Booklet Sr. No.


PAPER - II

Roll No.


OMR Response Sheet No.


Name: $\qquad$
Father's Name :
Date of Birth


Category Code* $\square$
Candidate's Signature:
(Please sign in the box)
(* As given in the Admit Card)
(Please sign in the box)

[Total Questions : 80]
Time Allowed : 2:00 Hours]

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till the time told to do so by the Invigilator. However, in the meantime, the candidate may read the instructions carefully and subsequently fill the appropriate columns given above in CAPITAL letters. The candidate may also fill relevant columns (Other than the columns for marking responses to the questions) of the OMR Response Sheet, supplied separately.
2. Use only BLUE OR BLACK ball point pen to fill the relevant columns on this page. Use similar pen for marking responses on OMR Response Sheet. Use of fountain pen may leave smudges, which may make the information given by the candidate illegible.
3. The candidate shall be liable for any adverse effect if the information given by the candidate here or on the OMR Response Sheet, is illegible.
4. Each candidate must fill all the columns given above on this page and sign at the appropriate place.
5. Each candidate is required to attempt 80 questions in two hours, except for visually impaired candidates, who would be given 20 minutes extra for marking their responses on the OMR Response Sheet, which will be supplied to the candidates separately.
6. THE CANDIDATE MUST ENSURE THAT THE SERIAL NO. OF THE OMR RESPONSE SHEET SUPPLIED TO HIM/HER MATCHES HIS/HER ROLL NUMBER and accordingly fill the same in the appropriate column of this question booklet. Similarly the candidate MUST write the Serial No. of this Question Booklet and the Series of the Question Booklet at the appropriate column on the OMR Response Sheet. Failure to do so may result in rejection of the candidature of the candidate or non-evaluation of the OMR Response Sheet or both.
7. The candidate should darken the appropriate response to the question by completely darkening the appropriate circle/oval according to his/her choice of response i.e. $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}$ or d in the manner shown in the example below :

8. Partly darkening the circle/oval on the OMR response sheet or using other symbols such as tick mark or cross, would not result in evaluation of the response as the OMR scanner can only interpret the answers by reading the darkened responses in the manner explained in preceding paragraph. Darkening more than one circle/oval as response to a question shall also be considered as wrong answer.
9. This question paper booklet has 28 pages. THE QUESTIONS ARE PRINTED IN ENGLISH AND PUNJABI. QUESTIONS IN PUNJABI ARE A TRANSLATION OF THE ENGLISH QUESTIONS. IN CASE OF ANY AMBIGUITY IN TRANSLATION, THE ENGLISH VERSION WILL BE DEEMED AUTHENTIC AND FINAL
10. THE CANDIDATES, WHEN ALLOWED TO OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER BOOKLET MUST CHECK THE BOOKLET TO CONFIRM THAT THE BOOKLET HAS COMPLETE NUMBER OF PAGES, THE PAGES ARE PRINTED CORRECTLY AND THERE ARE NO BLANK PAGES. IN CASE THERE IS ANY SUCH ERROR IN THE QUESTION PAPER BOOKLET THEN THE CANDIDATE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BRING THIS FACT TO THE NOTICE OF THE INVIGILATION STAFF AND OBTAIN A BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES AS GIVEN EARLIER.
Thereafter, the serial number of the booklet should be entered in the relevant column of the OMR. Wherever applicable, the candidate should request the Invigilation Staff to authenticate the change in the serial number of question booklet by making correction in the appropriate column of Attendance Sheet, where the Staff shall enter the correct serial number of the question booklet and initial the same.
11. All questions carry equal marks i.e. Two and a half marks for each question.
12. There is no negative marking.
13. THERE ARE FOUR OPTIONS FOR EACH QUESTION AND THE CANDIDATE HAS TO MARK THE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER ON THE OMR RESPONSE SHEET.
14. THE RIGHT TO EXCLUDE ANY QUESTION(S) FROM FINAL EVALUATION RESTS WITH THE COMMISSION.

