, S < O \leq M$ Conclusions: I. $A > S$ II. $M > R$</p> <p>30. Statements: $B < F \leq G, E < Y < G$ Conclusions: I. $B < G$ II. $E < G$</p> |
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निर्देश (31-35) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यान से पढ़ें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

एक निश्चित कूट में 'India beats China' को 'ra ja sa' लिखते हैं, 'China beats Russia' को 'sa ja ga' लिखते हैं, 'Russia beats no any team' को 'ga na pa ta ja' लिखते हैं तथा 'team performance' को 'pa ma' लिखते हैं।

31. 'team' का कूट क्या है?

- (1) ra (2) ta
(3) pa (4) ma
(5) sa

32. 'ra' किसे निर्देशित करता है?

- (1) China (2) India
(3) beats (4) Russia
(5) performance

33. निम्न में से 'no any performance India' का कूट क्या है?

- (1) na ta ma ra (2) na ta ga pa
(3) na ta ja sa (4) na ma sa ga
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

34. 'any' का कूट क्या है?

- (1) na
(2) ta
(3) ma
(4) निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता
(5) na or ta

35. निम्न में से कौन 'no team excellent' का कूट है?

- (1) ta na sa (2) na pa ga
(3) ta na ze (4) ta pa ca
(5) निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता

संख्यात्मक अभियोग्यता (क्लर्क पैटर्न)

निर्देश (36-40) : निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर लगभग क्या मान आना चाहिए? (आपको यथार्थ मान की गणना करना आवश्यक नहीं है)

36. $\sqrt{625.04} \times 16.96 + 136.009 \div 17 = ?$

- (1) 418 (2) 441
(3) 425 (4) 433
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

37. $\left(115\frac{1}{24} + 234.92\right) \times 5\frac{3}{37} = ?$

- (1) 1400 (2) 1750
(3) 1200 (4) 1340
(5) 1600

38. $\sqrt[3]{65} \times 23.93 - 31.04 = ?$

- (1) 98 (2) 102
(3) 65 (4) 79
(5) 35

39. $(15.96)^2 + 285$ का 75% = ?

- (1) 435 (2) 485
(3) 440 (4) 420
(5) 470

40. 208.787 का $7\frac{3}{5}\%$ + 423.547 का $24\frac{39}{50}\%$ = ?

- (1) 95 (2) 100
(3) 140 (4) 120
(5) 180

निर्देश (41-45) : निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या मान आएगा?

41. $(2750 \text{ का } 43\%) - (2990 \text{ का } 38\%) = ?$

- (1) 49.3 (2) 44.7
(3) 43.6 (4) 46.3
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

42. $(\sqrt{5} - 1)^2 = ? - 2\sqrt{5}$

- (1) 2 (2) 4
(3) 6 (4) 36
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

43. $[25 \times (10 + 5) - 15] \div 6^2 = ?$

- (1) 20 (2) 10
(3) 60 (4) 0
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

44. 6755 का $\frac{4}{7}$ का 85% = ? + 1678

- (1) 1586 (2) 1603
(3) 1594 (4) 1582
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

45. 524 का 19.5% = ? का 50%

- (1) 203.63 (2) 202.36
(3) 204.36 (4) 200.13
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश (46-50) : निम्न संख्या शृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आयेगा?

46. 738 765 819 900 1008 1143 ?

- (1) 1445 (2) 1565
(3) 1305 (4) 1275
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

47. 17 9 ? 16.5 35 90

- (1) 5 (2) 15
(3) 10 (4) 20
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

48. 16 17 15 18 14 ?

- (1) 10 (2) 17
(3) 18 (4) 20
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

49. 2 3 6 18 108 ?

- (1) 126 (2) 1944
(3) 648 (4) 756
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

50. 9 15 27 51 99 ?

