Directions (Questions 1-25): *Study the passages below to answer the questions that follow each passage.*

Passage-I

Economists, ethicists and business sages *persuade* us that honesty is the best policy, but their evidence is weak. We hoped to find data that would support their theories and thus, perhaps encourage higher standards of business behaviour. To our surprise, our pet theories failed to *stand up*. Treachery, we found, can pay. There is no compelling economic reason to tell the truth or keep one's word. Punishment for the treacherous in the real world is neither swift nor sure.

Honesty is, in fact, primarily a moral choice. Business people do tell themselves that, in the long run, they will do well by doing good. But there is little factual or logical basis for this conviction. Without values, without a basic preference for right over wrong, trust based on such self-delusion would crumble in the face of temptation. Most of us choose virtue because we want to believe in ourselves and have other's respect and belief in us.

And for this, we should be happy. We can be proud of a system in which people are honest because they want to be, not because they have to be. Materially, too, trust based on morality provides great advantages. It allows us to join in great and exciting enterprises that we could never undertake if we relied on economic incentives alone.

Economists tell us that trust is enforced in the market place through retaliation of reputation. If you violate a trust, your victim is apt to seek revenge and others are likely to stop doing business with you at least under favourable terms. A man or woman with a reputation for fair dealing will prosper. Therefore, profit maximizers are honest. This sounds plausible enough until you look for concrete examples. Cases that apparently demonstrate the awful consequences of trust turn out to be few and weak, while evidence that treachery can pay seems *compelling*.

1. What did the author find out about the theory that honesty is the best policy ?
    (1) It is a useless theory.
    (2) It is correct on many occasions.
    (3) It is correct for all businessmen.
    (4) It is correct only occasionally.

2. Why does the author say that one can be proud of the present situation? Because people are
    (1) respect seekers.
    (2) honest without compulsion.
    (3) unselfish.
    (4) self-respecting.

3. What do economists and ethicists want us to believe ?
    (1) Businessmen are honest only at times.
    (2) Businessmen should be honest at all times.
    (3) Businessmen cannot be honest at all times.
    (4) Businessmen turn dishonest at times.

4. The material advantage that the author sees in being honest is that it permits one to
    (1) undertake activities which may not be economically attractive.
    (2) be honest for the sake of honesty alone.
    (3) make a lot of profit in various areas.
    (4) None of these

5. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the term 'persuade' as used in the passage ?
    (1) Try to convince   (2) Cheat   (3) Motivate   (4) Give assurance

6. Which of the following is *false* according to the passage ?
    (1) People are generally honest because it pays in the long run.
    (2) Virtuous behaviour earns the self-respect of others.
    (3) Economists believe that all businessmen are dishonest.
    (4) Generally people are honest to earn self-respect.

7. According to economists, businessmen remain honest because dishonest businessmen
    (1) are flogged in the market place.   (2) are always prosecuted.
    (3) can make more money.   (4) cannot stay in business for long.

8. The phrase 'stand up' as used in the passage means
    (1) hold up.   (2) get up.   (3) supported.   (4) get established.

9. Which of the following means the same as the word 'compelling' as used in the passage ?
    (1) Reverent   (2) Binding   (3) Forceful   (4) Mandatory

10. Which of the following best describes what the author is trying to point out through the last sentence of the passage 'Cases that .... compelling' ?
    (1) Economists predict correctly   (2) The consequences of dishonesty
    (3) The contradictions in the real world   (4) Theories do not seem to be true

Passage-II

To those who do listen, the desert speaks of things with an emphasis quite different from that of the shore, the mountain, the valley or the plains. Whereas these invite action and suggest limitless opportunity and exhaustless resources, the implications and the mood of the desert are something different. For one thing, the desert is conservative, not radical. It is more likely to provide awe than to invite conquest. The heroism which it encourages is the heroism of the endurance, not that of conquest. It brings man up against this limitation, turns him upon himself and suggests values which more indulgent regions suppress. Sometimes it induces contemplation in men who have never contemplated before. And of all the answers to the question—what is a desert good for—'contemplation' is perhaps the best.

11. In order to receive the desert's message, the beholder needs to be
    (1) courageous in his reaction.   (2) conservative in his responses.
    (3) a good listener.   (4) sensitive to nature.

12. The desert is unique among landscapes in that it encourages only
    (1) contemplation.   (2) indolence.   (3) heroic endeavor.   (4) adventurous spirit.

13. If one responds with insight to the mood of the desert, it evokes
    (1) an inclination for deep thought.
    (2) the possibility of unending resources.
    (3) the desire for heroic conquest.
    (4) a sense of intense revulsion.

14. The writer calls the desert 'conservative' rather than 'radical' because it provides an environment that
    (1) inspires man to explore it.
    (2) offers unlimited opportunity to conquer.
    (3) tests one's endurance.
    (4) makes one gloomy.