SCS-2

Read the following passage and answer the Question Nos. 1 to 6 given below :

Chemical pesticides lose their role in sustainable agriculture if the pests evolve resistance. The evolution of the pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action. It is almost certain to occur when vast numbers of a genetically variable population are killed. One or a few individuals may be unusually resistant (perhaps because they possess an enzyme that can detoxify the pesticide). If the pesticide is applied repeatedly, each successive generation of the pest will contain a larger proportion of resistant individuals. Pests typically have a high intrinsic rate of reproduction, and so a few individuals in one generation may give rise to hundreds or thousands in the next, and resistance spreads very rapidly in a population.

This problem was often ignored in the past, even though the first case of DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) resistance was reported as early as 1946 . There is an exponential increase in the number of invertebrates that have evolved resistance and in the number of pesticides against
which resistance has evolved. Resistance has been recorded in every family of arthropod pests (including dipterans such as mosquitoes and house flies, as well as beetles, moths, wasps, fleas, lice and mites) as well as in weeds and plant pathogens. Take the Alabama leaf worm, a moth pest of cotton, as an example. It has developed resistance in one or more regions of the world to aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, lindane and toxaphene.

If chemical pesticides brought nothing but problems, - if their use was intrinsically and acutely unsustainable then they would already have fallen out of widespread use. This has not happened. Instead, their rate of production has increased rapidly. The ratio of cost to benefit for the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use. In the USA, insecticides have been estimated to benefit the agricultural products to the tune of around $\$ 5$ for every $\$ 1$ spent.

Moreover, in many poorer countries, the prospect of imminent mass starvation, or of an epidemic disease, are so frightening that the social and health costs of using pesticides have to be ignored. In general, the
use of pesticides is justified by objective measures such as 'lives saved', 'economic efficiency of food production' and 'total food produced'. In these very fundamental senses, their use may be described as sustainable. In practice, sustainability depends on continually developing new pesticides that keep at least one step ahead of the pests - pesticides that are less persistent, biodegradable and more accurately targeted at the pests.

1. "The evolution of the pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action." What does it actually imply?
(a) It is very natural for many organisms to have pesticide resistance.
(b) Pesticide resistance among organisms is a universal phenomenon.
(c) Some individuals in any given population show resistance after the application of pesticides.
(d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct.
2. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements :
3. Use of chemical pesticides has become imperative in all the poor countries of the world.
4. Chemical pesticides should not have any role in sustainable agriculture.
5. One pest can develop resistance to many pesticides.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1,2 and 3
3. Though the problems associated with the use of chemical pesticides is known for a long time, their widespread use has not waned. Why?
(a) Alternatives to chemical pesticides do not exist at all.
(b) New pesticides are not invented at all.
(c) Pesticides are biodegradable.
(d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct.
4. How do pesticides act as agents for the selection of resistant individuals in any pest population?

1. It is possible that in a pest population the individuals will behave differently due to their genetic makeup.
2. Pests do possess the ability to detoxify the pesticides.
3. Evolution of pesticide resistance is equally distributed in the pest population.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1,2 and 3
5. Why is the use of chemical pesticides generally justified by giving the examples of poor and developing countries?

1. Developed countries can afford to do away with use of pesticides by adapting to organic farming, but it is imperative for poor and developing countries to use chemical pesticides.
2. In poor and developing countries, the pesticide addresses the problem of epidemic diseases of crops and eases the food problem.
3. The social and health costs of pesticide use are generally ignored in poor and developing countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
6. What does the passage imply?
(a) Alternative options to chemical pesticides should be promoted.
(b) Too much use of chemicals is not good for the ecosystem.
(c) There is no scope for the improvement of pesticides and making their use sustainable.
(d) Both the statements (a) and (b) above are correct.