- (1) 165 (2) 195
(3) 180 (4) 190
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

51. पहली तथा दूसरी संख्या के बीच अनुपात 3 : 5 है। यदि पहली संख्या को 20% बढ़ाया जाए तथा दूसरी संख्या को 25% घटाया जाए, तो पहली तथा दूसरी संख्या के बीच नया अनुपात ज्ञात करें।

- (1) 25 : 24 (2) 24 : 25
(3) 23 : 24 (4) 24 : 23
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

52. एक निश्चित राशि पर 10% वार्षिक दर पर 2 वर्षों में चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज तथा साधारण ब्याज के बीच अंतर ₹ 122 है। वह राशि ज्ञात करें।

- (1) ₹ 12,000 (2) ₹ 12,400
(3) ₹ 12,200 (4) ₹ 13,400
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

53. 5 लगातार सम संख्याओं का औसत 26 है। सबसे छोटी तथा दूसरी सबसे बड़ी संख्याओं का गुणनफल क्या होगा?

- (1) 578 (2) 616
(3) 562 (4) 576
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE (CLERICAL PATTERN)

Direction (36-40): What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions? (You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

36. $\sqrt{625.04} \times 16.96 + 136.009 \div 17 = ?$

- (1) 418 (2) 441
(3) 425 (4) 433
(5) None of these

37. $\left(115\frac{1}{24} + 234.92\right) \times 5\frac{3}{37} = ?$

- (1) 1400 (2) 1750
(3) 1200 (4) 1340
(5) 1600

38. $\sqrt[3]{65} \times 23.93 - 31.04 = ?$

- (1) 98 (2) 102
(3) 65 (4) 79
(5) 35

39. $(15.96)^2 + 75\% \text{ of } 285 = ?$

- (1) 435 (2) 485
(3) 440 (4) 420
(5) 470

40. $7\frac{3}{5}\% \text{ of } 208.787 + 24\frac{39}{50}\% \text{ of } 423.547 = ?$

- (1) 95 (2) 100
(3) 140 (4) 120
(5) 180

Direction (41-45): What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions?

41. $(43\% \text{ of } 2750) - (38\% \text{ of } 2990) = ?$

- (1) 49.3 (2) 44.7
(3) 43.6 (4) 46.3
(5) None of these

42. $(\sqrt{5} - 1)^2 = ? - 2\sqrt{5}$

- (1) 2 (2) 4
(3) 6 (4) 36
(5) None of these

43. $[25 \times (10 + 5) - 15] \div 6^2 = ?$

- (1) 20 (2) 10
(3) 60 (4) 0
(5) None of these

44. $85\% \text{ of } \frac{4}{7} \text{ of } 6755 = ? + 1678$

- (1) 1586 (2) 1603
(3) 1594 (4) 1582
(5) None of these

45. 19.5% of 524 = 50% of ?

- (1) 203.63 (2) 202.36
(3) 204.36 (4) 200.13
(5) None of these

Direction (46-50): What will come in place of (?) in following series ?

46. 738 765 819 900 1008 1143 ?

- (1) 1445 (2) 1565
(3) 1305 (4) 1275
(5) None of these

47. 17 9 ? 16.5 35 90

- (1) 5 (2) 15
(3) 10 (4) 20
(5) None of these

48. 16 17 15 18 14 ?

- (1) 10 (2) 17
(3) 18 (4) 20
(5) None of these

49. 2 3 6 18 108 ?

- (1) 126 (2) 1944
(3) 648 (4) 756
(5) None of these

50. 9 15 27 51 99 ?

- (1) 165 (2) 195
(3) 180 (4) 190
(5) None of these

51. The ratio between first and second number is 3 : 5. If the first number is increased by 20% and the second number is decreased by 25%, then find the new ratio between the first and second number.s

- (1) 25 : 24 (2) 24 : 25
(3) 23 : 24 (4) 24 : 23
(5) None of these

52. The difference between compound interest and simple interest on a certain sum at the rate of 10% per annum for 2 years is ₹ 122. Find that sum.

