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## तर्क श्र वित पी क्षा प

 एवं दिएगएप्र झां के उ $₹ T$ रदे ${ }^{\prime}$ ।
$\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{P}$ तथ T Q एकरिवा र के आ ठ स्द्र यहै परिवा रमें चा रपु रुषा तथ T चा रमहिला एँ है • । परिवा र ती न फह नी，दा＇पु ラTी तथTT दा＇पु इT है । परिवा रके विभि $T=\mp \tau$ रं गया $T$ ，ला ल，हरा，पी ला，ना रं गी，गु ल तथ T बै गनी पं द करता है ले किन जरी नही है किइस वे सं Tी वृ ₹ TT का रमे जके चा रा＇आ रके＝द्र की आ＇ है । । का इ $\mathcal{~}$ โ母 पु रुषा पी ला पसंद नही करता है । स था बै ठी है।
$Q$ ，गु ला बी पसं द करता है तथ T T ${ }^{\circ} T_{\circ}$ रा पसं द करने विवा ह करता है $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{L}$ तथ T O का पिता है एं ए एपु रुण है तथ एवं दिएगएप्प श्नां के उ ₹ $T$ रदे ।
$1 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{P}$ तथ Q Q एर रिवा र के छ ：स्द्र स यहै $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{N}$ का मेपुं त्री हैपतिले श्रिनल की मा ता नहीं है तथ $\mathbb{T} \mathbb{N}$ विवा हितज＇


क्रम मे
$\begin{array}{ll}\text {（1）एक } & \text {（2）दा }\end{array}$

（4）चा र
（5）इनमें से का इ नही
${ }{ }^{\circ} T_{a}$ रा पसं द करता J हैतथा $\mathbb{T}$ ए ए－दू से के समी पनही बै ठ
M ，बै गनी पसं द करती है तथT T अपने पिता के बा एं से दू
 का ला फसंद करने वा ला ，ना रं गी पसं द करने वा ले से विवा है । ना औाने ही K ना रं गी पसं द करता है U ，पि ला पसं द करता है तथाT हरा एवं का ला पसंद करने वा ले के बी चौै，Kाकहै पिता है तथTT दा＇पु रुषा स्द्स्य＇के बी चबै ठT है। 1． $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{R}$ से कै से सं बं धिहै ？
（1）मा ता
（2）पिता
（3）मा मा
（4）ग्र Tं ड－प T「 दर
（5）इनमे से का इ नही
2．निम्न मे से कौ न－स रं ग पसंद करता है ？
（1）बै गनी
（2）${ }^{\circ} T_{o}$ रा
（3）हरा
（4）ला ल
（5）इनमे से का इ नही
3．निमन में से कौ न－स जे ड．ा स्ही सु मे लित है
（1） P －ना रं गी
（2） K －हरा
（3） N －पी ला
（4）J－का ला
（5）इनमे से का इ नही

4．निェ न प च मे से चा र एकिश्चित तरी के से स्मा न है एस्सू ह बना ते है । निエन मे से का न उ सस्मू नही है ？
（1）पी ला
（2）का ला
（3）गु ला बी
（4）हरा
（5）बै गनी

5．निェ न में से का न ना रं गी पसं द करता है ？
（1）J
（2）K
（3） L
（4） P
（5）इनमे से का इ नही

वा ला $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{K}}$ की फ नी का न है ？
（1） L
है ।（2） Q
सी बै（3） M
ठा है（4）निधर रितनहीं किय ज सकता
（5）इनमे से का इ नही

（1） LP
（2） MO
（3）OQ
（4） LO
（5）इनमे से का इ नही

निदे ${ }^{\circ}$（ $\$$－12）：निम न जानका री का स वधT T नी पू र्व कअछयमा एवं दिएगएप्प क्ञां के उ $₹ T$ रदे ${ }^{\circ}$ ।

 पढ़ $T$ ते है＇，ले किन जर्शी नही है इसे क्रम मे । वे सता है के विभि T
 याT T，दिल ली，बिहा र，हरिय प T，के रल，बं गलाँ र，पं ज ब तनिभि $\dagger=$ TT रा ज़ 2 से सं बं धिह है • ले किन ज़्री नही है इसे क्रम में।

N ，पं ज ब से सं बं धितह तथ $T \mathrm{~T}$ सता ह के चौ $2 T^{\prime}$ fीन्न पढ़．$T$ ता है ，ले किन ना ता＇हिन दी ना ही जि विश्रााएR के दिना＇ बी च के वलदा＇पिक्ष कप्ठ $T$ ते है ，तथ $T$ इनमे से का पहले दिन नही पढ़．$T$ तMहैस $I I O$ के बी च एकशि क्ष क पढ़．$T$ है ，ले कि ना ता＇सता ह के पहले ना ही ती से दिन प्ठ．
 सता ह के अं तिम दिन पढ़ $T$ ता है एं वह हरिय प $T$ में सम $P, M$ के दिन के ठ१ कपहले य ठ१ कबा द नही पढ़ $T$ ताMहै य ता बं गला＂र，दिल ली य के रलसे सं बं ध्रिमहीविंज्हौ न नह पढ．$T$ ता है，$D$ के ठ $\dagger$ कबा द पढ．$T$ ता है तथ $T$ दिल ली से सं Q ，बं गलौ र से सं बं धिनही है एवं रस यम पढ़ M ，त्म हौ ${ }^{\prime}$ 9 T ${ }^{\wedge}$ तिकी य विज्ञान नही पढ़ $T$ ता है। अं ग्र जे पढ़
＋T $\uparrow$

ता है।
तपढ़．$T$ ने धित है ।
एं

बं धिहै।

वा ला ，f


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## REASONING

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

$\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{P}$ and Q are eight member of a family. There are four males and four females in the family. There are three husbands, three wives, two daughters and two sons in the family. Each member of the family likes different colours, i.e. Red, Green, Yellow, Orange, Pink, Brown, Black and Violet, but not necessarily in the same order. They all are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre. No male like Yellow. All females sit together.

Q likes Pink and married to the one who likes Brown. $J$ is father of $L$ and $O$, who is a male and likes Brown. $J$ and $K$ cannot sit adjacent to each other. M likes Violet and is sitting second to the left of her father. $M$ is daughter of $L$, who is second to the right of her son. The one who likes Black is married to the one who likes Orange. Neither J nor K likes Orange. N likes Yellow and is sitting between the one who likes Green and the one who likes Black. $P$ is the father of $K$ and is sitting between two males members.

1. How is O related to K ?
(1) Mother
(2) Father
(3) Maternal Uncle
(4) Grandfather
(5) None of these
2. J likes which of the following colour?
(1) Violet
(2) Brown
(3) Green
(4) Red
(5) None of these
3. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
(1) P - Orange
(2) K - Green
(3) N - Yellow
(4) J - Black
(5) None of these
4. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
(1) Yellow
(2) Black
(3) Pink
(4) Green
(5) Violet
5. Who among the following likes Orange?
(1) J
(2) K
(3) L
(4) P
(5) None of these

Direction (6-8): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.
$\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{P}$ and Q are the six members of a family. M is the son of N , but N is not the mother of M . L and N are a married couple. P is the brother of $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{O}$ is the daughter of $\mathrm{L} . \mathrm{Q}$ is the brother of M.
6. How many children does $L$ have?
(1) One
(2) Two
(3) Three
(4) Four
(5) None of these
7. Who is the wife of P?
(1) L
(2) Q
(3) M
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these
8. Which of the following is a pair of females?
(1) LP
(2) MO
(3) OQ
(4) LO
(5) None of these

Direction (9-13): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.
Seven teachers M, N, O, P, Q, R and S teaches seven different subjects, viz. Hindi, English, Math, Science, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, but not necessarily in the same order. They teach on different days of the week starting from Monday to Sunday. They belongs to seven different states, viz. Delhi, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Bangalore, Punjab and Rajasthan, but not necessarily in the same order.