## Read the following passage and answer the Question Nos. 7 to 9 given below :

Education, without a doubt, has an important functional, instrumental and utilitarian dimension. This is revealed when one asks questions such as 'what is the purpose of education?'. The answers, too often, are 'to acquire qualifications for employment/upward mobility', 'wider/higher (in terms of income) opportunities', and 'to meet the needs for trained human power in diverse fields for national development'. But in its deepest sense education is not instrumentalist. That is to say, it is not to be justified outside of itself because it leads to the acquisition of formal skills or of certain desired psychological-social attributes. It must be respected in itself. Education is thus not a commodity to be acquired or possessed and then used, but a process of inestimable importance to individuals and society, although it can and
does have enormous use value. Education then, is a process of expansion and conversion, not in the sense of conversion turning students into doctors or engineers, but the widening and turning out of the mind - the creation, sustenance and development of self-critical awareness and independence of thought. It is an inner process of moral-intellectual development.
7. What do you understand by the 'instrumentalist' view of education?
(a) Education is functional and utilitarian in its purposes.
(b) Education is meant to fulfil human needs.
(c) The purpose of education is to train the human intellect.
(d) Education is meant to achieve moral development.
8. According to the passage, education must be respected in itself because
(a) it helps to acquire qualifications for employment.
(b) it helps in upward mobility and acquiring social status.
(c) it is an inner process of moral and intellectual development.
(d) All the (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.
9. Education is a process in which
(a) students are converted into trained professionals.
(b) opportunities for higher income are generated.
(c) qualifications for upward mobility are acquired.
(d) individuals develop self-critical awareness and independence of thought.

## Read the following passage and answer the Question Nos. 10 to 12 given below :

The first step is for us to realize that a city need not be a frustrater of life; it can be among other things, a mechanism for enhancing life, for producing possibilities of living which are not to be realized except through cities. But, for that to happen, deliberate and drastic planning is needed, Towns, as much as animals, must have their systems of organs - those for transport and circutation are an obvious example. What we need now are organ systems for recreation, leisure, culture, community expression. This means abundance of open space, easy access to unspoilt nature, beauty in parks and in fine buildings, gymnasia and swimming baths and recreation grounds in plenty, central spaces for celebrations and demonstrations, halls for citizens' meetings, concert halls and theatres and cinemas that belong to the city. And the buildings must not be built anyhow
or dumped down anywhere; both they and their groupings should mean something important to the people of the place.
10. The author talks about "unspoilt nature". In what way can nature remain unspoilt?
(a) If nature is not allowed to interfere with people's day-to-day life.
(b) By building cities with the system of organs like those of animals.
(c) By allowing free access to parks and open spaces.
(d) By allowing nature to retain its primitive, undomesticated character.
11. Which one of the following has the opposite meaning to the word 'frustrater' in the passage ?
(a) Promoter
(b) Applauder
(c) Approver
(d) Executor
12. "... the buildings must not be built anyhow or dumped down anywhere ...." The statement implies that buildings
(a) should be built with suitable material.
(b) should be constructed, according to some suitable design, not indiscriminately.
(c) should be scattered to provide for more of open space.
(d) should be built to enable citizens to enjoy nature.
13. Choose the word which is the exact opposite of the word "ABLE".
(a) Disable
(b) Inable
(c) Unable
(d) Misable

## Directions for Question Nos. 14 and 15 :

Give the Opposite meaning of the underlined word.
14. Though his view is correct, his behaviour was impertinent.
(a) healthy
(b) respectful
(c) inadequate
(d) smooth
15. The manager is quite tactful and handles the workers union very effectively.
(a) disciplined
(b) loose
(c) strict
(d) naive

Directions for Question Nos. 16 to 18 :
Find out the appropriate meaning of the given word from the choices given below it.
16. Chattel
(a) Movable personal possession
(b) Barrister's wig
(c) Obligation
(d) Piece of land
17. Subpoena
(a) Punishment
(b) Delay
(c) Summons
(d) Ban
18. Recidivist
(a) Defendant
(b) Hermit
(c) Long term prisoner
(d) Frequent law breaker

Directions for Question Nos. 19 and 20 :
Choose the most appropriate option.
19. Did you have lunch at home yesterday?
(a) No, I haven't.
(b) No, I hadn't.
(c) No, I didn't.
(d) No, I don't.
20. Where do you live?
(a) At 45 Green Street, London.
(b) On 45 Green Street, London.
(c) In 45 Green Street, London.
(d) From 45 Green Street, London.