- (1) ₹ 12,000 (2) ₹ 12,400
(3) ₹ 12,200 (4) ₹ 13,400
(5) None of these

53. The average of 5 consecutive even numbers is 26. What is the product of smallest and second largest numbers?

- (1) 578 (2) 616
(3) 562 (4) 576
(5) None of these

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54. शब्द 'KEYBOARD' को कितने तरीके से व्यवस्थित किया जा सकता है?

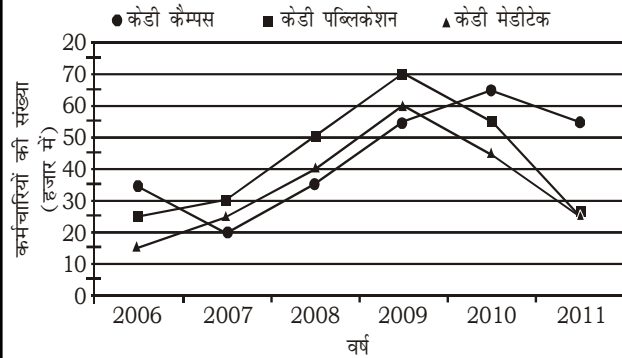
- (1) 20,200 (2) 20,160
(3) 40,340 (4) 40,320
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

55. एक रेलगाड़ी, एक प्लेटफार्म तथा एक व्यक्ति को क्रमशः 36 सेकण्ड तथा 6 सेकण्ड में पार कर जाती है। यदि रेलगाड़ी की चाल 48 किमी/घंटा है, तो प्लेटफार्म की लंबाई क्या है?

- (1) 420 मी. (2) 380 मी.
(3) 400 मी. (4) 410 मी.
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश (56-60): निम्न रेखा आरेख का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा दिये गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

रेखा आरेख छः विभिन्न वर्षों में तीन विभिन्न कंपनियों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की संख्याओं (हजार में) को दर्शाता है।



56. सभी वर्षों में एक साथ केडी कैम्पस में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की लगभग औसत संख्या ज्ञात करें।

- (1) 44,160 (2) 48,000
(3) 37,400 (4) 32,500
(5) 33,000

57. वर्ष 2008 में केडी मेडिटेक में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या, उसी वर्ष केडी पब्लिकेशन में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्याओं से कितना प्रतिशत अधिक या कम है?

- (1) 25% कम (2) 20% अधिक
(3) 20% कम (4) 25% अधिक
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

58. वर्ष 2011 से वर्ष 2012 में केडी पब्लिकेशन में कर्मचारियों की संख्या में 10% की वृद्धि हो जाती है, तो वर्ष 2010, 2011 तथा 2012 में एक साथ केडी पब्लिकेशन में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की लगभग औसत संख्या ज्ञात करें।

- (1) 20,000 (2) 25,000
(3) 45,000 (4) 36,000
(5) 51,000

59. सभी वर्षों में एक साथ केडी कैम्पस में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या तथा केडी मेडिटेक में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्याओं के बीच अंतर क्या है?

- (1) 50,000 (2) 60,000
(3) 55,000 (4) 65,000
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

60. किस वर्ष केडी पब्लिकेशन में सबसे अधिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या है?

- (1) 2006 (2) 2009
(3) 2007 (4) 2008
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

61. एक निश्चित राशि पर 2 वर्षों के अंत में 8% वार्षिक दर पर अर्जित चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज ₹ 1,414.4 है। 2 वर्षों के अंत में अर्जित कुल राशि क्या है?

- (1) ₹ 9,414.4 (2) ₹ 9,914.4
(3) ₹ 9,014.4 (4) ₹ 8,914.4
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

62. एक राशि 3 वर्षों में आठ गुनी हो जाती है, यदि दर को वार्षिक चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज दर पर गणना किया जाता है। कितने समय में वह राशि समान चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज दर पर सोलह गुना हो जाएगी?

