

DO NOT BREAK THE SEAL OF THE BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

SERIES : I

QUESTION BOOKLET

PAPER—II

Booklet Serial No.

34737

Full Marks : 200

Time Allowed : 2 (Two) Hours

*Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.***INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. This Booklet contains **100 questions** to be answered in a separate OMR Answer Sheet using Black Ballpoint Pen.
PAPER—II consists of 100 questions.
2. **All** questions are compulsory.
3. You will be supplied the Answer Sheet separately by the Invigilator. You must complete the details of particulars asked for.
4. Answer must be shown by completely blackening the corresponding circle in the Answer Sheet against the relevant question number by Black Ballpoint Pen. OMR Answer Sheet without marking Series/double Series marking shall not be evaluated.

Example :

Suppose the following question is asked :

The Capital of Meghalaya is

- (A) Guwahati
(B) Kohima
(C) Shillong
(D) Delhi

You will have four alternatives in the Answer Sheet for your response corresponding to each question of the Question Booklet as below :

(A) (B) (C) (D)

In the above illustration, if your chosen response is alternative (C), i.e., Shillong, then the same should be marked on the Answer Sheet by blackening the relevant circle with a Black Ballpoint Pen only as below :

(A) (B) (●) (D)

The example shown above is the only correct method of answering.

5. Answer the questions as quickly and as carefully as you can. Some questions may be difficult and others easy. Do not spend too much time on any one question.
6. **There will NOT be any negative marking for wrong answers.**
7. The Answer Sheet must be handed over to the Invigilator before you leave the Examination Hall.
8. No Rough Work is to be done on the Answer Sheet. Space for Rough Work has been provided in the Question Booklet.

PAPER—II

(Marks : 200)

Each question carries 2 marks

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-25) :

Read the following passages (A, B, C, D and E) carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct answer from the given alternatives.

- A.** Science has discovered that the ant does not lay up anything for winter use. He is a deceiver who does not work, except when people are looking, and only then when an observer has a green, naturalistic look and seems to be taking notes. He cannot stroll around a stump and find his way home again. This amounts to idiocy. His vaunted industry is but a vanity, since he never gets home with anything he starts with. This disposes of the last remnant of his reputation and wholly destroys his main usefulness as a moral agent. It is strange, beyond comprehension, that so manifest a humbug as the ant has been able to fool so many nations, so many ages without being found out.
1. Which claim about the ant is central to the passage?
 - (A) The ant prepares diligently for winter
 - (B) The ant only appears industrious when observed
 - (C) The ant navigates stumps better than other insects
 - (D) The ant's industry makes it a reliable moral model
 2. What reason does the author give for calling the ant's industry 'vanity'?
 - (A) The ant brags about its work to others
 - (B) The ant never returns with what it starts with
 - (C) The ant spends too much time grooming itself
 - (D) The ant refuses to help other insects
 3. How does the author describe the ant's navigational ability?
 - (A) Highly reliable under all circumstances
 - (B) Capable only when following pheromone trails
 - (C) Unable to walk around a stump and find its way home again
 - (D) Skilled at returning to its nest after long foraging trips
 4. What is the author's attitude toward the ant's reputation as a moral example?
 - (A) Admirative and supportive
 - (B) Neutral and purely observational
 - (C) Dismissive and critical
 - (D) Confused but hopeful
 5. What astonishes the author most about the ant's image?
 - (A) That the ant is so industrious in winter
 - (B) That the ant's deception has persisted across nations and ages
 - (C) That the scientists recently discovered the ant's hoarding habits
 - (D) That observers cannot tell when the ant is working