## Directions for Question Nos. 21 and 22 :

Which of phrases given below each sentence should replace the underlined phrase to make it grammatically correct ? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark ' $D$ ' as the answer.
21. Ramesh is as tall if not, taller than Mahesh.
(a) not as tall but
(b) not so tall but as
(c) as tall as, if not
(d) No correction required
22. They examined both the samples very carefully but failed to detect any difference in them.
(a) any difference between
(b) some difference between
(c) some difference in
(d) No correction required

गेठ स्रिषे थैने त्र पन्न भडे यूम्सत रु. 23 亏ँ 27 टे Өै उत किसे।
'सश్' घग्टी हा घुटिभा्टी मुठा टागम्नतिर
 भरुँष टी भयिभाउमर मर्भिभिभ चै। मंषेय दिं हिड भाठह तीदर टी यठभ-भुलू दिभाषिभा ठत्ल तुझी चँटी चै भडे तीहत इप्री
 नै । वूल भिला वे हिम उसरा हिस दटडे गापे मियांउर मंबल्य हिर मिमटान टा तिठभाट्ट वउटे गठ तिम क्षे भमीं पठभ-म्नग्मउती यूघंय हा हभभ से मरटे गं। ग्ट मॅॅमिभा हित चै
 मभझिभा साग्टे । टिम ठतरा टा भुण्टठ भरैवे

 द्मउद्ध दिच गठ रंत हिन गणिट हाल्ला मरूँष वेदल भाथटे ज़ता टी उग्मा क्ष मभइ मरहा चै । घीडे मभें टे मगिउ $भ$ रे वलाविठडां त्र छिठ भायहे संत टी मंदेटरा ठाल नैइ के डी मग्वघर घटा मरटा नै । हिड ॉॉल ठीीं वि सथत्ती टी उग्मा मगठ्ठु मभइ तडीं भाछींटी सां
 मॅष उां टिड नै वि हिम उत्रता दिस बग्मा मिग्तरवग्गी से मंयवड ठाल सुशी उँटी तै । व्रल मिल्ड के पिषे तिम मिमटम सा हिठभाट रीडा विभा चै छिम टा ज्सॅमा काम्मा ठाॅ्ल दबेठा

 (theological model) दर्न टेषटा यदेठा ।
23. टिम थैवे टिच घांटी टी विगइ्री उचरा घ्वाे वॉल रीडी वाट्टी चै ?
(a) यठभ म्नग्मउती भाइल
(b) मियांडर मंबल्य
(c) यठभ भ్लळख
(d) तथूती
 विछिं मभइ ठतीं भा गठे ?

1. गठ ज़ॅठा टा भहुँष भथटे ज़ॅवा टी उग्ना मभः मरडा चै।
2. घाट्टी टी उग्मा टा मिवत्तरवग्वी मंटगब जै।
3. घान्टी टे ₹म्न भवष तीीं भिलटे ।
4. घाट्टी टी बाम्ना मरुॅधी मभइ ऊँ थवे जै।
Bिथवँवड रघटां हिर्च̆ विगडे मयी गर ?
(a) मिठढ 1
(b) 1 भडे 2
(c) 3 भडे 4
(d) 2 भडे 4
 यूर्मीवार घटंछ़्डिट हही विम ॅॅयत के यठषट ही हैं जै ?
(a) मभातिर
(b) कग्मा
(c) वलाउभव
(d) यठभ-म्नग्मउठी भाइल