- (1) 6 वर्ष (2) 4 वर्ष
(3) 8 वर्ष (4) 5 वर्ष
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

63. राम एक वस्तु पर 30% छूट देने के बाद घटे मूल्य पर 20% का अतिरिक्त छूट देता है। यदि एक व्यक्ति उस वस्तु को ₹ 1,120 में खरीदता है, तो उस वस्तु का वास्तविक मूल्य क्या है?

- (1) ₹ 3,000 (2) ₹ 2,400
(3) ₹ 2,400 (4) ₹ 2,000
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

64. एक व्यक्ति एक मोबाइल को 2.5% हानि पर बेचता है। वह इसे ₹ 100 अधिक पर बेचे, तो उसे 7.5% का लाभ होगा। 12.5% का लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए उसे किस मूल्य पर बेचना होगा?

- (1) ₹ 1,120 (2) ₹ 1,150
(3) ₹ 1,125 (4) ₹ 1,225
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

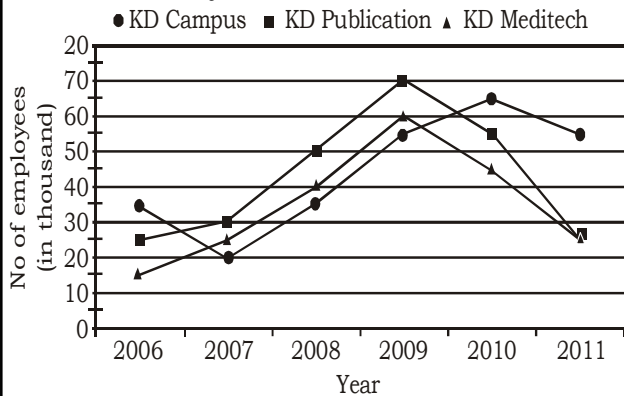
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54. In how many ways the letter of the word 'KEYBOARD' can be arranged?
 (1) 20,200 (2) 20,160
 (3) 40,340 (4) 40,320
 (5) None of these
55. A train crosses a platform and a man in 36 seconds and 6 seconds respectively. If the speed of train is 48 km/hr, then what is the length of platform?
 (1) 420 m (2) 380 m
 (3) 400 m (4) 410 m
 (5) None of these
59. What is the difference between total number of employees working in KD Campus and the total number of employees working in KD Meditech in all the years together?
 (1) 50,000 (2) 60,000
 (3) 55,000 (4) 65,000
 (5) None of these
60. In which year, KD Publication has maximum number of employees?
 (1) 2006 (2) 2009
 (3) 2007 (4) 2008
 (5) None of these

Direction (56-60): Study the following line graph carefully and answer the given questions.

Line graph shows the number of employees (in thousand) working in three different companies in six different years.



56. Find the **approx** average number of employees working in KD campus in all the years together?
 (1) 44,160 (2) 48,000
 (3) 37,400 (4) 32,500
 (5) 33,000
57. The total number of employees working in KD Meditech in the year 2008 are what percent more or less than the total number of employees working in KD Publication in the same year?
 (1) 25% less (2) 20% more
 (3) 20% less (4) 25% more
 (5) None of these
58. If 10% of total number of employees are increased in KD Publication in the year 2012 from the year 2011 in same company, then find the **approx** average number of employees working now in the KD Publication in the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 together.
 (1) 20,000 (2) 25,000
 (3) 45,000 (4) 36,000
 (5) 51,000
61. The compound interest earned on a certain amount at the end of 2 years at the rate of 8% per annum is ₹ 1,414.4. What was the total amount earned at the end of 2 years?
 (1) ₹ 9,414.4 (2) ₹ 9,914.4
 (3) ₹ 9,014.4 (4) ₹ 8,914.4
 (5) None of these
62. A sum of money becomes eight times in 3 years, if the rate is compounded annually. In how much time the same amount at the same compound interest rate will become sixteen times?
 (1) 6 years (2) 4 years
 (3) 8 years (4) 5 years
 (5) None of these
63. Ram gave an additional 20% discount on the reduced price after giving 30% discount on an article. If a man bought that article for ₹ 1,120, then what is the original price of the article?
 (1) ₹ 3,000 (2) ₹ 2,400
 (3) ₹ 2,400 (4) ₹ 2,000
 (5) None of these
64. A man sold a mobile at a loss of 2.5%. Had he sold it for ₹ 100 more, then he would have gained 7.5%. For what value should he sell it in order to gain 12.5%?
 (1) ₹ 1,120 (2) ₹ 1,150
 (3) ₹ 1,125 (4) ₹ 1,225
 (5) None of these