15. What does the phrase "it brings man up against his limitations", mean ?
    (1) It makes man feel hopeless about his limitations.
    (2) It makes man aware of his limitations.
    (3) It compels man to fight against his limitations.
    (4) It persuades man to overcome his limitations.

Passage-III

Reasoning is an argument in which certain things being laid down, something other than these necessarily comes about through them. It is a 'demonstration', when the premises from which the reasoning starts are true and primary, or are such that our knowledge of them has originally come through premises which are primary and true. Reasoning on the other hand is dialectical, if it reasons from opinions that are generally accepted. Things are 'true' and 'primary' which are believed on the strength not of anything else but of themselves: for in regard to the first principle of science it is improper to ask any further for the why and wherefore of them; each of the first principle should command belief in and by itself. On the other hand, those opinions are "generally accepted" which are accepted by everyone or by the majority or by the philosophers, that is, by all or by the majority or by the most notable and illustrious of them. Again reasoning is contentious if it starts from opinions that seem to be generally accepted but are not really such or again if it merely seems to reason from opinions that are or seem to be generally accepted. For not every opinion that seems to be generally accepted actually is generally accepted. For in none of the opinions which we call generally accepted is the illusion entirely on the surface, as happens in the case of the principles of contentious arguments; for the nature of the fallacy in these is obvious immediately, and as a rule even to persons with little power of comprehension. So then, of the contentious reasonings mentioned, the former really deserves to be called "reasoning" as well, but the other should be called "contentious reasoning", but not reasoning since it appears to reason, but does not really do so. Further, besides all the reasonings we have mentioned there are the misreasonings that start from the premises peculiar to the special sciences, as happens (for example) in the case of geometry and her sister sciences. For this form of reasoning appears to differ from the reasonings mentioned above; the man who draws a false figure reasons from things that are neither true and primary, nor yet generally accepted. For he does not fall within the definition; he does not assume opinions that are received either by everyone, or by the majority, or by the philosophers — that is to say, by all, or by most, or by the most illustrious of them. But he conducts his reasoning upon assumptions, which though appropriate to the science in question, are not true; for he effects his misreasoning either by describing the semi-circles wrongly, or by drawing certain lines in a way in which they could not be drawn.

16. According to the author, misreasoning is
    (1) a form of reasoning.
    (2) contentious reasoning.
    (3) dialectical reasoning.
    (4) demonstrative reasoning.

17. A 'First Principle' is
    (1) anything that is generally accepted.
    (2) a belief that is true and primary.
    (3) things that are generally accepted but are not really such.
    (4) None of these

18. Which form of reasoning draws from neither true and primary, nor yet generally accepted ?
    (1) Dialectic   (2) Demonstration   (3) Contentious   (4) Misreasoning

19. Reasoning based on subjective opinions will best be called
    (1) Demonstration.   (2) Contentious.   (3) Misreasoning.   (4) Dialectic.

20. How many forms of contentious reasoning are mentioned by the author?
    (1) 1   (2) 2   (3) 3   (4) 4

21. Arguments which are derived from premises that are believed to be true on their own strength are
    (1) Dialectical.   (2) Demonstrative.   (3) Contentious.   (4) Misreasoning.

22. Which one of the following is not a synonym of 'fallacy'?
    (1) Erroneous belief   (2) Myth   (3) Canard   (4) Platitude

23. Which one of the following is not an antonym of 'illustrious'?
    (1) Unknown   (2) Nameless   (3) Anonymous   (4) Distinguished

24. Which of the following statements is correct?
    (1) Opinions that are generally accepted may not be true and primary.
    (2) Opinions that are true and primary can never be the premises for reasoning.
    (3) Arguments that start from false statements or figures do not lead to the correct conclusions.
    (4) Misreasoning can only be used to prove geometrical theorems.

25. Contentious means
    (1) given.
    (2) debatable.
    (3) obvious.
    (4) without doubt.

Directions (Questions 26-30) : *In each of these questions, out of the given group of words, choose the correctly spelt word.*

26. (1) Sporadic   (2) Sporiadic   (3) Spordiac   (4) Spordaic

27. (1) Agreggate   (2) Agregate   (3) Aggregate   (4) Agreegate

28. (1) Remitance   (2) Remmitance   (3) Remittance   (4) Remmittance

29. (1) Acolade   (2) Accolade   (3) Acollade   (4) Accollade

30. (1) Etiquete   (2) Ettiquete   (3) Ettiquette   (4) Etiquette

Directions (Questions 31-35): *Choose the option that is the plural form of the given word.*