(a) तथु भयिभेत टी मॅनमिभा
(b) नथु यूडी म्रतया
(c) नथु टी हिसग्गयाग
(d) घंटी टी यग्नभिर बान्हरा
5. फ़ॅम म्नघट सा री भवष चै ?
6. राषिभा
7. टस्तु
8. कलाप्टी
9. वितथा

गेठां लिभे हिँ्धै मटी छु उठ छुटे -
(a) वेदल 2
(b) 1 भडे 2
(c) 3 भंडे 4
(d) वेदल 4

गेठ किषे थैने त्र पन्नु फडे यूस्त री. 28 ऊँ 30 टे Өुउड किसे।
 मरहा जै । वग्त टी थ्रठडी ठाल सिंटनी हिर्जै मंगीड छिउयंठ गँट लॅना थैंटा चै । वूर्भाम्नील

 के क्रिभम्नील गट बउवे विमाठ के कृ पठडी टा




 हाल्की मिनिभिए हे उां भा्टमी टी छिमठ त्रो वठम
 रीडा गँषिभा मी । भिगठउ हिस भाथटी नी भिठ'म తुंटी चै । थंत्ञाघी दिगम्मड वठभगीट विभाठ గْ घंशल मभझ्टी चै 1 भॅन-वॅल్ भान्टभी గ्षे भठ्रथन्डी उँत के दॅठी भाउता हिस मंवीउ मुटठ त्ल भिलटा नै थत छुम सा भंटवला मंगीड, दिडलइ Јँट वागत मभाथड ఫंटा सा
 भठढ़ी च ठठी चै । सरँ वटे गल हांग्राटा विमग महेठ हेले वंत 'डे ॅॅष वॅष के वली वाधिंसा गुंटा मी उां किंसिी टी वला से मठिते गी टीटा्व चं सांटे मर । हैटे-छँटे हिरे-तिरे चडिंत ढिरविभां ठग्ल द्विग्मउ सी मिमद्रिडी घण्वे घइी हेडी विभाए ने मरटा चै । टिमउती भडे वूटगउ टी वलग्डभिकडा हर्तै मभग्ठडा घटी चैपी चै । ठटी, ठग्गी भंड मंमव्टिडी से मुभेष 응 यूरम्न भrषिभा ता मवरा चै । टिमउती तर्ठ मभाज्त टी टिॅत्ञत भाधिभा ता मरटा चै। टेधें
 लॅउड नै वि गुणघा'्टी टी मममद्रिडी, षिमउती सा यूवू्ूडी दांग भाट्ट के मउिरग्ठ वत्टी नै ।
28. थैने भठ्रमग्न क्षिंटगी रर्ट घैइल रठीं गुंटी भडे सिंसगी हिस मठित मंगीउ थेटा ग्रंटा नै?

1. भिगठडी रम्भे हे रंस वरटिभां Јँपिभां।
2. सर्टै सीटत व्रिभागीट ग्रांा चै ।
3. दिगलीभां विभार टीभां वॉलां वउत ठיल ।
4. ठटी, ठागी भंड ममन्विडी से मुभेल ठाल ।
गेठां लिषे हिर्षै छु उत चुल -
(a) 1 मडे 4
(b) 2 भडे 4
(c) रेहल 1
(d) रेहल 3
5. भठढ़ी मघघ टा री भुष नै ?
6. विटाउमव
7. पठाउभव
8. हिमसेभाउतिर

गेठां लिधे हिस्षै छै उत छुटे -
(a) रेटल 1
(b) रेदल 2
(c) रेहल 3
(d) 1 भडे 3
30. थैचु भठ्रमग्ठ मदेत मभें विम से रगम्नत त्र मूॅड भरतिभा विभा जै ?
(a) गगी
(b) यग्ली
(c) यांयी
(d) रग