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65. सुरेश एक कार्य को 4 दिनों में कर सकता है। करीम, सुरेश के द्वारा लिए गए समय का दोगुना समय लेता है, जबकि उसी कार्य को पूरा करने में मोहन करीम के द्वारा लिए गए समय का दोगुना समय लेता है तथा सुमन, मोहन के द्वारा लिए गए समय का दोगुना समय लेता है। वे दो के समूह में कार्य करते हैं। एक समूह को दूसरे समूह के द्वारा लिए गए समय के दो तिहाई समय की आवश्यकता होती है, तो पहला समूह कौन सा होगा?

- (1) करीम तथा मोहन
- (2) सुरेश तथा करीम
- (3) मोहन तथा सुमन
- (4) सुरेश तथा सुमन
- (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश (66-70): निम्न तालिका का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा दिये गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

तालिका केडी कैम्पस के सात विभिन्न शहरों में विभिन्न पदों पर चयनित छात्रों की संख्याओं को दर्शाता है।

| पद राज्य | पीओ | क्लर्क | इंस्पेक्टर | ऑडिटर | मैनेजर |
|-------------|------|--------|------------|-------|--------|
| यूपी | 2000 | 6000 | 150 | 2500 | 750 |
| दिल्ली | 4500 | 12500 | 350 | 3500 | 900 |
| हरियाणा | 3500 | 9500 | 280 | 7000 | 850 |
| एमपी | 2500 | 7800 | 445 | 1650 | 650 |
| बिहार | 4900 | 11500 | 295 | 1300 | 1150 |
| राजस्थान | 6600 | 14900 | 175 | 8000 | 1050 |
| झारखण्ड | 5400 | 8400 | 330 | 4050 | 950 |

66. सभी राज्यों में एक साथ चयनित इंस्पेक्टरों की कुल संख्या, सभी राज्यों में एक साथ चयनित पीओ की कुल संख्याओं का **लगभग** कितना प्रतिशत है?

- (1) 7%
- (2) 8%
- (3) 5%
- (4) 9%
- (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

67. हरियाणा, बिहार तथा झारखण्ड में चयनित मैनेजरों की कुल संख्याओं तथा सभी राज्यों में एक साथ चयनित इंस्पेक्टरों की कुल संख्याओं के बीच अनुपात क्या है?

- (1) 118 : 81
- (2) 5 : 4
- (3) 81 : 118
- (4) 18 : 81
- (5) 11 : 8

68. झारखण्ड में क्लर्कों की संख्या, पीओ की संख्याओं से **लगभग** कितना प्रतिशत अधिक है?

- (1) 56.65%
- (2) 48.01%
- (3) 65%
- (4) 55.55%
- (5) 53.45%

69. किस राज्य में सबसे अधिक छात्र हैं?

- (1) बिहार
- (2) दिल्ली
- (3) हरियाणा
- (4) झारखण्ड
- (5) राजस्थान

70. ऑडिटरों तथा क्लर्कों की कुल संख्याओं के बीच अंतर क्या है?