N belongs to Punjab and teaches on the fourth day of the week, but neither Hindi nor Biology. Two teachers teach between the days on which N and R teach and neither of them teach on the first day of the week. There is only one teacher teaches between M and O , but O does not teach either on first or third day of the week. O belongs to Bihar and teaches Hindi. The one who teaches Maths on the last day of the week belongs to Haryana. P does not teach on the day either immediately before or immediately after the day on which M teaches, who doesn't belong to either Bangalore, Delhi or Kerala. P does not teach Science. S teaches immediately after O and belongs to Delhi. Q does not belong to Bangalore and teaches Chemistry. M does not teach either Physics or Science. The one who teaches English teach immediately after the day the one who teaches Hindi.


9．निम न में से का＂न－स ज＇ड．। निश्वित ही अस यहै ？（3）के वलII अनु स्रण करता है
（1） O －बिहा स हिन दी
（2） M －रा ज्र थ $\mathrm{T} F$ नी वविज्ञ T न
（3） Q －के रल－रस यम
（4）R－बिहा स हिन दी
（5）इनमे से का इ नही
10．निम न मे से का न सता ह के पवे दिन पढ $T$ ता
（1）वह ज＇रा ज था T न से सं बं धित है
（2）वह जो गणि त पढ़ T ता है
（3）वह जो हिन दी पठ $T$ ता है
（4）वह जो के रल से सं बं धि है
（5）इनमे से का इ नही
11．निょ न मे से का न विज्ञान पढ़ $T$ ता है ？
（1）वह ज＇पं ज ब से सं बं धित है
（2）वह ज＇रा ज् थ $T$ न से सं बं धित है
（3）वह जो बं गला र से सं बं धिति है
（4）वह जो हरिय प T से सं बं धि्त है
（5）इनमे से का इ नही
12．यदि＇ N ＇，बिहा र से सं बं ध्रि है तक्ठा，हरिय प T से सं बं $\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}$
है ，ता＇M＇निエन मे से किसरा जयसे सं बं धित्ति ？
（1）बं गलाँ र
（2）पं ज ब
（3）के रल
（4）रा ज़्र थ T न
（5）इनमे से का इ नही
13．निम्न मे से का न $4 T T^{\wedge}$ तिकी पढ़ $T$ ता है ？
（1）वह जो सता ह के चा थ $\top^{\prime}$ दिन पढ़ $T$ ता है
（2）वह ज＇$Q$ के ठी कप्रले पढ़ $T$ ता है
（3）वह जो Q के ठ $\dagger$ कबा द पढ T ता है
（4）निध रितनही किय ज सकता
（5）इनमे से का इ नही


 ए तयक्रना है किक $T$ ना＇में दिएगएअं कड．＇म्र झ का दे ने के लिए्प यं पतहै य नहीं। स़ी कृ नां का पढि दी जिए
14．क्रान
सं T १ ना व पु रा ना है ।
स T१ पु रा ना बा तल है ।
कु छ बा तल कलम है ।
कु छ कलम हरा है।

## निष्काए：

I．कम－से－कम कु छ हरा बा तल है।
II．कु छ कलम पु रा ना है।
III．कम－से－कम कु छ बा तल ना व है ।
（1）का इ अनु स्रण नही करता है
（2）के वल I अनु सरण करता है
（4）के वलIII अनु सरण करता है
（5）II आ MI अनु सरण करते है
15．का न：
कु छ रस से लं बा है।
कु छ लं बा तला बहै।
？स T१ तला बकु से है।
सा $T \uparrow$ कु से लकड．$\uparrow$ है।
निष्क्रा：
I．कु छ लकड ．१ निश्चितही लं बा है।
II．कु छ कु से ${ }^{\text {c }}$ रस से है।
III．कु छ तला ब के रस से हा＇ने की सं $+T$ वना है
（1）का इ अ अनु स्रण नही करता है
（2）के वल I अनु स्रण करता है
（3）के वलII अनु स्रण करता है
（4）के वलIII अनु सरण करता है
（5）I आ सा अनु सरण करते है
16．का Т न：
कु छ नदी सू ख $T$ है।
कु छ सु ख T पा नी है ।
कु छ प नी तं बू है।
कु छ तं बू कपड．$\uparrow$ है।
निष्काग：
I．कु छ कपड ．＇के पा नी हा＇ने की सं $\Psi ~ T T$ वना
II．कु छ तं बू के सू खा हा＇ने की सं +T वना
III．कु छ प नी नदी है।
（1）का इ नहीं अनु स्रण करता है
（2）के वल I अनु स्रण करता है
（3）के वलII अनु सूप करता है
（4）के वलIII अनु स्रण करता है
（5）I आ NI अनु स्रण करते है

## 1 हों व्षां न：

उ ₹Tर कु छ पे सिल चा वू 亏 है।
एअ सहात्ति Tचा वू 亏 नु की ला है।
कु छ नु की ला मा मबर ाी है।
स $T \uparrow$ मा मबर $T \uparrow$ गर्म है।
निष्कात：
I．कम－से－कम कु छ गर्म नु की ला है।
II．कु छ माॅ मबर $\dagger \uparrow$ चा वू 亏 है।
III．कम－से－कम कु छ नु की ला पे सिल है
（1）के वल I अनु सरण करता है
（2）के वलII अनु स्रण करता है
（3）के वलIII अनु सरण करता है
（4）I आ MI अनु सूण करते है
（5）इनमे से का इ नही


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9. Which of the following combinations is definitely false?
(1) O-Bihar - Hindi
(2) M - Rajasthan -Biology
(3) Q - Kerala -Chemistry
(4) R - Bihar - Hindi
(5) None of these
10. Who among the following teaches on the fifth day of the week?
(1) The one who belongs to Rajasthan
(2) The one who teaches Math
(3) The one who teaches Hindi
(4) The one who belongs to Kerala
(5) None of these
11. Who among the following teaches Science?
(1) The one who belongs to Punjab
(2) The one who belongs to Rajasthan
(3) The one who belongs to Banglore
(4) The one who belongs to Haryana
(5) None of these
12. If ' N ' is related to 'Bihar' and ' S ' is related to 'Haryana' then M is related to which of the following state ?
(1) Bangalore
(2) Punjab
(3) Kerala
(4) Rajasthan
(5) None of these
13. Who among the following teaches Physics?
(1) The one who teaches on fourth day of the week
(2) The one who teaches just before $Q$
(3) The one who teaches just after Q
(4) Can't be determined
(5) None of these

Direction (14-18): In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.
14. Statements:

All boats are old.
All olds are bottle.
Some bottles are pen.
Some pens are green.

## Conclusions:

I. Atleast some greens are bottle.
II. Some pens are old.
III. Atleast some bottles are boat.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) II and III follow
15. Statements :

Some ropes are tall.
Some talls are pond.
All ponds are chair.
All chairs are wood.

## Conclusions:

I. Some woods are definitely tall.
II. Some chairs are rope.
III. Some ponds being rope is possibility.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) I and III follow
16. Statements:

Some rivers are dry.
Some dries are water.
Some waters are tent.
Some tents are cloth.

## Conclusions:

I. Some clothes being water is possibility.
II. Some tents being dry is possibility.
III. Some waters are river.
(1) None follows
(2) Only I follows
(3) Only II follows
(4) Only III follows
(5) I and II follow
17. Statements:

Some pencils knife.
All knive are sharp.
Some sharps are candle.
All candles are hot.