31. Nucleus
    (1) Nucleuses   (2) Nucleusis   (3) Nuclei   (4) Nucleis

32. Sheep
    (1) Sheep   (2) Sheeps   (3) Sheepes   (4) Sheepps

33. Tomato
    (1) Tomatoes   (2) Tomatose   (3) Tomattos   (4) Tomatoess

34. Loaf
    (1) Loafs   (2) Loaves   (3) Loaffs   (4) Loafes

35. News
    (1) Newses   (2) News   (3) Newsses   (4) Newssess

Directions (Questions 36-40): *Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the given word.*

36. Flamboyant
    (1) Honourable   (2) Outgoing   (3) Flashy   (4) Modest

37. Wizard
    (1) Clever   (2) Sharp   (3) Beginner   (4) Fast

38. Stupendous
    (1) Great   (2) Ordinary   (3) Noisy   (4) Poor

39. Desolate
    (1) Docile   (2) Fertile   (3) Quiet   (4) Clever

40. Crafty
    (1) Expert   (2) Perfect   (3) Naive   (4) Honest

Directions (Questions 41-45): *Choose the word which is similar in meaning of the given word.*

41. Jeopardy
    (1) Peace　　　　(2) Danger　　　　(3) Happy　　　　(4) Satisfied

42. Paradox
    (1) Puzzle　　　　(2) Solution　　　　(3) Agreement　　　　(4) Answer

43. Meticulous
    (1) Careful　　　　(2) Easygoing　　　　(3) Careless　　　　(4) Dark

44. Melancholy
    (1) Thrill　　　　(2) Sad　　　　(3) Lucky　　　　(4) Celebrate

45. Enigma
    (1) Solution　　　　(2) Mystery　　　　(3) Beauty　　　　(4) Natural

Directions (Questions 46-50): *Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase in the sentence.*

46. Stir up a hornet's nest
    (1) avoid problems　　　　(2) make lot of friends
    (3) create trouble　　　　(4) annoy others

47. To break the ice
    (1) to start a conversation　　　　(2) to start quarrelling
    (3) to end a fight　　　　(4) to end the hostility

48. Midas touch
    (1) touch softly　　　　(2) please somebody
    (3) ability to succeed in all projects　　　　(4) ability to destroy anything

49. Blow the lid off
    (1) secret desire　　　　(2) hide something
    (3) open　　　　(4) make public

50. In the offing
    (1) likely to happen　　　　(2) getting closed
    (3) not needed　　　　(4) trigger

51. $\dfrac{18 \div 18 \text{ of } 18}{18 \div 18 \times 18}$ का मान क्या होगा?

(1) $\dfrac{1}{324}$ (2) $\dfrac{1}{302}$ (3) $\dfrac{1}{312}$ (4) $\dfrac{1}{322}$

52. दो संख्याओं का योग 17 है जबकि उनके वर्गों का योग 145 है। इन संख्याओं का गुणनफल कितना होगा?

(1) 69   (2) 71   (3) 72   (4) 74

53. $3^{2^2} \div \left(3^2\right)^3$ का मान क्या होगा?

(1) 6   (2) 9   (3) 3   (4) 2

54. यदि $\sqrt{\dfrac{32.4}{x}} = 0.18$ तो x का मान होगा :

(1) 1000   (2) 200   (3) 100   (4) 10

55. वह सबसे बड़ी संख्या क्या होगी जिससे 2934 और 3250 में भाग देने पर दोनों के लिए शेष 11 आएगा?

(1) 47   (2) 53   (3) 67   (4) 79

56. 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 60 का लघुतम समापवर्त्य क्या होगा?

(1) 60   (2) 15   (3) 36   (4) 24

57. यदि किसी संख्या का $12\dfrac{1}{2}\%$, 32 है तो उस संख्या का 40% कितना होगा?

(1) 92   (2) 98.2   (3) 102.4   (4) 109.6

58. किसी स्कूल शिक्षक का वेतन पहले 25% बढ़ाया जाता है और फिर 25% घटा दिया जाता है। यदि अब वह ₹937.50 वेतन पाता है तो उसका मूल वेतन कितना था?

(1) ₹980   (2) ₹985   (3) ₹990   (4) ₹1000

59. एक व्यक्ति ने विक्रय मूल्य के 25% लाभ पर एक किताब बेची। किताब के लागत मूल्य पर लाभ प्रतिशत है :

(1) $33\dfrac{1}{3}\%$ (2) $16\dfrac{2}{3}\%$ (3) $66\dfrac{2}{3}\%$ (4) $50\dfrac{1}{3}\%$

60. जब 10 व्यक्तियों के एक समूह में 25 वर्ष आयु के एक व्यक्ति की जगह एक नया व्यक्ति शामिल होता है तो समूह की औसत आयु 2 वर्ष बढ़ जाती है। उस नए व्यक्ति की आयु कितनी है?