- (1) 42,760
- (2) 42,600
- (3) 42,800
- (4) 41,900
- (5) 41,590

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65. Suresh can complete a piece of work in 4 days. Karim takes double the time taken by Suresh, while Mohan takes double the time that of Karim and Suman takes double than that of Mohan to complete the same work. They are paired in groups of two each. One pair takes two-thirds the time needed by the second pair to complete the work, then which will be the first pair?

- (1) Karim and Mohan
- (2) Suresh and Karim
- (3) Mohan and Suman
- (4) Suresh and Suman
- (5) None of these

Direction (66-70): Study the following table carefully and answer the given questions.

Table shows the number of students selected in different post in seven different states of KD Campus.

| Post → State ↓ | PO | Clerk | Inspector | Auditor | Manager |
|-------------------|------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|
| UP | 2000 | 6000 | 150 | 2500 | 750 |
| Delhi | 4500 | 12500 | 350 | 3500 | 900 |
| Haryana | 3500 | 9500 | 280 | 7000 | 850 |
| MP | 2500 | 7800 | 445 | 1650 | 650 |
| Bihar | 4900 | 11500 | 295 | 1300 | 1150 |
| Rajasthan | 6600 | 14900 | 175 | 8000 | 1050 |
| Jharkhand | 5400 | 8400 | 330 | 4050 | 950 |

66. The total number of Inspectors selected in all the states together are **approximately** what percentage of the total number of POs selected in all the states together?

- (1) 7%
- (2) 8%
- (3) 5%
- (4) 9%
- (5) None of these

67. What is the ratio between the total number of Mangers selected in Haryana, Bihar and Jharkhand together and the total number of Inspectors selected in all the states together?

- (1) 118 : 81
- (2) 5 : 4
- (3) 81 : 118
- (4) 18 : 81
- (5) 11 : 8

68. The number of Clerks is **approximately** what percentage more than that of POs in Jharkhand?

- (1) 60%
- (2) 48%
- (3) 65%
- (4) 56%
- (5) None of these

69. Which state has highest number of students?

- (1) Bihar
- (2) Delhi
- (3) Haryana
- (4) Jharkhand
- (5) Rajasthan

70. What is difference between the total number of Auditors and Clerks?

- (1) 42,760
- (2) 42,600
- (3) 42,800
- (4) 41,900
- (5) 41,590

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & COMPREHENSION (CLERICAL PATTERN)

Direction (71-82): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

One day Hira rode his horse to the village fair. On his way back he met Somendra, the merchant. The merchant was a crafty man, ready to do anything to earn some money. The villagers knew this. In fact no one knew what trick he would be up to next. Now, Hira was poor and had no one in the world to call his own except a beautiful, white horse. He loved it more than anything else in the world. The merchant had his eye on the horse for a long time and tried to think of a way to get it for himself. Seeing Hira, the merchant thought, "Hira is a simpleton. Let me see if I can trick him out of his house." So he said to Hira, "Yo live all along. How do you manage? What does a young boy like you need with a horse? Sell it to me and I shall make you rich in return." Hira replied, "No I don't want to sell my horse." But the merchant refused to give up so easily. He offered Hira more money. Finally, when the offer reached five hundred gold coins, Hira paused and said, "Five hundred good coins seems like a good price. But I have a condition. If you agree to it, I shall give you my horse." "What is it?" the merchant asked impatiently. "Give me the money right now and I shall give you my horse when I have given you ten lashes," said Hira. "Is that all?" asked the merchant. He could easily bear ten lashes. After all, he would resell the horse for over a thousand gold coins in the market. He would take twenty lashes for such a gain. He agreed instantly. He ran home and got the money for Hira and brought along his whip as well. Hira counted the money carefully, He, then, took the whip and the lashes fell on the merchant's back in quick succession. By the eighth lash the merchant was almost in tears but he told himself that there were only two lashes to go and the horse would be his! The merchant held his breath waiting for the final lash. But Hira had mounted his horse and was riding of, "Wait!" shouted the merchant in anger. "What about the tenth lash? Where are you going with the horse? We had a deal." Hira stopped and said, "I agreed to give you the horse only after I had given you ten lashes. But it is upsetting my horse. I'll give you the last lash later. Till then goodbye!" "Come back you cheat!" the merchant shouted. But the crowd that had gathered around

agreed with Hira. A deal was a deal. Till the last was given the horse could not belong to the merchant. Hira rode away richer by five hundred gold coins and Somendra waited in vain for several days for the final lash which never came!