## Conclusions:

I. Atleast some hots are sharp.
II. Some candles are knife.
III. Atleast some sharps are pencil.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) II and III follow
(5) None of these

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18．का ₹
स T $\uparrow$ मै दान हरा है।
का इ हरा पे ड．नही है।
कु छ पे ड．पी ला है
स $\mathrm{T} \uparrow$ पी ला सेन द है।
निष्कात：
I．सम Tी से $े$ द मै दा न है ।
II．का इ से $\overline{\text { }}$ मै दा न नही है।
III．कु छ से $\bar{\imath}$ द पे ड．है ।
（1）के वला अनु स्रण करता है
（2）के वलII अनु स्रण करता है
（3）के वलIII अनु सरण करता है
（4）य ता＇I य II अनु सरण करता है
（5）य ता＇I य II तथT III अनु स्रण करते है

22． F तथ $\mathrm{T} \mathbb{E}$ के बी चकितने ठ यक्वबै ठ＇है F केयद्धा एं गिना ज ए？
（1）ए
（2）ती न
（3）प $\begin{gathered}\text { च }\end{gathered}$
（4）दा
（5）चा र

23．निエन प च मे से चार एनिश्चित तरी के से समा न है एकसू ह बना ते है । निエन मे से का न उ सस्मू हैस सं बं धि नही है ？
（1） C
（4） A
（2） H
（5）B
（3）D


के द्वा रा अनु गमन क्मि जत है । दिएगएकृ $T$ न के अ धरफ


कोे एं दिएगएप्र शां के उ ₹ Tरदे ।
$\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}$ तथ $\mathbb{H}$ एकवा ${ }^{`}$ का रमे जके चा रा｀

24．कौТ Z
$\mathrm{P} \geq \mathrm{Q} ; \mathrm{R}>\mathrm{M} ; \mathrm{P} \geq \mathrm{O} ; \mathrm{Q} \geq \mathrm{R} ; \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{Q}$ इसप्र का र बै ठ＇है किइनमे से चा रवगा ${ }^{〔}$ का रमे जके चा र किना रीनेष्काए：
 किना रा ${ }^{\prime}$ पर्बै ठने वा ले का मु ख के＝द्र की आ रहै

है । च़ा राे＞O
II． $\mathrm{O}>\mathrm{Q}$
ज्राक मक्वामे $\mathrm{Q}>\mathrm{M}$
IV． $\mathrm{N}>\mathrm{P}$


 है इसे क्रममें ।

（4）ना ता निष्काार्ना हीII स यहै
（5）के वलनिष्कषIII स यहै
बै ठ हैं का मु ख के＝द्र की आ E है के दा एं से दू सा है $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{E}$ के ठ $\dagger$ कबा एं बै ठ T है। एवड $\uparrow$ ए से में का र्य $A$ के बा एं से दू स्रा बै ठाD，हैँचक १ एक से में का य करने के बा एं से दू स्रा बै ठT है। बी आ आ इ में सा कौ ब्कारसी से दू सा बै ठ Gहैैबी आ आ इ मे ${ }^{\circ}$ का र्य करने वा ले का ठ है । एस्वी आ इ मे का य क्रनेद के बा एं से दू सा बै वH，है एस्वी आ इ में का र्य नही कसता तहैँ ॥ पे एबी में का र्य करने वा ला एकदू से के ठीकपड．गे से है । आ रबी आ इ में बी आ एम मे का र्य करने वा ले के ठी कबा एं $A$ बैै अस सबहैं आ मे का य नही करता है।
19．निғ न मे से का न बी आ एम मे का र्य करता है
（1） C
（2） D
（3） A
（4） B
（5） E

20．निमन मे से का न से यु वितस यहै ？
（1） E －बी आ एम
（2） B －से बी अ इ
（3）D－सी बी आ इ
（4）G－बी आ＇आ इ
（5） $\mathrm{H}-प$ प एबी

21．नि土न मे से कतौ के बा एं से ती सा बै ठा है ？
（1）$B$
（2） F
（3）G
（4） H
（5）E

35．कहTच


## निष्क्का：

I．$\quad \mathrm{C}<\mathrm{E}$
II． $\mathrm{D} \geq \mathrm{B}$

IV． $\mathrm{E}>\mathrm{D}$
（1）के वल निष्कषाf स यहै
（2）के वलनिष्कषाII स यहै
का र्य करने3）व्घलत्ता，निष्काई र्य II से यहै
（4）निष्कषाII औ MI स यहै
（5）निष्कणाई औ KI स यह＂
26．कृ Т t
$\mathrm{P}>\mathrm{Q} ; \mathrm{S} \geq \mathrm{U} ; \mathrm{Q} \leq \mathrm{T} ; \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{S} ; \mathrm{R}<\mathrm{T}$
निष्काT：
I．$\quad \mathrm{P} \geq \mathrm{U}$
II． $\mathrm{U}<\mathrm{T}$
III．$S \geq P$
IV． $\mathrm{P}<\mathrm{T}$
（1）के वलनिष्कषा ${ }^{\prime}$ स यहै
（2）के वलनिष्कष्If स यहै
（3）य ता निष्का $\frac{1 र ् य ~ I I ~ स ~ य ह ै ~}{\text {（2）}}$
（4）ना ता निष्कष्मा हीII स यहै
（5）निष्कषाIII अ ${ }^{\wedge} \mathrm{RV}$ स यह＂


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18. Statements:

All fields are green.
No green is tree.
Some trees are yellow.
All yellows are white.

## Conclusions:

I. Some whites are field.
II. No white is field.
III. Some whites are tree.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Either I or II follows
(5) Either I or II and III follow

Direction (19-23): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.
$\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}$ and H are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them sit at four corners of the square table, while others four sit in the middle of each of the four sides. The ones who sit at four corners face towards the centre, while those who sit in the middle of the sides face away of the centre. They work in eight different banks, i.e. SBI, BOB, BOI, PNB, CBI, RBI, BOM and HDFC, but not necessarily in the same order.

F works in BOB. Two persons sit between F and $\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{C}$ is facing towards the centre. E sits second to the right of $F$. A sits immediate left of E . The one who works in HDFC sits second to the left of A. D sits second to the left of the one who works in HDFC. The one who works in BOI sits second to the left of $D$. G is an immealiate neighbor of the one who works in BOI. The one who works in SBI sits second to the left of G. H doesn't work in SBI. H and the one who works in PNB are immediate neighbors of each other. The one who works in RBI sits immediate left of the one who works in BOM. A doesn't works in RBI.
19. Who among the following works in BOM ?
(1) C
(2) D
(3) A
(4) B
(5) E
20. Which of the following combination is correct?
(1) E-BOM
(2) $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{CBI}$
(3) D-CBI
(4) G-BOI
(5) H-PNB
21. Who among the following sits third to the left of A?
(1) $B$
(2) F
(3) G
(4) H
(5) E
22. How many persons are sitting between $F$ and $E$, if counted from the right of $F$ ?
(1) One
(2) Three
(3) Five
(4) Two
(5) Four
23. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?
(1) C
(4) A
(2) H
(5) B
(3) D

Direction (24-28): In these questions, the relationship between different elements is shown in the statement(s). The statements are followed by four conclusions I, II, III and IV. Study the conclusions and find the appropriate answer.
24. Statements:
$\mathrm{P} \geq \mathrm{Q} ; \mathrm{R}>\mathrm{M} ; \mathrm{P} \geq \mathrm{O} ; \mathrm{Q} \geq \mathrm{R} ; \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{Q}$
Conclusions:
I. $\mathrm{R}>\mathrm{O}$
II. $\mathrm{O}>\mathrm{Q}$
III. Q > M
IV. $\mathrm{N}>\mathrm{P}$
(1) Only conclusion I is true
(2) Only conclusion II is true
(3) Either conclusion I or II true
(4) Neither conclusion I nor II is true
(5) Only conclusion III is true
25. Statements:
$\mathrm{A} \geq \mathrm{B} ; \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{B} ; \mathrm{E}>\mathrm{F} ; \mathrm{A} \leq \mathrm{D} ; \mathrm{B} \geq \mathrm{F}$
Conclusions:
I. $\mathrm{C}<\mathrm{E}$
II. $\mathrm{D} \geq \mathrm{B}$
III. A $\geq$ F
IV. $\mathrm{E}>\mathrm{D}$
(1) Only conclusion II is true
(2) Only conclusion III is true
(3) Either conclusion I or II true
(4) Conclusions II and III are true
(5) Conclusions I and II are true
26. Statements:

P $>\mathrm{Q} ; \mathrm{S} \geq \mathrm{U} ; \mathrm{Q} \leq \mathrm{T} ; \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{S} ; \mathrm{R}<\mathrm{T}$
Conclusions:
I. $\quad \mathrm{P} \geq \mathrm{U}$
II. $\mathrm{U}<\mathrm{T}$
III. $S \geq P$
IV. $\mathrm{P}<\mathrm{T}$
(1) Only conclusion I is true
(2) Only conclusion II is true
(3) Either conclusion I or II true
(4) Neither conclusion I nor II is true
(5) Conclusions III and IV are true


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27．कौन
$\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{B} ; \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{D} ; \mathrm{E}>\mathrm{C} ; \mathrm{B}<\mathrm{D}$
निष्काए：
I． $\mathrm{D}<\mathrm{B}$
II． $\mathrm{D}>\mathrm{E}$
III．A＞E
IV．A $>\mathrm{C}$
III．A＞E
IV． $\mathrm{A}>\mathrm{C}$
（1）का इ स यनही है
（2）के वलनिषकषाf स यहै
（3）निष्कषाf औ KI स यहै
（4）निष्कषणाI औ KII स यहै
（5）के वलनिष्कठIV से यहै
28．कौТ
$\mathrm{Q} \geq \mathrm{P} ; \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{S} ; \mathrm{U}<\mathrm{T} ; \mathrm{Q}<\mathrm{R} ; \mathrm{Q}<\mathrm{V} ; \mathrm{S} \geq \mathrm{T}$
निष्काए：
I．$\quad \mathrm{S}<\mathrm{U}$
II． $\mathrm{P}>\mathrm{R}$
III． $\mathrm{T}<\mathrm{V}$
IV． $\mathrm{P}<\mathrm{R}$
（1）के वलनिष्कष्ग स यहै
（2）के वलनिष्कषIV स यहै
（3）के वलनिष्कषIII स यहै
（4）का इ स यनही है
（5）सम T १ स यहै
निदे ${ }^{\text {c }}$（29－33）：निम न जनक री का स वधT T नी पू र्व कअभ यम कों एं दिएगएप्र झां के उ ₹ $T$ रदे ${ }^{\prime}$ ।
आ ठ बक सA，B，C，D，E，F，G तथT H प्र१ष ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ से नी चे की रख है＇ले किन जही नही है इसे क्रममे । इसे विभि T

 ठ१ कदा＇बक सा समा न रं ग का है । मा ने पु१ष्ट परखे बक ₹थाTन है

बक सा D ，हरा रं ग का है एं बक्ठसे ठी कदा＇सथा T न
 की आ र० यर्वस्थ तकिय जा है । चारगे दा＇वा ला बका बक से के ठी कनी चे रख $T$ है तथ $T T$ यहएकेसससमा न रं ग का है बक सा C ，बक स G तथ $\mathrm{T} H$ के बी चकहीं रख $T$ है एवं बक，समक सा $C$ से नी चे रख $T$ है। दा＇का ले रं ग के बक से एकू से के समी पहै । ती न गे दा＇${ }^{\circ}$ वा ले बक्रे，बाक्षा：गे दा＇${ }^{\prime}$ वा बी चरख T है । बसससे एकगे दन नही रख T है E ，बक स G के दाॅ सथाTन ठी कनी चे रखा है छश्गुं चसक्ग्सें दा＇वा ले बक से के
（3） 2 मी ट र
मी ट र
（5）इनमे से का इ नही ठी कनी चे रख T है । आ ठ गे दा＇$^{`}$ वा ला बक स，समसंख्य रख $T$ है ，ले किन स्रसे नी चे नही रख $T$ है । ला लं ग वा ल सथाTन पर रख $T$ है एवं इसे य ता एगे द्य स तगे E ，है
 दा＇गे＇दा＇वा ला बक स，पि ले रं ग में एकबों सद्य आ ठ गे द्न नही है ।

29．निエ न में से किसबव से में दा＇गे＇दे ${ }^{\prime}$ है ？
（1） A
（2） D
（3） F
（4） H
（5）इनमे से का इ नही
30．निエन मे से कौन स बक सा पी ले रं है ？
（1）A，B
（2）E，F
（3）B，E
（4）D，G
（5） $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{F}$

31．निェन में से कौ न सा कथ न स यहै ？
（1）बव सा $B$ मे चा रगे दह एँ यद्र पी ले रं ग का

（3）बक स E में छ ：गे द है एवं य ला लरं ग का
（4）बक सा $H$ स्क्रे नी चे रख $T$ है एं यह ला लरं ग का
（5）इनमे से का इ इ नही
32．निम न मे से कौ न से यु कितस यहै ？
（1）$G$－ती न－का ला
（2） $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{प}^{\circ}$ च पी ला
（3） H －दा＇－ला ल
（4） E －छ ：－हरा
（5） D －अ ठ－पि ला
33．निगन मे से बक्तसमे कितने गे द है ？
（1）स त
（2）छ：
（3）ती न
（4）चा र
（5）आ ठ के


 के 2 मी टरपू र्व मे है P बिबिन्दु के 1 मीटरउ ₹ T रमे है बिन दु उW，बिन दु के 2 मी टरदक्षि प में है V ，बिन दुण के 1 मी ट
 बिन दु


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27. Statements:
$\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{B} ; \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{D} ; \mathrm{E}>\mathrm{C} ; \mathrm{B}<\mathrm{D}$

## Conclusions:

I. $\mathrm{D}<\mathrm{B}$
II. $\mathrm{D}>\mathrm{E}$
III. A > E
IV. $\mathrm{A}>\mathrm{C}$
(1) None is true
(2) Only conclusion II is true
(3) Conclusions I and II are true
(4) Conclusions II and III are true
(5) Only conclusion IV is true
28. Statements:
$\mathrm{Q} \geq \mathrm{P} ; \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{S} ; \mathrm{U}<\mathrm{T} ; \mathrm{Q}<\mathrm{R} ; \mathrm{Q}<\mathrm{V} ; \mathrm{S} \geq \mathrm{T}$
Conclusions:
I. $\quad \mathrm{S}<\mathrm{U}$
II. $\mathrm{P}>\mathrm{R}$
III. $\mathrm{T}<\mathrm{V}$
IV. $\mathrm{P}<\mathrm{R}$
(1) Only conclusion I is true
(2) Only conclusion IV is true
(3) Only conclusion III is true
(4) None is true
(5) All are true

Direction (29-33): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.
Eight boxes A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are placed from top to bottom, but not neccesarily in the same order. It contains different numbers of balls, viz. One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven and Eight. These boxes are of different colours, viz. Red, Green, Yellow and Black. Exactly two boxes are of same colour. Consider the box kept at top as first position.