- B.** Arguably, the fundamental purpose of knowledge is to improve and enrich life. Philosophy, at times, is in danger of taking itself too seriously, or losing itself in its own footnotes, and can easily forget the reasons why we seek truth and knowledge in the first place. This is not to suggest that all knowledge must have practical applications, but merely that it pays, from time to time, to step back and reassess our motivations. Nietzsche is very perceptive on this point even if it were possible to perceive the world as it really is, such knowledge would not do us any good, for knowledge is always for a purpose (even if that purpose is difficult to define or seems to be hidden from us).
- It's not enough, then, to simply study the great minds of the past, imbibe their conclusions, and rehearse their arguments; genuine philosophy involves learning to think, to engage with ideas actively and critically, as opposed to merely accepting them with passive admiration.
6. How does the passage treat the idea that all knowledge must be practical?
 - (A) Strongly endorses it
 - (B) Strongly rejects it
 - (C) Conditionally accepts it with caveats
 - (D) Claims practicality is irrelevant
 7. What reflective practice does the passage recommend?
 - (A) Memorizing canonical texts
 - (B) Rehearsing famous arguments
 - (C) Periodically reassessing our motivations for seeking knowledge
 - (D) Prioritizing empirical methods over theory
 8. What does the passage identify as inadequate for genuine philosophy?
 - (A) Critical engagement with ideas
 - (B) Passive admiration of great thinkers
 - (C) Creative thinking and argumentation
 - (D) Reassessing motivations
 9. What is emphasized as central to genuine philosophical practice?
 - (A) Accumulating citations
 - (B) Learning to think actively and critically
 - (C) Defending traditional conclusions
 - (D) Avoiding practical questions
 10. Why does Nietzsche think pure reality would not do us any good?
 - (A) Truth is always distorted
 - (B) Knowledge serves a purpose, not pure objectivity
 - (C) Philosophy cannot reach absolute truth
 - (D) Practical use of knowledge is unnecessary
 - C. As the term itself suggests, computers were originally meant as a mechanical replacement of human activity. 'Computers' were literally people who 'computed'—using their wits, pen and paper, or else that most ancient of reckoning tools, the abacus. However, the point isn't that machines are better at calculating than humans, merely that they can perform such calculations faster, for longer, and with fewer errors. What's more, those errors will result from design

flaws or malfunction : thus, even the computer's mistakes are really of human origin. As the modern computer programmer puts it : "Garbage in, garbage out"—a computer is a tool, and only as good as its designer, programmer and operator.

11. Which claim about machines versus humans does the passage make?

- (A) Machines are inherently more intelligent than humans
- (B) Machines are better at creative thinking than humans
- (C) Machines can calculate faster, longer, and with fewer errors than humans
- (D) Machines never make mistakes

12. How does the passage explain the origin of most computer errors?

- (A) They arise from machine consciousness
- (B) They are random and unavoidable
- (C) They result from design flaws or malfunction, ultimately of human origin
- (D) They come from users intentionally sabotaging systems

13. What does the phrase "Garbage in, garbage out" illustrate in the passage?

- (A) Computers can correct poor input automatically
- (B) Output quality depends on the quality of input and design
- (C) Computers are independent of their operators
- (D) Programming languages are unreliable

14. Which inference is best supported by the passage?

- (A) Understanding design principles is unnecessary for using computers
- (B) Human oversight remains crucial despite technological advances
- (C) Computers have eliminated human error entirely
- (D) Design flaws are impossible to fix

15. Which statement would the author most likely agree with?

- (A) Machines are superior to humans in every respect.
- (B) The value of computers lies in their speed and reliability as tools, not in replacing human judgment.
- (C) Designers should be removed from the development process.
- (D) Errors in computing are evidence of machine consciousness.

D. People repeat ideas to signal that they are part of the same social group. But here's a crucial point most people miss.

People also repeat bad ideas when they complain about them. Before you can criticize an idea, you have to reference that idea. You end up repeating the ideas you're hoping people will forget—but, of course, people can't forget them because you keep talking about them. The more you repeat a bad idea, the more likely people are to believe it.

Let's call this phenomenon Clear's Law of Recurrence : The number of people who believe an idea is directly proportional to the number of times it has been repeated during the last year—even if the idea is false.

Each time you attack a bad idea, you are feeding the very monster you are trying to destroy. As one Twitter employee wrote, "Every time you retweet or quote tweet someone, you're angry with, it helps them. It disseminates their BS. Hell for the ideas you deplore is silence. Have the discipline to give it to them".

Your time is better spent championing good ideas than tearing down bad ones. Don't waste time explaining why bad ideas are bad. You are simply fanning the flame of ignorance and stupidity.