(1) 34 वर्ष   (2) 37 वर्ष   (3) 41 वर्ष   (4) 45 वर्ष

51. Simplify : $\dfrac{18 \div 18 \text{ of } 18}{18 \div 18 \times 18}$

(1) $\dfrac{1}{324}$ (2) $\dfrac{1}{302}$ (3) $\dfrac{1}{312}$ (4) $\dfrac{1}{322}$

52. Sum of the two numbers is 17 whereas sum of their squares is 145. Find the product of the two numbers.

(1) 69   (2) 71   (3) 72   (4) 74

53. Find the value of $3^{2^3} \div \left(3^2\right)^3$

(1) 6   (2) 9   (3) 3   (4) 2

54. If $\sqrt{\dfrac{32.4}{x}} = 0.18$, then the value of x is _____.

(1) 1000   (2) 200   (3) 100   (4) 10

55. Find the greatest number that will divide 2934 and 3250 and will leave as remainder 11 in each case.

(1) 47   (2) 53   (3) 67   (4) 79

56. Find the L.C.M. of 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 60.

(1) 60   (2) 15   (3) 36   (4) 24

57. If $12\dfrac{1}{2}\%$ of a certain number is 32, what is 40% of that number?

(1) 92   (2) 98.2   (3) 102.4   (4) 109.6

58. The salary of a school teacher was increased by 25% and later it was decreased by 25%. If he now draws ₹937.50, what was the original salary?

(1) ₹980   (2) ₹985   (3) ₹990   (4) ₹1000

59. A man sold a book at a profit of 25 percent of S.P. The percentage of profit on his cost price of the book is _____.

(1) $33\dfrac{1}{3}\%$ (2) $16\dfrac{2}{3}\%$ (3) $66\dfrac{2}{3}\%$ (4) $50\dfrac{1}{3}\%$

60. The average age of 10 men is increased by 2 years when one of them is of 25 years age, is replaced by a new man. The age of the new man is how much?

(1) 34 years   (2) 37 years   (3) 41 years   (4) 45 years

61. अनिता ने $7\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर पर 2 वर्ष 4 महीने के लिए ₹8000 निवेश किया। अवधि पूरी होने पर उसे कितना ब्याज मिलेगा?

(1) ₹1400   (2) ₹1200   (3) ₹1300   (4) ₹1500

62. 25 प्रतिशत चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज दर पर निवेश की गई कोई धनराशि कम से कम कितने पूरे वर्षों में दुगनी से अधिक हो जाएगी?

(1) 3 वर्ष   (2) 6 वर्ष   (3) 4 वर्ष   (4) 9 वर्ष

63. x मीटर लंबी एक ट्रेन प्लेटफॉर्म पर खड़े एक व्यक्ति को 7 सेकंड में पार कर जाती है। यदि ट्रेन की चाल 72 किमी. प्रति घंटा है तो x का मान क्या है?

(1) 140 मीटर   (2) 127 मीटर   (3) 133 मीटर   (4) 137 मीटर

64. एक व्यक्ति धारा की दिशा में 5 किमी. प्रति घंटा की चाल से और धारा की विपरीत दिशा में $3\frac{1}{2}$ किमी. प्रति घंटा से नाव खे सकता है। स्थिर पानी में अपनी नाव में 2 घंटे में वह कितनी दूरी तय कर सकता है?

(1) 7 किमी.   (2) 6.5 किमी.   (3) 8.5 किमी.   (4) 9.5 किमी.

65. एक आदमी और एक लड़का किसी काम को मिलकर 20 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं जबकि वह आदमी अकेले उसे 25 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। देखा जाता है कि वह आदमी, उस लड़के से x गुना तेजी से काम कर सकता है। x का मान क्या है?

(1) 6   (2) 4   (3) 7   (4) 9

66. ₹16.60 प्रति किग्रा. कीमत की चीनी को ₹16.45 प्रति किग्रा. कीमत की चीनी के साथ किस समानुपात में मिलाने से ₹16.54 प्रति किग्रा. कीमत का मिश्रण तैयार होगा?

(1) 2 : 5   (2) 2 : 3   (3) 3 : 2   (4) 3 : 4

67. दो अंकों की सबसे बड़ी और सबसे छोटी संख्या के बीच अंतर कितना होगा?

(1) 88   (2) 89   (3) 22   (4) 99

68. जब किसी संख्या के 50% में 50 जोड़ा जाता है तो परिणाम वही संख्या आता है। वह संख्या है :

(1) 375   (2) 100   (3) 150   (4) 500

69. नीचे दिए गए अनुपातों का सरल रूप लिखें।

$\frac{5}{6} : \frac{3}{8} : 3\frac{3}{4}$

(1) 4 : 3 : 1   (2) 20 : 9 : 90   (3) 2 : 3 : 5   (4) 2 : 1 : 7

70. 10% और 5% का क्रमागत बट्टा _____ के बराबर होगा।

(1) 16.5%   (2) 15%   (3) 15.5%   (4) 14.5%

61. Anita invested ₹8000 at $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent per annum for 2 years and 4 months. How much interest she got at the end of the period?