Box $D$ is of Green colour kept two places above Box $B$ and both are in the top four positions, when boxes are arranged from top to bottom. The box containing Four balls is kept immediately below Yellow colour box and is of same colour as Box D. Box C is kept somewhere between Box G and H and Box H is kept below Box C. The two Black boxes are kept vertically adjacent to each other. The box containing three balls is kept exactly middle between Box F and the box containing Six balls. H doesn't contain One ball. Box E kept two places below the Box G, which is kept immediately below the Box containing Four balls. The Box containing Eight balls is placed at even numbered place, but is not placed at the bottom. The Red colour box is kept at the top either contains One ball or Seven balls. Box E is not of Black colour. Box F contains Five balls and is of Yellow colour. The Box containing Two balls is Yellow colour. C doesn't contain One balls or Eight balls.
29. Which of the following Box contains Two balls?
(1) $A$
(2) D
(3) F
(4) H
(5) None of these
30. Which of the following Box is of Yellow colour?
(1) A, B
(2) E, F
(3) B, E
(4) D, G
(5) H, F
31. Which of the following statements is true?
(1) Box B contains Four balls and is of Yellow colour
(2) Box G is placed at fifth position and is of Green colour
(3) Box E contains Six balls and is not of Red colour
(4) Box H is placed at bottom and is of Red colour
(5) None of these
32. Which of the following is correctly matched?
(1) G - Three - Black
(2) F - Five - Yellow
(3) H - Two - Red
(4) E - Six - Green
(5) D - Eight - Yellow
33. Box G contains which of the following number of balls?
(1) Seven
(2) Six
(3) Three
(4) Four
(5) Eight

Direction (34-35): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.
$\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{U}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{W}$ and X are nine points. Point $R$ is 2 m east of point Q . Point P is 1 m north of point Q and point W is 2 m south of point P. Point V is 1 m west of point W , while point S is 3 m east of point V and point T is 2 m north of point $S$. Point $X$ is situated just in middle of point $Q$ and point $R$, while point $U$ is just in middle of point $W$ and point $S$.
34. What is the distance between point $U$ and point V is?
(1) 1 m
(2) 3 m
(3) 2 m
(4) 5 m
(5) None of these
35. What is the distance between point $U$ and point X is?
(1) 1 m
(2) 2 m
(3) 3 m
(4) 4 m
(5) 5 m

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## संख $\bar{\Gamma}$ मक अभि T य J या

 ₹ थT T न पल्लगध $T$ ग क्य मा न अ एा ? (अ पम अप क्षि तमा न की गप ना करा अ वश्क्फनही है )
36. 599.95 का $18 \%+450.02$ का $27.9 \%$
(1) 287
(2) 234
(3) 315
(4) 198
(4) 164
37. $(48.97)^{2}-(41.95)^{2}=$ ?
(1) 985
(2) 569
(3) 776
(4) 839
(5) 637
38. $15.02 \times 12.01+41.11 \times 21.1=$ ?
(1) 1125
(2) 1098
(3) 1132
(4) 1032
(5) 1041
39. $\sqrt{783.98} \div \frac{7.07}{2.99}=$ ?
(1) 4
(2) 25
(3) 12
(4) 43
(5) 65
40. $441.01-232.99+1649.99=?+1225.92$
(1) 602
(2) 632
(3) 662
(4) 692
(5) 722
 अद्म क्रे एवं दिएगएप्र क्षां के उ ₹ Tरदे ।
 प्र तिश्र तवितरण एवं ता लिका बल ले बा जों की संख्य तथ T $T$ खि प्र तिश्र त, जिस्री आ यु 18 वण $^{`}$ से कम है , का द्र $\mathrm{T}^{`}$ ता है खि ला डि. य' की कु ल्नसं


| ट\} म | $\begin{aligned} & \text { बल ले बा जो की सं ख़्य वण से क्म के } \\ & \text { खि ल डि. य } \% \text { का } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% T T रत |  | 180 | 32\% |
| आ ₹ ${ }_{\text {, }}$ ¢ | लय | 265 | 10\% |
| इं ग लै | ड | 72 | - |
| श्री लं का |  | 87 | 45\% |
| प किस्ट ता न |  | - | 25\% |

 से कम के खि ला डि. य' की सं ख ज्ञातकरें।
(1) 93
(2) 88
(3) 72
(4) 110
(5) इनमे से का इ नही



रत,
की कु लसं जा त करें।
(1) 293
(2) 301
(3) 268
(4) 195
(5) इनमे से का इ नही
43. यदि प किस ता न में बल ले बा जो तथ $T$ गे दबा जो बी च अनु प $\overline{6}: 5$ है , ताो 8 वण $^{\circ}$ से अधितथ T 118 वण से कम बल ले बा जों की संख आं के बी च अनु प त
(1) $1: 3$
(2) $2: 3$
(3) $3: 1$
(4) $1: 2$
(5) इनमे से का इ नही
44. ' TT रततथ T श श्रेलं का में एस थT खिला डि. य' की इं गलै ड तथTT आ सटへ लिय में एकाथा बल संख्य आ ${ }^{\prime}$ के बीचअंतरक्य है ?
(1) 50
(2) 45
(3) 37
(4) 125
(5) इनमे से का इ नही
45. यदि प किस्टा न में बल ले बा जों तथ $T$ गे दबा जों

की संख आ बल ले बा ज
(1) 147
(2) 135
(3) 129
(4) 117
(5) इनमे से का इ नही
 के ₹थTTन पर्य अना च हिए?
46. $3.5 \quad 8 \quad 15.5 \quad 26 \quad 39.5 \quad$ ?
(1) 65
(2) 50.5
(3) 56
(4) 67
(5) 61.5
47. $2 \begin{array}{lllll}7 & 19.5 & 50.75 & ?\end{array}$
(1) 12.8875
(2) 128.875
(3) 1288.75
(4) 132.875
(5) 128.25
48. $1020 \quad 776 \quad 564 \quad$ ? $236 \quad 120$
(1) 384
(2) 388
(3) 380
(4) 378
(5) 376


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## QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Direction (36-40): What approximate value will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following question?(You do not have to calculate the exact value).
36. $18 \%$ of $599.95+27.9 \%$ of 450.02
(1) 287
(2) 234
(3) 315
(4) 198
(4) 164
37. $(48.97)^{2}-(41.95)^{2}=$ ?
(1) 985
(2) 569
(3) 776
(4) 839
(5) 637
38. $15.02 \times 12.01+41.11 \times 21.1=$ ?
(1) 1125
(2) 1098
(3) 1132
(4) 1032
(5) 1041
39. $\sqrt{783.98} \div \frac{7.07}{2.99}=$ ?
(1) 4
(2) 25
(3) 12
(4) 43
(5) 65
40. $441.01-232.99+1649.99=?+1225.92$
(1) 602
(2) 632
(3) 662
(4) 692
(5) 722

Direction (41-45): Study the following pie chart and table carefully and answer the given questions.
Pie-chart shows the percentage distribution of total number of players in five different teams and table shows the number of batsman and percentage of players whose age is under 18 years.

Total number of players $=1100$


| Team | Number of batsman | \% of players <br> under 18 year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| India | 180 | $32 \%$ |
| Australia | 265 | $10 \%$ |
| England | 72 | - |
| Srilanka | 87 | $45 \%$ |
| Pakistan | - | $25 \%$ |

41. The number of bowlers in India is 95, then find the number of players whose age is under 18 years in same team.
(1) 93
(2) 88
(3) 72
(4) 110
(5) None of these
42. If the total number of players in Srilanka is 187, then find the total number of bowlers in India, Australia and Srilanka together.
(1) 293
(2) 301
(3) 268
(4) 195
(5) None of these
43. If the ratio between the number of batsman and bowlers is $6: 5$ in Pakistan, the find the ratio between the number of batsman whose age is above 18 years and below 18 years.
(1) $1: 3$
(2) $2: 3$
(3) $3: 1$
(4) $1: 2$
(5) None of these
44. What is the difference between the total number of players in India and Srilanka together and the total number of batsman in England and Australia together ?
(1) 50
(2) 45
(3) 37
(4) 40
(5) None of these
45. If the ratio between the number of batsman and bowlers is $7: 4$ in Pakistan, then find the approx average number of batsman in all the teams together.
(1) 147
(2) 135
(3) 129
(4) 117
(5) None of these