The best thing that can happen to a bad idea is that it is forgotten. The best thing that can happen to a good idea is that it is shared. This recalls Tyler Cowen's quote, "Spend as little time as possible talking about how other people are wrong". Feed the good ideas and let bad ideas die of starvation.

16. Which behaviour does the passage identify as a common way people signal group membership?

- (A) Avoiding controversial topics
- (B) Repeating shared ideas
- (C) Critiquing group leaders
- (D) Sharing private information

17. According to the passage, what effect does retweeting or quote tweeting an idea you dislike have?

- (A) It suppresses the idea's spread
- (B) It helps disseminate the idea further
- (C) It guarantees the idea will be corrected
- (D) It isolates the idea within a small group

18. What strategy does the passage recommend for dealing with bad ideas?

- (A) Repeatedly debunk them in public forums
- (B) Champion good ideas and avoid amplifying bad ones
- (C) Engage in long debates to expose flaws
- (D) Use sarcasm to ridicule them into obscurity

19. What does the passage imply about the relationship between repetition and perceived truth?

- (A) Repetition makes ideas seem more believable regardless of truth
- (B) Repetition only affects true ideas
- (C) Repetition has no effect on belief formation
- (D) Repetition always leads to scepticism

20. Which quote from Tyler Cowen best summarizes the passage's practical advice?

- (A) "Debate everything loudly and often."
- (B) "Silence is always harmful."
- (C) "Amplify every idea to test it."
- (D) "Spend as little time as possible talking about how other people are wrong."

- E.** Imagine you had a bank account that deposited ₹ 86,400 each morning. The account carries over no balance from day to day, allows you to keep no cash balance, and every evening cancels whatever part of the amount you had failed to use during the day. What would you do? Draw out every rupee each day!

We all have such a bank. Its name is Time. Every morning, it credits you with 86400 seconds. Every night it writes off, as lost, whatever time you have failed to use wisely. It carries over no balance from day to day. It allows no overdraft so you can't borrow against yourself or use more time than you have. Each day, the account starts fresh. Each night, it destroys an unused time. If you fail to use the day's deposits, it's your loss and you can't appeal to get it back.

There is never any borrowing time. You can't take a loan out on your time or against someone else's. The time you have is the time you have and that is that. Time management is yours to decide how you spend the time, just as with money you decide how you spend the money. It is never the case of us not having enough time to do things, but the case of whether we want to do them and where they fall in our priorities.

- 21.** What is the central metaphor used in the passage to describe time?
- (A) A flowing river
 - (B) A bank account that deposits ₹ 86,400 each morning
 - (C) A ticking clock
 - (D) A finite resource like gold

- 22.** Which feature of the bank account metaphor emphasizes time's non-renewable daily nature?

- (A) It allows interest to accumulate
- (B) It lets you transfer time to others
- (C) It permits overdrafts
- (D) It carries over no balance from day to day

- 23.** Which idea does the passage use to explain why people often claim they "don't have enough time"?

- (A) Time is objectively insufficient for modern life
- (B) People are poor at arithmetic
- (C) It's a matter of priorities and willingness, not absolute shortage
- (D) Society restricts access to time

- 24.** Which implication follows from the metaphor about daily time deposits?

- (A) You can accumulate unused seconds indefinitely
- (B) Each day offers a fresh opportunity to use time wisely
- (C) Time can be transferred between people like money
- (D) Unused time increases next day's deposit

- 25.** What practical lesson does the passage primarily convey?

- (A) Focus on saving time for future emergencies
- (B) Time is less valuable than money
- (C) Time should be borrowed to meet deadlines
- (D) Prioritize and consciously spend your daily allotment of time

Directions (Q. Nos. 26–35) :

Read the following questions and answer the questions by selecting the correct answer from the given alternatives.