   (1) ₹1400　　　　(2) ₹1200　　　　(3) ₹1300　　　　(4) ₹1500

62. In how many minimum number of complete years, a sum of money put out at 25 percent compound interest will be more than doubled?

   (1) 3 years　　　(2) 6 years　　　(3) 4 years　　　(4) 9 years

63. A train of length x metres passes a man standing on the platform in 7 seconds. If the speed of the train is 72 km. an hour, find x.

   (1) 140 m　　　　(2) 127 m　　　　(3) 133 m　　　　(4) 137 m

64. A man can row his boat with the stream at 5 km. per hour and against the stream at $3\frac{1}{2}$ km. per hour. How much distance he can go in his boat in a lake (still water) in 2 hours?

   (1) 7 km　　　　(2) 6.5 km　　　(3) 8.5 km　　　(4) 9.5 km

65. A man and a boy finish a certain piece of work in 20 days whereas a man alone can do it in 25 days. It is found that the man does the work x times as fast as the boy. Find x.

   (1) 6　　　　　(2) 4　　　　　(3) 7　　　　　(4) 9

66. In what proportion must sugar at ₹16.60 a kg. be mixed with sugar at ₹16.45 a kg so that the mixture may be worth ₹16.54 a kg.?

   (1) 2 : 5　　　　(2) 2 : 3　　　　(3) 3 : 2　　　　(4) 3 : 4

67. The difference between the highest and lowest two digit numbers is _____.

   (1) 88　　　　　(2) 89　　　　　(3) 22　　　　　(4) 99

68. When 50 is added to the 50% of a number, then the number becomes itself. The required number is _____.

   (1) 375　　　　(2) 100　　　　(3) 150　　　　(4) 500

69. Simplify the following ratios

   $\frac{5}{6} : \frac{3}{8} : 3\frac{3}{4}$

   (1) 4 : 3 : 1　　　(2) 20 : 9 : 90　　(3) 2 : 3 : 5　　(4) 2 : 1 : 7

70. Successive discount of 10% and 5% is equivalent to _____.

   (1) 16.5%　　　(2) 15%　　　　(3) 15.5%　　　(4) 14.5%

निर्देश (प्रश्न 71-72) : नीचे दिए गए अभिकथन *(A)* और कारण *(R)* के लिए निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प चुनें।
(1) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
(2) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं किंतु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(3) (A) सही है किंतु (R) गलत है।
(4) (A) गलत है किंतु (R) सही है।

71. अभिकथन (A): चंद्रमा पर कोई जीवन नहीं पाया जाता।
    कारण (R): चंद्रमा पर पृथ्वी के जैसा कोई वायुमंडल नहीं है।

72. अभिकथन (A): चॉकलेट बनाने में ठोस कोको एक अनिवार्य घटक है।
    कारण (R): सफेद चॉकलेट में ठोस कोको नहीं होता।

निर्देश (प्रश्न 73-74): नीचे दिए गए इन प्रश्नों में पहले एक कथन और उसके बाद दो निष्कर्ष I और II दिए गए हैं। निर्णय करें कि कथन से कौन-सा निष्कर्ष निकलता है। अपना उत्तर निम्नलिखित रूप में अंकित करें :
(1) यदि निष्कर्ष I निकलता है
(2) यदि निष्कर्ष II निकलता है
(3) यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही निष्कर्ष II निकलता है
(4) यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों निकलते हैं

73. कथन
सोनी एल सी डी टेलीविजन सेट का एक विज्ञापन कहता है, "यह एल सी डी स्क्रीन बाजार में आज तक का सर्वोत्तम है और किसी भी सोनी टी वी से इसका सराउंड साउंड अनुभव सर्वोत्तम है"।
निष्कर्ष
(I) विज्ञापन में उल्लिखित सोनी एल सी डी टी वी सेट का अब तक की बाजार की सर्वोत्तम एल सी डी स्क्रीन होने का दावा है।
(II) सोनी एल सी डी टी वी की बाजार में किसी भी टी वी से बढ़िया सराउंड साउंड है।

74. कथन
प्रत्येक वर्ष हजारों तीर्थयात्री हिमालय स्थित पवित्र मानसरोवर की लंबी यात्रा करते हैं।
निष्कर्ष
(I) धर्म सभी मानने वालों को मानसरोवर के पवित्र स्थल की प्रत्येक वर्ष एक तीर्थ यात्रा करने की आज्ञा देता है।
(II) सभी मानने वालों द्वारा मानसरोवर के पवित्र स्थल की यात्रा करनो उनके उद्धार के लिए धर्म की एक अनिवार्य अपेक्षा है।