Directions (46-50) : What should come in place of the question mark (?) in each of the following number series ?
46. $3.5 \quad 8 \quad 15.5 \quad 26 \quad 39.5 \quad$ ?
(1) 65
(2) 50.5
(3) 56
(4) 67
(5) 61.5
47. $2 \begin{array}{lllll}7 & 19.5 & 50.75 & ?\end{array}$
(1) 12.8875
(2) 128.875
(3) 1288.75
(4) 132.875
(5) 128.25
48. $1020 \quad 776 \quad 564 \quad ? \quad 236 \quad 120$
(1) 384
(2) 388
(3) 380
(4) 378
(5) 376

## $K D$ Campus <br> KD Campus

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49． $1 \begin{array}{llllll}1 & 1 & 2 & 6 & 28 & ?\end{array}$
（1） 348
（2） 290
（3） 174
（4） 232
（5） 224
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { 50．} & 4.5 & 13.5 & 40.5 & 121.5 & ? & 1093.5\end{array}$
（1） 202.5
（2） 36.45
（3） 850.5
（4） 148.5
（5） 364.5

51．ने हा गपि तमे०ं अं कप्र प प्तक्रती है । वह अं ग्र 5 बैं\％मे
 का अधितम अं क 200 है। स $T$ ती न विषा यं मे
 में उसो कितना अं कप्र $T$ त्तकिय ？
（1） 137
（2） 132
（3） 140
（4） 129
（5） 142

52．वर्ग का क्ष $\overline{1} \mathbb{1}, 296$ वर्ग मीट रहै । एआ यकी चा

 अं तर व य है ？
（1） 1108 वर्ग मी ट र
（2） 1200 वर्ग मी ट र
（3） 1320 वर्ग मी ट र
（4） 1008 वर्ग मी ट र
（5）इनमे से का इ नही

53．एथ एौ ले में ना रं गी तथ्ध ला ल गे दे है । दा य दृ चिछ कस्पसे निका ला जा है ，ता＇समा न रं गा＇${ }^{\prime}$ के की प्र T यिकता क्य है ？
（1）$\frac{11}{21}$
（2）$\frac{13}{25}$
（3）$\frac{19}{23}$
（4）$\frac{9}{23}$
（5）$\frac{7}{25}$

54． 18 ठ यवितएका य का̀ 14 दिना＇में पू रा कर सकते 6 है महिला एं उ से का य करे दिना＇में पू रा कर सकती है दिना＇ 7 में यंव तएं8 महिला एं एस $2 丁$ उ सी का य का कर ले गे ？
（1） $15 \frac{3}{5}$ दिन
（2） $17 \frac{2}{7}$ दिन
（3） $29 \frac{5}{8}$ दिन
（4） $19 \frac{4}{5}$ दिन
（5）इनमे से कॉ ई नही

55．फ्वन，सु निलतथ T T रमितक्रमश₹： 10,500 ，₹ 18,500 एं ₹ 21,500 निवे प कर एक य प रप्र T रं $\mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{F}$ कते है । स समयके लिएनिवे प क्रते है • । यद्वा षि ${ }^{\circ}$ कला $\$ T$ मे

१ ससा न
फ्वन का हिस्स ₹ 2,142 है ，ता वा षि ${ }^{`}$ कला $\% ~ T$ में रमितका है ？
（1）₹5，286
（2）₹ 3,856
（3）₹ 4,186
（4）₹5，286
（5）इनमे से को इ नही

निदे ${ }^{\circ}$（\＄6－60）：निम नरे खा अ रे ख का ध्य नपू र्व कऋयम के
利 दिएगएप शां के उ ₹ T रदें।

से एस्मी आ इ एस्वी आ इ कलर्क पी क्षा $T$ में चामिलहा＇ने वा ले उIमी बा रा ${ }^{\prime}$ की का दश $\mathrm{T}^{\wedge}$ ता है।


 उI मी दवा रा ${ }^{\prime}$ की सं ख्य，झा रख प्ड से एस्री आ इ व लर्क पी क्षा T
 ता＇एसी अ इ क लर्क पी क्षा $T$ में रा ज् थTTन तथT $T$ सिल ली से श $T$ हा＇ने वा ले उIमीदवा रा ${ }^{\prime}$ की संख्य आ＇के बी च

नु प तव य
（1） $4: 5$
（2） $3: 4$
（3） $5: 6$
（4） $3: 4$
（5） $1: 4$
57．यू पी तथा T एपपे से एक था एसी आ ई कलर्क पी पा मिलहा＇ने वा ले उ $工$ मी दवा रा ${ }^{\prime}$ की कु लसं ख हरिय ण $T$ से ${ }^{\circ}$ एस थ $T$ एस्री आ इ पी आ परी क्ष $T$ मे वा ले उIमीदवा रा＇की कु लसंख्य आ＇के बी च ${ }^{\prime}$
（1） 200
（2） 230
（3） 210
（4） 250
（5） 240


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49. $1 \begin{array}{llllll} & 1 & 2 & 6 & 28 & ?\end{array}$
(1) 348
(2) 290
(3) 174
(4) 232
(5) 224
50. $4.5 \quad 13.5 \quad 40.5 \quad 121.5 \quad ? \quad 1093.5$
(1) 202.5
(2) 36.45
(3) 850.5
(4) 148.5
(5) 364.5
51. Neha scored 70 marks in Maths. She scored 50\% marks in English and X marks in Reasoning. Maximum marks in each subject is 200 . The overall percentage marks obtained by Netha in all the three subjects together is $52 \%$, then how much marks did she score in Reasoning ?
(1) 137
(2) 132
(3) 140
(4) 129
(5) 142
52. The area of a square is 1,296 metres $^{2}$. The breadth of a rectangle is $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the side of the square and the length of the rectangle is twice its breadth. What is the difference between the area of the square and the area of the rectangle ?
(1) 1108 metre $^{2}$
(2) 1200 metre $^{2}$
(3) 1320 metree $^{2}$
(4) 1008 metree $^{2}$
(5) None of these
53. A bag contains 10 orange and 5 red balls. Two balls are drawn at random, then what is the probability that they are of the same colour?
(1) $\frac{11}{21}$
(2) $\frac{13}{25}$
(3) $\frac{19}{23}$
(4) $\frac{9}{23}$
(5) $\frac{7}{25}$
54. 18 men can finish a piece of work in 14 days. 16 women can finish the same piece of work in 22 days. In how many days can 7 men and 8 women together to finish the same piece of work ?
(1) $15 \frac{3}{5}$ days
(2) $17 \frac{2}{7}$ days
(3) $29 \frac{5}{8}$ days
(4) $19 \frac{4}{5}$ days
(5) None of these
55. Pawan, Sunil and Ramit started a business by investing ₹ 10,500 , ₹ 18,500 and ₹ 21,500 respectively. All of the invested for equal periods of time. If the share of annual profit of Pwan is ₹ 2,142 , then what is share of Ramit in the annual profit ?
(1) ₹5,286
(2) ₹ 3,856
(3) ₹4,186
(4) ₹5,286
(5) None of these

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

Line graph shows the number of candidates who applied for SBI PO and SBI Clerk exam from six different branches of KD Campus.