71. Why did the merchant offer to buy Hira's horse?
- (1) He was very fond of horses and Hira's horse was a rare breed.
 - (2) It was his way of helping Hira who was poor.
 - (3) The horse would be useful for carrying goods to the market.
 - (4) He hated Hira and wanted to deprive him of something he loved
 - (5) None of these
72. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage?
- (1) Hira was an orphan.
 - (2) The merchant was very persevering
 - (3) The merchant was more fond of Hira's horse than Hira was.
 - (1) None (2) Only I
 - (3) Both I & II (4) All I, II & III
 - (5) None of these
73. Why did Hira set the condition of giving the merchant ten lashes?
- (1) To discourage the merchant from buying his horse.
 - (2) To demonstrate how painful a whipping was so that the merchant would never hit the horse
 - (3) To bargain with the merchant to offer more money
 - (4) To out wit the merchant who was trying to cheat him
 - (5) None of these
74. Why did the bystanders take Hira's side in the argument?
- I. They hoped that Hira would give them a reward from the five hundred gold coins he had earned.
 - II. They were sure that the merchant would ill-treat the horse and wanted to prevent that from happening.
 - III. They knew that Hira would be miserable without his horse which he was very fond.
 - (1) None (2) Only I
 - (3) Both I & III (4) Only III
 - (5) None of these

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75. What reason did Hira cite for not giving the merchant the final lash?
 (1) He was tired and not in the mood.
 (2) He realised that the merchant was in great pain and took pity on him.
 (3) He was following the advice of the people around.
 (4) His horse was distressed by the whipping.
 (5) He had changed his mind about selling his horse.
76. Which of the following can be said about Hira?
 (I) He was very cunning.
 (II) He needed money.
 (III) He was cruel to people but loved animals.
 (1) Only I (2) Both I & II
 (3) Both II & III (4) All I, II & III
 (5) None of these
77. What made the merchant agree to Hira's strange condition for buying the horse?
 (1) He wanted to show Hira how brave he was.
 (2) The thought of the profit he would make on selling the horse.
 (3) The fear that Hira would raise the price of his horse other wise.
 (4) He did not think that Hira would actually whip him.
 (5) None of these.
78. Why did Hira consider selling his horse to the merchant?
 (1) He had no real use for the horse.
 (2) The merchant's offer was more than what the horse's worth was
 (3) He had not managed to sell it at the village fair.
 (4) He could no longer afford to feed his horse.
 (5) None of these
79. Which of the following best describes the merchant's reputation in the village?
 (1) He was enterprising and had made a lot of money.
 (2) He was dishonest and would do anything to get what he wanted.
 (3) He would squander his money on thing he liked.
 (4) He was generous and helped the less fortunate.
 (5) He was successful because he was courageous and stubborn.

Direction (80-82): Choose the word which is most SIMILAR in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

80. RETURN
 (1) reject (2) profit
 (3) settle (4) replace
 (5) exchange
81. PAUSED
 (1) halted (2) relaxed
 (3) ended (4) stuck
 (5) interval
82. Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word '**GATHERED**' as used in the passage.
 (1) dissolved (2) collected
 (3) dispersed (4) melted
 (5) distributed

Direction (83-90): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any mistake/error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Mark the number of that part with error as your answer. If there is no error, mark (5).