26. Which of the following best demonstrates empathetic listening rather than just active listening?
- (A) Nodding while someone speaks
 - (B) Repeating their words verbatim
 - (C) Reflecting their feelings back to them
 - (D) Offering immediate solutions
27. When giving feedback, which approach is most likely to maintain trust?
- (A) Sandwiching criticism between praise
 - (B) Using vague language to soften the blow
 - (C) Being direct but respectful
 - (D) Avoiding feedback altogether
28. Which skill is most critical when interpreting non-verbal cues across cultures?
- (A) Assertiveness
 - (B) Confidence
 - (C) Humour
 - (D) Cultural sensitivity
29. In conflict resolution, what is the biggest risk of using avoidance?
- (A) Temporary peace
 - (B) Escalation of the issue later
 - (C) Reduced stress for both parties
 - (D) Faster resolution
30. Which of these is a subtle sign of poor emotional intelligence in a team setting?
- (A) Offering constructive criticism
 - (B) Ignoring colleagues' stress signals
 - (C) Celebrating team success
 - (D) Asking clarifying questions
31. Which is the most accurate primary function of small talk in new interactions?
- (A) Sharing detailed personal information
 - (B) Negotiating shared goals
 - (C) Testing the other person's knowledge
 - (D) Establishing rapport and reducing social tension
32. In a negotiation where both sides want different outcomes, the most effective approach is to
- (A) hold firm on your initial demand until the other side gives in
 - (B) seek common interests and propose options that create mutual gain
 - (C) threaten to walk away immediately
 - (D) accept the first offer to avoid conflict
33. You must convince senior management to fund a pilot project. Which communication strategy is most persuasive?
- (A) Flood them with technical details to show expertise
 - (B) Focus on clear benefits, expected outcomes, and a concise plan with measurable metrics
 - (C) Use emotional appeals only, without data
 - (D) Demand immediate approval to show urgency
34. A colleague becomes defensive when you raise a concern about their report. What should you do first?
- (A) Raise your voice to show you're serious
 - (B) Pause, acknowledge their feelings, and restate your concern calmly with examples
 - (C) Walk away immediately to avoid conflict
 - (D) Send a long email listing all their past mistakes
35. When a speaker uses specialized terminology that the audience cannot follow, this type of communication barrier is called
- (A) semantic barrier
 - (B) organizational barrier
 - (C) perceptual barrier
 - (D) emotional barrier

36. If in a certain code, 'ABCD' is written as 24 and 'EFGH' is written as 1680, then how is 'IJKL' written in that code?

- (A) 11880
- (B) 11240
- (C) 5620
- (D) 16800

37. Which is the next letter in the given alphanumeric series?

B, 25, D, 23, G, 19, K, 13, ?

- (A) L
- (B) P
- (C) N
- (D) Q

38. X introduced Z as the mother of his sister's brother. How is Z related to X?

- (A) Aunt
- (B) Niece
- (C) Mother
- (D) Sister

39. There are 4 words given below. 3 of them are similar and can be classified into a group. Which of these words form the group?

- (1) Mobile phone
- (2) Laptop
- (3) Television
- (4) Transformer

- (A) 1, 2 and 3
- (B) 1, 2 and 4
- (C) 1, 3 and 4
- (D) 2, 3 and 4

40. Assuming the Statement given in this question to be true, point out the Inference as one of the following :

- (1) True
- (2) False
- (3) Uncertain
- (4) Irrelevant

Statement :

Most of the students who have cleared the final exam have cleared the entrance exam too.

Inference :

The entrance exam is easier than the final exam.

- (A) 4
- (B) 1
- (C) 3
- (D) 2

Directions (Q. Nos. 41 and 42) :

Select one of the following four options that will make the 2nd pair analogous to the 1st pair given.

41. West : North-West :: South-West : ?

- (A) North
- (B) East
- (C) West
- (D) South

42. Architect : Building :: Sculptor : ?

- (A) Museum
- (B) Stone
- (C) Chisel
- (D) Statue

43. Select the correct option that indicates the arrangement of the given words in the order in which they appear in an English dictionary :

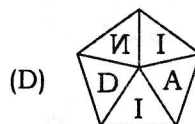
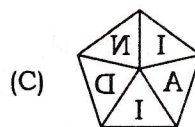
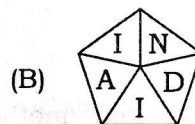
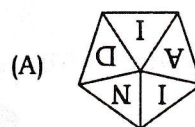
- (1) Malice
- (2) Malignant
- (3) Mallows
- (4) Malfunction
- (5) Malware