56. The number of candidates who applied for SBI Clerk from Rajasthan is $20 \%$ more than the number of candidates who applied for SBI Clerk from Jharkhand, then what is the ratio between the number of candidates from Rajasthan and Delhi who applied for SBI Clerk ?
(1) $4: 5$
(2) $3: 4$
(3) $5: 6$
(4) $3: 4$
(5) $1: 4$
57. What is the difference between the total number of candidates who applied for SBI Clerk from UP and MP together and the total number of candidates who applied for SBI PO from Delhi and Haryana together?
(1) 200
(2) 230
(3) 210
(4) 250
(5) 240


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58. यू पे, एपे, बिहा रतथ T झा रख प्ड से एकस था एकी आ इ पे आ

(2) $\frac{63}{220}$ क्य है ?
(1) 200
(2) 230
(3) 205
(4) 250
(5) 240
59. दिल ली से एक्षी अ ई पि अ' पी क्ष $T$ में पा मिलहा' ने का ले उ $I$ मी दर्षारारा

 अधि कहै ?
(1) $30 \%$
(2) $40 \%$
(3) $30 \%$
(4) $42 \%$
(5) $33 \%$
60. हरिय प $T$ से एस्बी आ ई पे आ एवं एस्री आ ई कला र्क पा मिल हा' ने वा ले उI मी दवा रा ${ }^{`}$ की कु ल सं ख एस्मी आ इ पी अ' एवं एसी आ इ क्रर्क परी क्ष $T$ मे वा ले उ $工$ मी दवा रा ${ }^{\prime}$ की कु लसं खाष्पा ं ंक्सिना प्र तिश है ?
(1) $128 \%$
(2) $123 \%$
(3) $142 \%$
(4) $118 \%$
(5) $135 \%$
61. ए० यव तके प स30 किग्र T. ची नी है जिएके कु छ 9

 बे चे गएची नी की मा डाT ज्ञात्रें।
(1) 19.2 किग्र $T$.
(2) 19.5 किग्र T .
(3) 24.2 किग्र T .
(4) 24.2 किग्र T.
(5) 22.5 किग्र $T$.
62. एका T' ड. '4 कमीट टरलं बे तथणामी टरचा" ड. ' हाT सों मै दा न के किना रा ${ }^{\prime}$ ए खम मी टरलं बे रस से से बा ध जा ता है के द्वा रा चरे गएमै दान का क्ष $\begin{gathered}\text { う } \dagger \text { प लक्य है ? }\end{gathered}$
(1) 15 मी $ट^{2 र}$
(2) 154 मी $ट^{2} र$
(3) 167 मी ट ${ }^{2 र}$
(4) 171 मी ट ${ }^{2}$ र
(5) 161 मी ट ${ }^{2} र$
63. एथ ${ }^{\prime}$ ले में नी ले गे 2 दनुा रं गी गे ${ }^{\prime}$ उसुथ ला बी गे 3 गे 'दा' ${ }^{\prime}$ का'य दृ चिछ कर्ससे निका ला 2आनती लेहै तंथ 1 गु ला बी गे 'दा' के आ ने की प्रT यिकता क्य है

तथ $T T$ स ध रप $\overline{\text { ब }}$ य जके बी चंर्रतर5 2 है । $\bar{\circ}$ य जकी वा दरक्य है ?
(1) $5 \%$
(2) $7.2 \%$
(3) $3 \%$
(4) $6.7 \%$
(5) इनमे से का इ नही
 बिहा: उसे़ें अनु प तके बी चबा ट $T$ ज ता हैC के यद्धि रा प्र T $B$ के द्वा रा एक था प्र $T$ पत कु लरा शि क्य है ?
(1) ₹ 7,500
(2) ₹ 8,000
(3) ₹ 8,200
(4) ₹ 6,800
(5) ₹ 7,700

निदे ${ }^{\text {' ( }}$ (06-70) : निम नलिखि तप्र शा' में दा' समी क्राप II
निद्यिस्मि गएहै । सी करप $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}$ के हलक्रें तथT प्र शां वे
उ ₹ $T$ र दे इस उ ₹Tरदे यदि
(1) $x>y$
(2) $x \geq y$
(3) $x<y$
(4) $x \leq y$



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58. What is the average number of candidates who applied for SBI PO from UP, MP, Bihar and Jharkhand together ?
(1) 200
(2) 230
(3) 205
(4) 250
(5) 240
59. The number of candidates who applied for SBI PO from Delhi is approximately what percentage more than the number of candidates who applied for SBI PO from Haryana applied ?
(1) $30 \%$
(2) $40 \%$
(3) $30 \%$
(4) $42 \%$
(5) $33 \%$
60. The total number of candidates who appied for SBI PO and SBI Clerk together from Haryana is approximately what percentage more than the total number of candidates who applied for SBI PO and SBI Clerk together from Bihar ?
(1) $128 \%$
(2) $123 \%$
(3) $142 \%$
(4) $118 \%$
(5) $135 \%$
61. A man has 30 kg of sugar, part of which he sells at $10 \%$ profit and the rest at $14 \%$ profit. Thus, he gains $13 \%$ on the whole. Find the quantity sold at $14 \%$ profit.
(1) 19.2 kg
(2) 19.5 kg
(3) 24.2 kg
(4) 24.2 kg
(5) 22.5 kg
62. A horse is tethered to a peg with a 14 metre long rope at the corner of a 40 m long and 20 m wide rectangular grassfied. What area of field does the horse graze ?
(1) $15 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
(2) $154 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
(3) $167 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
(4) $171 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
(5) $161 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
63. There are 7 blue balls, 2 orange balls and 3 pink balls in a bag. 3 balls are chosen at random, then what is the probability of the 2 blue and 1 pink balls ?
(1) $\frac{43}{220}$
(2) $\frac{63}{220}$
(3) $\frac{63}{110}$
(4) $\frac{1}{11}$
(5) $\frac{2}{23}$
64. The difference between the compound interest and the simple interest compounded annually at the same rate on sum of money at the end of two years is ₹ 152 . What is the rate of interest per annum ?
(1) $5 \%$
(2) $7.2 \%$
(3) $3 \%$
(4) $6.7 \%$
(5) None of these
65. A certain amount of money is to be divided among $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C in the ratio of $2: 3: 5$ respectively. If the amount received by C is ₹ 3,000 more than the amount received by $B$, then what is the total amount received by A and B together ?
(1) ₹ 7,500
(2) ₹ 8,000
(3) ₹ 8,200
(4) ₹ 6,800
(5) ₹ 7,700

Direction (66-70) : In the following question two equations I and II are given. Solve the equations and answer the questions.

## Give Answer if

(1) $x>y$
(2) $x \geq y$
(3) $x<y$
(4) $x \leq y$
(5) $x=y$ or relation between $x$ and $y$ cannot be established
66. I. $3 y^{2}-23 y+40=0$
II. $2 x^{2}-23 x+66=0$
67. I. $\frac{1}{128} x^{5}\left(x^{-2}\right)=\frac{1}{2}$
II. $24 y^{9}=3 y^{11}$
68. I. $6 x^{2}-19 x+15=0$
II. $10 y^{2}-29 y+21=0$
69. I. $16 x^{2}+20 x+6=0$
II. $10 y^{2}+38 y+24=0$
70. I. $18 x^{2}+18 x+4=0$
II. $12 y^{2}+29 y+14=0$

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## ENGLISH LANGUAGE \& COMPREHENSION

Direction (71-80) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.
Indeed the western recession is really the beginning of good news for India! But to understand that we will have to move away for a while from the topic of western recession to the Japanese recession! For years the Japanese style of management has been admired. However, over the last decade or so, one key question has sprung up 'if Japanese management style is as wonderful as described then why has Japan been in a recession for more than a decade ?'

The answer to this question is very simple. Culture plays a very important part in shaping up economies. What succeeds in one culture fails in another. Japanese are basically nonmaterialistic. And however rich they become, unlike others, they cannot just keep throwing and buying endlessly. And once they have everything they need; there is a saturation point. It was only when companies like Toyota realised that they cannot keep selling cars endlessly to their home market that they went really aggressive in the western markets-and the rest is history. Japanese companies grew bigger by catering to the world markets when their home markets shrunk.

And the markets have to shrink finally after attaining a level of affluence! And that's great for the world because earth needs sustainable development. It does not need monstrous consumers who keep consuming at the cost of the environment and the earth. There should be limits to growth so that consumers are not converted into material dustbins for the profit of a handful of corporations.