गेठ लिखे थैने त्र यन्ने भडे यूम्मत री. 31 ऊँ 34 हे Өु डठ लिखें।

वग्ल प्टिम्नर सा टिव मंरलय घडुडी हात मभात्त यूट्ट विम्नडिभां टी मीभा त्र यात वठ सांटा जै । वैममवग्नं हे टिम पिम्तर से मंरल्य
 छिथजनाडा से घागत सुथी भाइंघत कैं तितलेय
 नै । भक्षेग विम्नउा प्टिमउती-भवस मंघ्घयां त्रे गातर्ता ऊै भुखड रतरे घवाप्यती भंडे मुर्उंडतडा से
 पिर भा्टवम्न-भुल घटा के थेम्न वठरा

 भुलां टी वठइी भाल्लैठरा वठटा चै।

गग्मभ गचित विमा मॅमी-यूळ्ड दिस
 वेषिभा जै । भडे यैपी से wठ हिच यलटी चैटी मॅमी గ్ గ్ यह्ठ टी उमदीव देषट सा भैवा मिलटा नै । युर्छ वे म्नगित से गग्से सा थुॅउत मी । पिर चिउतरा के छिम सा सिँउत घटाष्टिभा
 वठ मॅमी से म्रठिठ भा विभा । यह़ हे चिॅउत
 लाप्टी । टेषे नी मॅमी र्ठ यर्ठ डा चिउत हेषट टा भैवा भिलिभा । यूर्ठ टी उमहीठ हेपसिभां

गी मॅमी से भर हिस यिभा्ठ थेटा गैष्टिभा । पिछिं मॅमी से टिमूर सा भगया्त हम्मउद्वि टिभवडी ता ने वे पिर वलाविठड नै किम त्रो वलावग्ठ टी मिगतहाउमर वलयठ के यर्ठ ही उमदीव से त्रय हिस मावात रत टिउा मी ।
31. थैवु भह्रमग्ठ वूॅमाबग्वां हे मभात्त मग्नटे यिभाग क्ड विम तुर हिस थेम्न रीउा जै ?

1. यिभात हा भान्टवम्न तुर ।
2. टिमउती भंे भठर टी घठाघठी हॅल मंबेड ।
3. सग्वीठरागी यूषा टी थून्गडा ।
4. यहग्वघ हैपबैगाडा हिछ लिथड यिभान ।

गेठां लिष्षे टिर्चे मटी छु उठ बुह -
(a) वेदल 1
(b) 1 भडे 2
(c) 2 भडे 3
(d) 3 भडे 4
32. वग्भल पिम्रू ऊँ री उाद्ट जै ?

1. पिम्नर ग्रीरी
2. टिम्मर भिक्तग्ती
3. पिम्नर ग्ठग्री
4. टिम्नर तिमभा्ठी

गेठां लिषे हिर्च विगइ्रा मटी छु उठ चै ?
(a) रेहल 1
(b) रेहल 3
(c) 2 भडे 4
(d) 1 भंडे 3
33. वाठत्त म्नघट सा वी भुष ने ?

1. भउलघ
2. मुभागष
3. ड़्यिडी
4. हढठउ

गेठां किषे हिँच विडइा मडी छु उत चै ?
(a) रेहल 1
(b) 2 भडे 4
(c) 1 मडे 2
(d) 3 भडे 4
34. थैवे भठ्रमग्ठ मॅमी टे टिम्नर हा री भयाग जै ?