- (A) 4, 1, 2, 5, 3
- (B) 4, 1, 2, 3, 5
- (C) 1, 4, 3, 2, 5
- (D) 1, 4, 2, 3, 5

44. In a code language, SUNDAY is written as DNUAYS. How will MOTHER be written in that language?

- (A) HTEOMR
- (B) HTOERM
- (C) HOTERM
- (D) THEORM

45. Identify the mirror image of the following figure if the mirror is placed to the right of the figure :

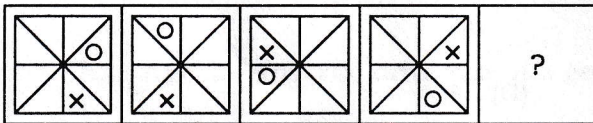


46. Select the combination of letters that when sequentially placed in the gaps of the given letter series will complete the series :

B _ BAB _ BC _ ABBB _ BA _ B

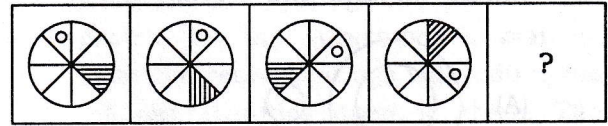
- (A) CBBAC
(B) CBABC
(C) CBBBCB
(D) BCBAB

47. Select the figure that will come next in the following figure series :



- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

48. Select the figure that will come next in the following figure series :



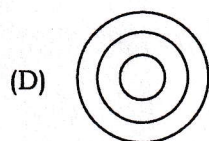
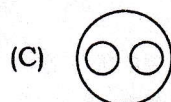
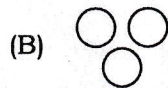
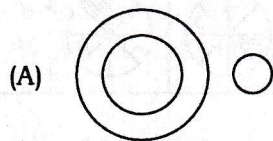
- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

49. Which of the two signs should be interchanged in the following equation to make the given value correct?

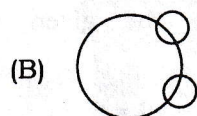
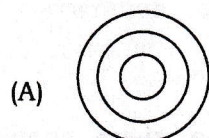
$$15 + 5 - 10 \times 6 \div 12 = 6$$

- (A) + and ÷
(B) - and ÷
(C) + and ×
(D) + and -

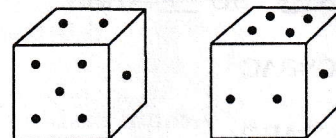
50. Which of the following diagrams indicates the best relation among India, Haryana and World?



51. Which of the following diagrams indicates the best relation among Lion, Dog and Snake?



52. Two positions of dice are shown below. How many points will appear on the face opposite to the face containing 5 points?



- (A) 3
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 4
53. A man walks 5 km toward south and then turns to the right. After walking 3 km, he turns to the left and walks 5 km. Now in which direction is he from the starting place?

- (A) West
- (B) South
- (C) North-East
- (D) South-West

Directions (Q. Nos. 54–59) :

Each item describes a situation and is followed by four possible responses. Indicate the response you find most appropriate. Choose only one response for each item. The responses will be evaluated based on the level of appropriateness for the given situation.

54. You are travelling in your official car and someone is hit by your car and dies. What will you do?

- (A) Ask the driver to stop and take the person to the hospital
- (B) Ask the driver to go to the police station
- (C) Ask the driver to drive fast and get away
- (D) Put all the blame on your driver

55. Many people die in stampede during fairs and festivals. What step should be taken by the government?

- (A) Give compensation to the injured and dead
- (B) Ban celebration of such fairs and festivals
- (C) Make arrangements to control crowds
- (D) Limit number of people who take part in these programmes

56. The government has raised the retirement age of the public sector workers. The young educated people protest as the government's plan to raise the retirement age will reduce the job opportunities open to them. The situation is out of control. In your opinion, the government should

- (A) take strong action against the protestors
- (B) reverse the decision
- (C) convince the young people that this policy will not reduce opportunities available to them
- (D) create other opportunities for the young

57. National Development Fund (NDF) was created by the Government of India to boost investment in social sector projects to promote education, health care, and generate employment, capital investments in selected profitable PSEs to yield adequate returns. You as a policy maker would

- (A) improve functioning of NDF by suggesting alternative approaches to achieve the targets
- (B) assist NDF with some money of your own
- (C) shut down NDF
- (D) reduce the number of procedural steps

58. You are posted in a remote area where you face problems in personal and professional lives. Your other batchmates are in urban postings. What should you do?