83. Mrs. Sharma (1)/not only stopped coming (2)/here but also going to any other place (3)/which is related to her past tragedy. (4)/No error (5)
 (1) Mrs. Sharma
 (2) not only stopped coming
 (3) here but also going to any other place
 (4) which is related to her past tragedy
 (5) No error
84. Because he has been very good (1)/and supportive to all of us (2)/during the period of struggle (3)/and strife, so we must help him always. (4)/No error (5)
 (1) because he has been very good
 (2) and supportive to all of us
 (3) during the period of struggle
 (4) and strife, so we must help him always
 (5) No error
85. People in Darwin (1)/had become so accustomed to cyclone warning (2)/that few of them paid any attention to the radio warning (3)/which began this morning. (4)/No error (5)
 (1) People in Darwin
 (2) had become so accustomed to cyclone warning
 (3) that few of them paid any attention to the radio warning
 (4) which began this morning
 (5) No error

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86. Thanks to an insight (1)/and persistence of the local doctor (2)/hundreds of victims have been (3)/able to resume a normal life. (4)/No error (5)
 (1) thanks to an insight
 (2) and persistence of the local doctor
 (3) hundreds of victims have been
 (4) able to resume a normal life
 (5) No error
87. The vice-chancellor consulted (1)/the students as well as the teachers (2)/on last Monday and decided (3)/to reopen the university on Wednesday next. (4)/No error (5)
 (1) The vice-chancellor consulted
 (2) the students as well as the teachers
 (3) on last Monday and decided
 (4) to reopen the university on Wednesday next
 (5) No error
88. The tax treaty between India and Switzerland have (1)/been amended and we (2)/shall be able to obtain information (3)/about any Swiss bank account by next month. (4)/No error (5)
 (1) The tax treaty between India and Switzerland have
 (2) been amended and we
 (3) shall be able to obtain information
 (4) about any Swiss bank account by next month.
 (5) No error
89. Results Founding that boys not only (1)/play more than girls but they also start playing earlier (2)/is an out come that can be (3)/clearly related to a cultural influence. (4)/No error (5)
 (1) Results Founding that boys not only
 (2) play more than girls but they also start playing earlier
 (3) is an out come that can be
 (4) clearly related to a cultural influence
 (5) No error
90. Six women achievers, who continue (1)/to inspire the younger lot, were honoured (2)/with their contributions in their chosen fields (3)/on the occasion of women's day. (4)/No error (5)
 (1) Six women achievers, who continue
 (2) to inspire the younger lot, were honoured
 (3) with their contributions in their chosen fields
 (4) on the occasion of women's day.
 (5) No error (5)

Direction (91-100): In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

The study of accountancy is (91) in demand in the view of (92) greater complexity in our business organization. Formerly a (93) of day-to-day income and expenditure was more than (94). A business organization today has to (95), a clear account of the (96) it uses, the amounts that are owing to it, the amount that it owes to others, the profit or loss it has made and the (97) it employs. Without a scientific (98) of accounting no businessman can be fully (99) of his real (100) position and run his organisation.

91. (1) progressing (2) getting
 (3) powering (4) moving
 (5) growing
92. (1) demand (2) growth
 (3) status (4) position
 (5) slackness
93. (1) mixture (2) map
 (3) measure (4) record
 (5) transaction
94. (1) sufficient (2) anticipated
 (3) expected (4) required
 (5) necessary
95. (1) gather (2) observe
 (3) maintain (4) organize
 (5) assimilate
96. (1) manpower (2) infrastructure
 (3) money (4) resources
 (5) capabilities
97. (1) capital (2) strength
 (3) authority (4) strategies
 (5) principles
98. (1) Way (2) plan
 (3) system (4) goal
 (5) purpose
99. (1) ignorant (2) alert
 (3) prepared (4) vigilant
 (5) aware
100. (1) administrative (2) financial
 (3) capacity (4) business
 (5) hierarchical



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