Owing to the materialistic culture elsewhere, it was possible to keep selling newer products to the consumers despite having existing ones which served equally well. They were lured through advertising and marketing techniques of 'dustbinisation' of the customer; and then finally, once they became ready customers, they were given loans and credits to help them buy more and more. When all the creditworthy people were given loans to a logical limit, they ceased to be a part of the market. Even this would have been understandable if it could work as an eye opener. Instead of taking the 'Right Step' as Toyota did, they preferred to take a 'shortcut'. Now banks went to the non creditworthy people and gave them loans. The people expectedly defaulted and the entire system collapsed.

Now like Toyota western companies will learn to find new markets. They will now lean
towards India because of its common man! The billion plus population in the next 25 years will become, a consuming middle-class. Finally, the world's attention will shift to the developing world. Finally, there will be a real surge in income of these people and in the next fifty odd years, one can really hope to see an equal world in terms of material plenty, with poverty being almost nonexistent! And this will happen not by selling more cars to Americans and Europeans. It will happen by creating markets in India, China, Latin America and Africa, by giving their people purchasing power and by making products for them.

The recession has made us realise that it is not because of worse management techniques, but because of limits to growth. And they will realise that it is great for planet earth. After all, how many cars and houses must the rich own before calling it enough ? It's time for them to look at others as well. Many years back, to increase his own profits, Henry Ford had started paying his workers more, so that they could buy his cars. In similar fashion, now the developed world will pay the developing world people so that they can buy their cars and washing machines.

The recession will kick start the process of making the entire world more prosperous, and lay the foundation of limits to growth in the west and the foundation of real globalisation in the world - of the globalisation of prosperity. And one of its first beneficiaries will be India.
71. What does the author mean by the "Right Step" in the passage ?
(1) Giving loans to creditworthy people only
(2) Considering market growth along with environment protection.
(3) Restricting people to buy only such products which are needed by them.
(4) To start looking at newer avenues and markets.
(5) None of these
72. Although admired since years, why did the scepticism over the Japanese management style start since the last decade?
(1) Japanese companies have been moving out of their home markets since the last decade.
(2) Japanese banks have provided loans indiscriminately to the creditworthy as well as non creditworthy people.
(3) Because Japanese markets have been going through a period of continuous recession since the last decade.
(4) The unlimited growth of the Japanese markets has come at the cost of the western market.
(5) None of these


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73. Why does the author foresee the markets being created in the developing countries in stead of America and Europe ?
(1) All developing countries have materialistic culture.
(2) Developed countries are willing to make an effort to achieve globalisation.
(3) American and European markets have had a large number of credit defaulters.
(4) Recession has not hit the markets of developing countries yet.
(5) None of these
74. According to the author, what is the main cause of Japanese recession?
(1) Only a handful of corporations earned profits and not the people in general.
(2) Non creditworthy people defaulted which led to a collapse of the entire system.
(3) Consumers were sold newer products which were similar in quality to the existing ones.
(4) Japanese do not purchase endlessly and thus when products had been sold to every customer, the markets slowed down.
(5) None of these
75. According to the passage, which of the following was NOT an effect of providing loans and credits to the customers ?
(A) The non-creditworthy people defaulted.
(B) People bought new products which were not needed.
(C) Poverty became non-existent.
(1) Only A
(2) Only B
(3) Only A and B
(4) Only B and C
(5) Only C
76. What does the author mean by 'Dustbinisation' of the customer ?
(1) Convincing the customer to buy products he does not need.
(2) Denying the non-creditworthy people of any loans.
(3) Denying more loans to people who have already taken loans to a logical limit.
(4) Moving from old customers at the home market to foreign markets.
(5) None of these

Direction (77-78): Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

## 77. CATERING

(1) Considering
(2) Lending
(3) Supplying
(4) Working
(5) Indulging
78. KEY
(1) Foundation
(2) Solution
(3) Requisite
(4) Difficult
(5) Important
fDirection (79-80): Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used iii the passage.
79. CONSUMING
(1) Destroying
(2) Exhausting
(3) Greedy
(4) Curtailing
(5) Spending
80. SURGE
(1) Decrease
(2) Deteriorating
(3) Wealening
(4) Atrophy
(5) Crumble

Direction (81-85): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5). (Ignore the error of punctuation, if any)
81. (1) The government is about to unveil a new bill / (2) that aims to check human trafficking by unifying / (3) several existing laws, meting out tougher / (4) punishment for repeated offenders. / (5) No error
82. (1) Tata Motors is in talks with a local manufacturer in Tehran /(2) to set up a joint venture to assemble its petrol cars (3) in Iran as it looks to tap the fast-growing market /(4) that has just emerged from sanctions. /(5) No error
83. (1) An inflation ceiling poses risks /(2) in the event of an economic contraction /(3) like the one we had in 2008-09, /(4) when inflation would have fallen. /(5) No error
84. (1) Many investors have left wondering /(2) how to build a portfolio that can outperform /(3) a market rattled .by the possibility of a /(4) mid-year interest rate hike by the US Federal Reserve. /(5) No error
85. (1) We humans have a tendency /(2) to not take events at face value /(3) but peer deep /(4) to glean more valuable meanings. /(5) No error


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Directions (86-90): Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.
(A) This initiative was launched in September 2014 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the response from the manufacturers has also been pretty encouraging.
(B) And this is exactly why "Make in India" has been launched.
(C) India will soon go on to become the numerom uno globally for FDI amongst the Asian countries and may surpass the USA as well.
(D) "Make in India", an invitation to manufacture in India, is an initiative by our government to help India become a major manufacturing hub globally.
(E) The only thing require is ease of doing business in the country.
(F) India is a country with vast potential, be it manpower or infrastructure.
86. Which of the following would be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(1) A
(2) B
(3) F
(4) D
(5) E
87. Which of the following would be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(1) E
(2) A
(3) C
(4) B
(5) D
88. Which of the following would be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(1) F
(2) C
(3) D
(4) B
(5) A
89. Which of the following would be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(1) B
(2) D
(3) E
(4) F
(5) C
90. Which of the following would be the LAST (SIXTH) sentence after rearrangement?
(1) D
(2) F
(3) C
(4) E
(5) B

Direction (91-100) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningful.

Rural healthcare in India is ...(91)... by a huge gap between supply and demand. Currently, rural healthcare needs are ...(92)... either by limited government facilities and private nursing homes, which have not bean able to keep pace with increasing demand, ...(93)... by a number of quacks who practise medicine in rural areas. The quality of infrastructure is usually poor and people ...(94)... up having to go to nearby large cities if they need high-quality care.

Rural India deserves better, since the ability to pay has gone up over the last few years, driven by growth in income and penetration of government healthcare programmes. Increasing demand, ...(95)... with the failure of existing infrastructure to scale, has resulted in rural healthcare ...(96)... a large under-served market. Absence of a viable business model ...(97)...conversion of the huge rural expenditure on health into an economic activity that generates incomes and ...(98)... the poor. It is this ...(99)... that entrepreneurs are looking to ...(100)....
91. (1) performed (2) dsplayed
(3) furthered
(4) characterised
(5) made
92. (1) stopped
(2) met
(3) elevated
(4) discussed
(5) set
93. (1) also
(2) nor
(3) but
(4) or
(5) and
94. (1) end
(2) give
(3) fed
(4) start
(5) set
95. (1) couple
(2) combined
(3) mentioning
(4) engaged
(5) resulting
96. (1) become
(2) happening
(3) being
(4) exists
(5) is
97.
(1) to
(2) makes
(3) so
(4) ceasing
(5) prevents
98. (1) generates
(2) supplies
(3) lists
(4) turns
(5) serves
99. (1) gap
(2) truth
(3) progress
(4) catastrophes
(5) divides
100.
(1) fills
(2) access
(3) plug
(4) form
(5) distance