- (A) Leave the job
- (B) Feel jealous and request for a transfer
- (C) Think that it's your fate and curse yourself for joining this job
- (D) Compromise with the situation

59. You are handling a time-bound project. During the project review meeting, you find that the project is likely to get delayed due to lack of cooperation of the team members. You would

- (A) warn the team members for their non-cooperation
- (B) look into reasons for non-cooperation
- (C) ask for the replacement of team members
- (D) ask for extension of time citing reasons

Directions (Q. Nos. 60–63) :

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below. Following are the conditions for selecting Management Trainee in an organization.

The candidate must—

- (i) be a graduate with at least 60 percent marks;
- (ii) be not less than 21 years and not more than 28 years as on 1.1.2026;
- (iii) be ready to pay ₹ 50,000 as security deposit;
- (iv) have secured at least 40 percent marks in the selection examination;
- (v) have secured at least 50 percent marks in the personal interview.

In the case of a candidate who satisfies all the above conditions, except at (i) above, but has secured at least 65 percent marks in postgraduation, the case is to be referred to GM-Personnel.

In each question below are given details of one candidate. You have to take one of the following courses of action based on the information provided and the conditions and sub-condition given above, and mark that course of action as your answer.

You are not to assume anything other than the information provided in each question. All these cases are given to you as on 1.1.2026.

60. Anuja was born on 25th March, 2000. She has secured 58 percent marks in graduation and 63 percent marks in postgraduation. She has secured 50 percent marks in both selection examination and personal interview. She is ready to pay the security deposit of ₹ 50,000.

- (A) If the candidate is to be selected
- (B) If the candidate is not to be selected
- (C) If the data provided are not adequate to take a decision
- (D) If the case is to be referred to GM-Personnel

61. Namita Jaiswal has secured 62 percent marks in graduation and 52 percent marks in personal interview. She was born on 12th July, 1999. She is ready to pay the security deposit of ₹ 50,000. She has secured 46 percent marks in the selection examination.

- (A) If the candidate is to be selected
- (B) If the candidate is not to be selected
- (C) If the data provided are not adequate to take a decision
- (D) If the case is to be referred to GM-Personnel

62. Sohan Pataudi was born on 8th June, 2003. He has secured 55 percent marks in both selection examination and personal interview. He can pay the security deposit of ₹ 50,000. He has secured 68 percent marks in post-graduation and 59 percent marks in graduation.

- (A) If the candidate is to be selected
- (B) If the candidate is not to be selected
- (C) If the data provided are not adequate to take a decision
- (D) If the case is to be referred to GM-Personnel

63. Seema Biswas was born on 15th May, 2001. She has secured 65 percent marks in graduation and 70 percent marks in postgraduation. She is ready to pay ₹ 50,000 as security deposit. She has also secured 45 percent marks in the selection examination.

- (A) If the candidate is to be selected
- (B) If the candidate is not to be selected
- (C) If the data provided are not adequate to take a decision
- (D) If the case is to be referred to GM-Personnel

64. Fish is to Water as Bird is to

- (A) Air
- (B) Tree
- (C) Nest
- (D) Worm

65. Pen is to Write as Knife is to

- (A) Cut
- (B) Eat
- (C) Sew
- (D) Measure

66. Circle is to Round as Square is to

- (A) Long
- (B) Rectangle
- (C) Triangle
- (D) Square

67. Which one of the following does **not** belong to the group?

- (A) Brinjal
- (B) Mango
- (C) Banana
- (D) Orange

68. Which one of the following is different from the others?

- (A) Square
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Circle
- (D) Rectangle

69. Choose the word that does **not** belong to the group.

- (A) Dog
- (B) Cat
- (C) Horse
- (D) Fish

70. Which of the following is least like the others?

- (A) Rose
- (B) Jasmine
- (C) Tulip
- (D) Lotus

71. A container has 75% milk and 25% water. If I add 2 litres of water, then there will be equal amount of milk and water in the container. What is the amount of milk present in the container?