निर्देश (प्रश्न 75-77) : इन प्रश्नों में "?" की जगह सही विकल्प रखकर श्रृंखला पूरी करें।
75. 11, 23, 35, 47, 59, '?'
(1) 67   (2) 71   (3) 72   (4) 78

76. U7Z, V6A, W5B, X4C, Y3D, '?'
(1) Z1F   (2) Z2E   (3) X3F   (4) Y4G

77. A8B, C7D, E6F, '?' , I4J, K3L
(1) F5G   (2) D3H   (3) G5H   (4) G6H

Directions (Questions 71-72) : For the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) below, choose the correct alternative from the following:

(1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(3) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(4) (A) is false but (R) is true.

71. **Assertion (A):** No life is found on the moon.
    Reason (R): Moon does not have an atmosphere like that of the Earth.

72. **Assertion (A):** Cocoa solid is an essential ingredient in making chocolate.
    Reason (R): White chocolate does not contain cocoa solids.

Directions (Questions 73-74): The questions given below have a statement followed by two conclusions I and II. Decide which of the conclusions follows from the statement. Mark answer as

(1) if conclusion I follows

(2) if conclusion II follows

(3) if neither conclusion I follows nor II follows

(4) if both conclusions I and II follow

73. **Statement**

An advertisement of Sony's LCD TV Set says, "This LCD screen is the best in the market till date and has the best quality surround sound experience among any Sony TV".

Conclusions

(I) The Sony LCD TV set mentioned in the advertisement is claimed to have the best LCD screen in the market so far.

(II) Sony LCD TV has the best surround sound among any TV sets in the market.

74. **Statement**

Every year thousands of pilgrims make the long journey to the holy Mansarovar in the Himalayas.

Conclusions

(I) Religion mandates all followers to visit the holy place of Mansarovar for a pilgrim every year.

(II) Visiting the holy place of Mansarovar by all followers is an essential requirement of a religion for their salvation.

Directions (Questions 75-77) : *Complete the series by replacing '?' with the correct option.*

75. 11, 23, 35, 47, 59, '?'

(1) 67   (2) 71   (3) 72   (4) 78

76. U7Z, V6A, W5B, X4C, Y3D, '?'

(1) Z1F   (2) Z2E   (3) X3F   (4) Y4G

77. A8B, C7D, E6F, '?' , I4J, K3L

(1) F5G   (2) D3H   (3) G5H   (4) G6H

निर्देश (प्रश्न 78-80) : इन प्रश्नों में दिए गए अंकों / अक्षर-समूह / अंक-अक्षर समूह में से कौन-सा एक अन्य से एक विशेष अर्थ में अलग है जबकि अन्य एक जैसे हैं?

78. 4, 10, 18, 22, 28, 34
    (1) 10   (2) 18   (3) 22   (4) 34

79. O4F, N5E, M6C, L7C, K8B
    (1) O4F   (2) N5E   (3) M6C   (4) K8B

80. APL, ZQK, YRJ, XSI, WTK, VUG
    (1) ZQK   (2) YRJ   (3) WTK   (4) VUG

81. आकृति ने मीना कुमारी से कहा, "वहां खड़ा वह व्यक्ति तुम्हारी मां की अविवाहित बहन के इकलौते जीजा का बेटा है"। उस व्यक्ति का मीना कुमारी से क्या रिश्ता है?
    (1) बहन   (2) आंटी
    (3) भाई   (4) निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता

82. L, M, N, O, P और Q सामने की ओर चेहरा करके एक कतार में बैठे हैं। P और Q बीच में बैठे हैं। L और M दो कोने पर बैठे हैं। N, L की दाईं ओर बैठा है। M के ठीक बाएं कौन बैठा है?
    (1) P   (2) L   (3) O   (4) Q

83. किसी खास कोड में FLOWERS को SREWOLG लिखा जाता है। उस कोड भाषा में MOUNTAIN को क्या लिखा जाएगा?
    (1) NIATNUOM   (2) NIATNOUN   (3) NIATNUON   (4) NIANTUON

84. आरजू A स्थान से दक्षिण दिशा में चलना शुरू कर 1 किमी. चलती है और फिर बाएं मुड़कर 3 किमी. चलती है और C स्थान पहुंचती है। अब C स्थान से वह दाएं मुड़ती है और 5 किमी. चलकर D स्थान पर पहुंचती है। D स्थान पहुंच कर वह फिर दाएं मुड़ती है और 3 किमी. चलकर E स्थान पहुंचती है। स्थान A से किस दिशा में स्थान E स्थित है?
    (1) पूरब   (2) पश्चिम   (3) उत्तर   (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं

85. सिनेमा A की चार टिकटों और सिनेमा B की पांच टिकटों की कीमत ₹1540 है किंतु सिनेमा A की पांच टिकटों और सिनेमा B की चार टिकटों की कीमत ₹1460 है। सिनेमा B की टिकट की कीमत कितनी है?
    (1) ₹450   (2) ₹400   (3) ₹333.34   (4) ₹206.67

Directions (Questions 78-80) : *Find the odd one out.*

78. 4, 10, 18, 22, 28, 34

    (1) 10   (2) 18   (3) 22   (4) 34

79. O4F, N5E, M6C, L7C, K8B

    (1) O4F   (2) N5E   (3) M6C   (4) K8B

80. APL, ZQK, YRJ, XSI, WTK, VUG

    (1) ZQK   (2) YRJ   (3) WTK   (4) VUG

81. Aakriti said to Meenakumari, "That person standing there is your mother's unmarried sister's only brother-in-law's son". How is that person related to Meenakumari?

    (1) Sister   (2) Aunt

    (3) Brother   (4) Can't be determined

82. L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting in a row all facing front. P and Q are sitting in the centre. L and M are sitting at the two ends. N is sitting to the right of L. Who is sitting to the immediate left of M?

    (1) P   (2) L   (3) O   (4) Q

83. If in a certain code, FLOWERS is written as SREWOLG, how will MOUNTAIN be written in that language?

    (1) NIATNUOM   (2) NIATNOUN   (3) NIATNUON   (4) NIANTUON

84. Arzoo starts jogging from location A in south direction for 1 km and then takes a left turn and travels 3 km to reach location C. Now she takes a right turn from location C and travels for 5 km to location D. After reaching location D she takes another right turn and travels for 3 km to reach location E. In which direction is location A from location E?

    (1) East   (2) West   (3) North   (4) None of these

85. Four tickets for movie A and five tickets for movie B cost ₹1540 but five tickets for movie A and four tickets for movie B cost ₹1460. What is the cost of the tickets for movie B?

    (1) ₹450   (2) ₹400   (3) ₹333.34   (4) ₹206.67

86. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी धातु पृथ्वी के भूपटल में सबसे प्रचुर मात्रा में पाई जाती है?

(1) जस्ता
(2) ताम्र
(3) ऐलुमिनियम
(4) लोहा

87. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शहर स्वामी विवेकानंद का जन्म स्थान है?

(1) कटक
(2) बालासोर
(3) कोलकाता
(4) कुशीनगर

88. निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रसिद्ध भारतीय नेता ने 'जय जवान जय किसान' का नारा दिया था?

(1) महात्मा गांधी
(2) पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू
(3) लाल बहादुर शास्त्री
(4) सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल

89. निम्नलिखित में से क्या भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग के कार्यक्षेत्र में नहीं आता?

(1) भारत के प्रधानमंत्री का चुनाव आयोजित करना
(2) भारत के राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव आयोजित करना
(3) राजनीतिक दलों को मान्यता प्रदान करना
(4) राजनीतिक दलों को चुनाव चिह्न नियत करना

90. भारत का संविधान हमारे देश को _____ के रूप में व्यक्त करता है।

(1) भारत
(2) इंडिया अर्थात् भारत
(3) हिंदुस्तान
(4) आर्यवर्त

91. एशियाई विकास बैंक का मुख्यालय कहां स्थित है?

(1) मनीला
(2) कवालालम्पुर
(3) टोकियो
(4) कोलंबो

92. हमारे सौर तंत्र का कौन-सा ग्रह आकार में सबसे बड़ा है?

(1) शुक्र
(2) बुध
(3) पृथ्वी
(4) मंगल

93. अक्षांश और देशांतर दोनों रेखाएं
(1) ध्रुवों से होकर गुजरती हैं
(2) विषुवत रेखा के समानांतर चलती हैं
(3) परस्पर समानांतर चलती हैं
(4) परस्पर लंबवत् चलती हैं

86. Which one of the following metals is the most abundant in the Earth's crust?

    (1) Zinc   (2) Copper   (3) Aluminium   (4) Iron

87. Which of the following cities is the birthplace of Swami Vivekananda?

    (1) Cuttack   (2) Balasore   (3) Calcutta   (4) Kushinagar

88. Which of the following famous Indian leaders coined the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'?

    (1) Mahatma Gandhi   (2) Pt Jawaharlal Nehru

    (3) Lal Bahadur Shastri   (4) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

89. Which of the following does not come under the purview of the Election Commission of India?

    (1) To conduct the election of Prime Minister of India.

    (2) To conduct the election of President of India.

    (3) To give recognition to the political parties.

    (4) To assign election symbols to the political parties.