- (A) 5 litres
- (B) 3 litres
- (C) 6 litres
- (D) 4 litres

72. If Monday is two days before the day after tomorrow, what day is it today?

- (A) Thursday
- (B) Friday
- (C) Saturday
- (D) Monday

73. Five friends A, B, C, D and E are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. D is sitting to the immediate left of A. C is sitting to the immediate right of B. B is not sitting adjacent to A. Who is sitting second to the right of D?

- (A) B
- (B) C
- (C) A
- (D) E

74. Dinesh and Vijayan were facing each other in the morning after sunrise and talking. Dinesh's shadow fell exactly to the left of Vijayan. In which direction was Vijayan facing?

- (A) West
- (B) South
- (C) North
- (D) South-West

75. Look at this series :

2, 6, 18, 54, ...

What number should come next?

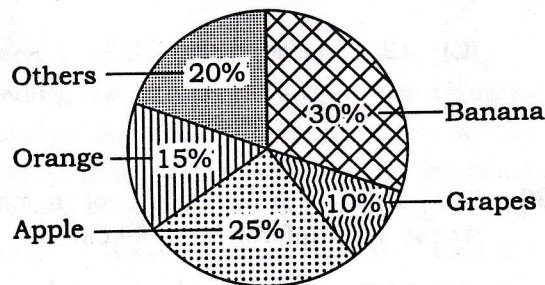
- (A) 108
- (B) 148
- (C) 162
- (D) 216

76. If $(6, k)$ is a solution of the equation $3x + y - 22 = 0$, then the value of k is
- (A) -4
 - (B) -3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 3
77. If p^2 is an even integer, then p is a/an
- (A) odd integer
 - (B) even integer
 - (C) multiple of 6
 - (D) multiple of 4
78. The HCF of p and q , which are relatively prime, is
- (A) 1
 - (B) p
 - (C) q
 - (D) pq
79. The decimal expansion of a rational number is always
- (A) non-terminating
 - (B) non-terminating and non-repeating
 - (C) terminating or non-terminating repeating
 - (D) None of the above
80. The LCM of p and q , which are relatively prime, is
- (A) 1
 - (B) p
 - (C) q
 - (D) pq
81. The portion of the region enclosed between a chord and the corresponding arc of a circle is called
- (A) a sector of the circle
 - (B) semicircle
 - (C) a segment of the circle
 - (D) perimeter of the circle
82. If the area of a circle is $49\pi \text{ cm}^2$, then its circumference is
- (A) $7\pi \text{ cm}$
 - (B) $14\pi \text{ cm}$
 - (C) $21\pi \text{ cm}$
 - (D) $28\pi \text{ cm}$

83. In an AP, if the first term is 2, the common difference is 0, the number of terms is 1000, then the 1000th term is
- (A) 2
(B) 10
(C) 1000
(D) 2000
84. If 5 pencils and 7 pens together cost ₹ 50, whereas 7 pencils and 5 pens together cost ₹ 46, then the cost of one pen is
- (A) ₹ 3
(B) ₹ 5
(C) ₹ 7
(D) ₹ 12
85. If $x = 3$ is a solution of the quadratic equation $3x^2 + (k - 1)x + 9 = 0$, then k is equal to
- (A) 11
(B) -11
(C) 13
(D) -13
86. The LCM of the smallest two-digit number and the smallest composite number is
- (A) 5
(B) 10
(C) 15
(D) 20
87. If the difference between two numbers is 26, and one of them is three times the other, then the numbers are
- (A) 11 and 33
(B) 12 and 36
(C) 13 and 39
(D) 14 and 42
88. The area of a quadrant of a circle whose circumference is 44 cm is
- (A) 38.5 cm^2
(B) 40.5 cm^2
(C) 42.5 cm^2
(D) 44.5 cm^2
89. John completed the school project in 20 days. How many days will Henry take to complete the same work if he is 25% more efficient than John?
- (A) 12 days
(B) 16 days
(C) 10 days
(D) 18 days
90. The circumference of a bicycle wheel that makes 5000 revolutions in moving 11 km is
- (A) 500 cm
(B) 250 cm
(C) 220 cm
(D) 150 cm

Directions (Q. Nos. 91–93) :

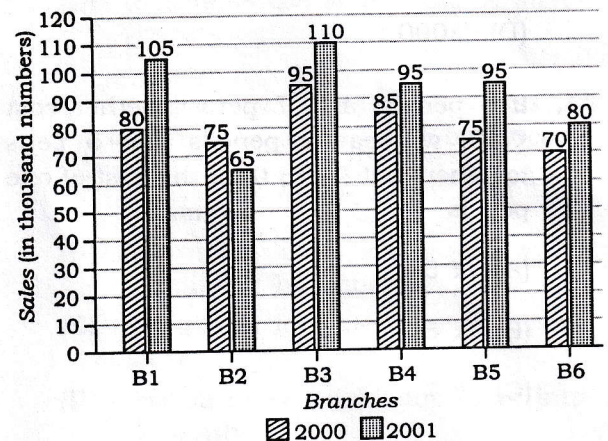
The pie chart given below shows the sale of different fruits in a day. Study the following pie chart and answer the questions that follow :



91. If the total of 1200 kg of fruits were sold in a day, the amount of bananas sold is
- (A) 360 kg
(B) 350 kg
(C) 390 kg
(D) 380 kg
92. If the total of 1200 kg of fruits were sold in a day, the difference between the sales of grapes and oranges is
- (A) 50 kg
(B) 60 kg
(C) 70 kg
(D) 80 kg
93. The measure of the central angle for others is
- (A) 64°
(B) 68°
(C) 70°
(D) 72°

Directions (Q. Nos. 94–97) :

The bar graph given below shows the sales of books (in thousand numbers) from six branches of a publishing company during two consecutive years 2000 and 2001. Study the following bar graph and answer the questions that follow :



94. What is the ratio of the total sale of branch B2 for both the years to the total sale of branch B4 for both the years?
- (A) 2 : 3
(B) 3 : 5
(C) 4 : 5
(D) 7 : 9
95. The total sale of branch B6 for both the years is what percent of the total sale of branch B3 for both the years?
- (A) 68.54%
(B) 71.11%
(C) 73.17%
(D) 75.55%

96. What is the average sale of all the branches (in thousand numbers) for the year 2000?

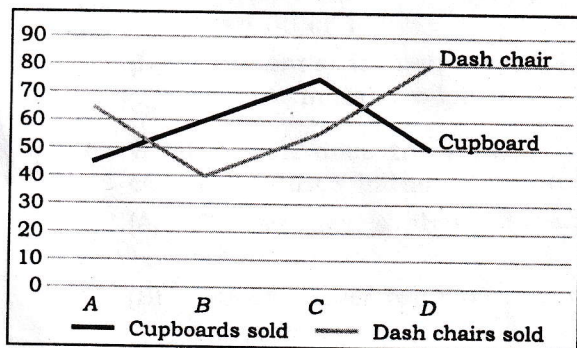
- (A) 73
- (B) 80
- (C) 83
- (D) 88

97. What percent of the average sale of branches B1, B2 and B3 in 2001 is the average sale of branches B1, B3 and B6 in 2000?

- (A) 75%
- (B) 77.5%
- (C) 82.5%
- (D) 87.5%

Directions (Q. Nos. 98-100) :

The line graph shows the number of cupboards and dash chairs sold by four different shops (A, B, C and D) during a specific month. Study the following line graph and answer the questions that follow :



98. The selling price of one cupboard is ₹ 4,000 and the selling price of one dash chair is ₹ 2,500. What is the total revenue generated by shop D from the sale of both the items?

- (A) ₹ 3.8 lakhs
- (B) ₹ 4.2 lakhs
- (C) ₹ 4.5 lakhs
- (D) ₹ 4.0 lakhs

99. Find the difference between the average number of cupboards sold by shops A, B and C and the number of dash chairs sold by shop D.

- (A) 25
- (B) 15
- (C) 30
- (D) 20

100. What is the ratio of the total number of cupboards sold by shops B and C together to the total number of dash chairs sold by shops A and D together?

- (A) 27 : 29
- (B) 25 : 27
- (C) 9 : 10
- (D) 13 : 15