90. The Constitution of India names our country as_____.

    (1) Bharat   (2) India, that is Bharat

    (3) Hindustan   (4) Aryavarta

91. Where is the headquarters of Asian Development Bank?

    (1) Manila   (2) Kuala Lumpur   (3) Tokyo   (4) Colombo

92. Which among the following planets of our Solar system is the biggest in size?

    (1) Venus   (2) Mercury   (3) Earth   (4) Mars

93. Lines of Latitude and Longitude both

    (1) pass through poles.   (2) run parallel to the equator.

    (3) run parallel to each other.   (4) run perpendicular to each other.

94. रिलायंस समूह की फैशन क्लोदिंग रेन्ज 'ट्रेन्ड्स' का प्रवर्तक अभिनेता – अभिनेत्री का कौन–सा लोकप्रिय भारतीय फिल्मी जोड़ा है?

(1) विकी कौशल और जाह्नवी कपूर

(2) दिशा पटानी और टाइगर श्रॉफ

(3) तमन्ना भाटिया और सिद्धार्थ मल्होत्रा

(4) आयुष्मान खुराना और श्रद्धा कपूर

95. कांथा, बालूचारी, तंगैल और जमदानी _____ की प्रसिद्ध हैंड प्रिंटेड साड़ियों के नाम हैं।

(1) तमिलनाडु   (2) गुजरात   (3) मध्यप्रदेश   (4) पश्चिम बंगाल

96. अपैरल ब्रांड की एक बड़ी रेन्ज प्रस्तुत करने वाले रिटेल स्टोर्स की चेन 'ब्रांड फैक्टरी' _____ समूह का हिस्सा है।

(1) फ्यूचर ग्रुप   (2) भारती रिटेल   (3) आई टी सी ग्रुप   (4) लैंडमार्क ग्रुप

97. भारत के प्रधानमंत्री ने हाल ही में अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति के साथ अमेरिका के किस शहर में हाउडी मोदी कार्यक्रम में लगभग 50,000 भारतीय–अमेरिकियों के जनसमूह को संबोधित किया?

(1) ह्यूस्टन, टेक्सास

(2) बोस्टन

(3) सैन डिएगो, कैलिफोर्निया

(4) शिकागो, इलिनोइस

98. भारतीय मूल के किस अमेरिकी ने वर्ष 2019 का अर्थशास्त्र विज्ञान का नोबेल पुरस्कार जीता?

(1) विवेक देवराय   (2) प्रणब बर्धन   (3) अभिजीत बनर्जी   (4) अरविंद पानगढ़िया

99. अनुभवी जिम्नास्ट सिमोन बाइल्स, जिसने विश्व आर्टिस्टिक जिम्नास्टिक्स प्रतियोगिता 2019 में अपना रिकॉर्ड 19वां पदक जीता, किस देश की खिलाड़ी है?

(1) जर्मनी   (2) सं.रा. अमेरिका   (3) बल्गारिया   (4) कनाडा

100. भूतपूर्व भारतीय क्रिकेट खिलाड़ी सौरभ गांगुली को हाल ही में भारतीय क्रिकेट कंट्रोल बोर्ड (बी सी सी आई) का _____ चुना गया है।

(1) सभापति (चेयरमैन)   (2) निदेशक   (3) अध्यक्ष (प्रेसिडेंट)   (4) मुख्य चयनकर्ता

94. Which popular Indian film pair of actor-actress is the promoter of 'Trends', a fashion clothing range from the house of Reliance?

   (1) Vicky Kaushal and Janhvi Kapoor

   (2) Disha Patani and Tiger Shroff

   (3) Tamanna Bhatia and Sidharth Malhotra

   (4) Ayushmann Khurrana and Shraddha Kapoor

95. Kantha, Baluchari, Tangail and Jamdani are the hand printed famous sarees from _____.

   (1) Tamil Nadu   (2) Gujarat   (3) Madhya Pradesh   (4) West Bengal

96. 'BRAND FACTORY', a chain of retail stores offering a wide range of apparel brands belongs to _____.

   (1) Future Group   (2) Bharti Retail   (3) The ITC Group   (4) Landmark Group

97. Where did in USA, Prime Minister of India recently addressed close to 50,000 Indian-Americans at the Howdy, Modi! event along with US President?

   (1) Houston, Texas   (2) Boston

   (3) San Diego, California   (4) Chicago, Illinois

98. Which India-born American won the 2019 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences?

   (1) Bibek Debroy   (2) Pranab Bardhan   (3) Abhijit Banerjee   (4) Arvind Panagariya

99. Veteran gymnast Simon Biles, who has achieved her record 19th world title at the 2019 World Artistic Gymnastics Championships is from _____.

   (1) Germany   (2) USA   (3) Bulgaria   (4) Canada

100. Former Indian Cricketer Sourav Ganguly has been recently elected as the _____ of the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI).

   (1) Chairman   (2) Director   (3) President   (4) Chief Selector