1. ट्मगट्वि टिभरडी
2. वला-विठड
3. वल्ग'वग्न टी मिवत्तठ'उभर वल्यता गेठां लिधे हिँच विडइा मटी छु उत जै ?
(a) 1 मडे 2
(b) 2 भडे 3
(c) रेहल 3
(d) 1,2 2 डे 3
4. गेठां लिदिभां दिर्ध विगने मघट 'छिसम' म्नघट से मभाठ-भवषव गठ ?
5. सिंडाड्रत
6. ढिरठर्भंट
7. टितम्म
8. छिथठग्न

गेठां लिषे टिर्च̆ छु उत छुट -
(a) रेहल 1
(b) 2 भडे 3
(c) 1,2 भडे 3
(d) 1,2, 3 भ/डे 4
36. गेठ लिधे दिर्षै किगइा म्पस भहैंविर मघं डा मभाठ-भवषर ठगीं जै ?
(a) भलँरण्ठ
(b) भठ్రा
(c) घे-भिमाल्ड
(d) टठिभाज
37. गेठ लिविभां हिर्च विगइा/विगइे मघट म्नूय थंज्ञाप्वी हिस लिषे गैपे गठ ?

1. भेगठ
2. यूभग्रसा
3. यूडिम्न
4. निठिभाप्टी

गेठां लिभे हिर्च मटी छु उत छुटे -
(a) 1 भडे 2
(b) 2,3 भंडे 4
(c) 3 भडे 4
(d) मिवढ 4
38. गेठ लिधिभां हिर्ष विगइा/विगझे मघस म़्रॉय थंज्ञाघ्वी हिस लिषे गैपे गठ ?

1. भग्टा
2. प्टिउग्मर
3. दिगाभगतिर
4. भगिर

बेठां किषे हिचँ मटी छै उठ चुलँ -
(a) 1 भडे 2
(b) 1,3 भंडे 4
(c) 1 भडे 4
(d) मितढ 4
39. गेठ टिदिभां हिसँ Moral Turpitude टा मडी मठुद्ग वी चै ?

1. हैडिर यउत
2. पि.दष्रावी विगव्दट

गेठ लिषे हिर्च̆ मगी छै उत चुट -
(a) रेदल 1
(b) रेटल 2
(c) 1 भडे 2
(d) ₹ँपी टी ठठीं
40. गेठ लिधिभां दिर्च विगइा भतृह्त मगी ง ?

1. भान्दगउर ?खठ
(Recurring Expenditure)
2. भसेउ ?्वतण
(Unforeseen Expenditure)
3. भमग्यग्गत ख्रत
(Extraordinary Expenditure)
गेठां लिषे हिर्ष विंइा मगी छु उठ नै ?
(a) रेदल 1
(b) रेटल 3
(c) 2 भडे 3
(d) 1,2 भडे 3
4. अ्रलूड मघघर हा की भगघ चै ?
(a) गए-चल
(b) मम ${ }^{1}$
(c) सुभाग
(d) हीठषा
5. वित्तर मघंट टा वी भवष नै?
(a) पिम्रव
(b) प्टिउप्वम्व
(c) गंन्नी
(d) विरड
6. "वाल टी घॅयी ठा भंविभा, यत घाल्ल टी पूयी मंविभा" सा मडी भवष किगडा งै ?
(a) भथटे लप्टी नॅष ठा ढेलाछ्छिटा यठ घॅसिभां घप्टी Јॅष भॅइटा।
(b) भयटा मुभावष टेषटा यठ तिभगटिभां त्= उंती हिस वॅषटा ।
(c) भाय भठग्भ रठठा यठ घूसिभां ऊँ भक्षस्ड़ी वठ'छ्ठिटा ।
(d) भाय घट-ठट वे वगिटा यठ तिभाटिभां 으 हीइे ठा टेटा।
 विगडा गै ?
(a) गफ्कत गैट हपी घग्टे लगा्仑िटा
(b) भयटे रॅल यप्टी णीक्ष रेट क्ष ठांग ठा वठता
(c) द्टिड्ले मर के ग्रक्षां डा हेत ल'छिटा

7. Proclaimed offender सा मडी थंत्ञाप्वी मरुहा्ट विगइा जै ?
(a) प्टिम्निग्नी भुक्तठम
(b) सेह्टु टा भुक्तठभ
(c) सेलु टा वैसी
(d) टिम्नउिग्री वैटी

## Directions for Question Nos. 46 to 48 :

Each question presents a situation and asks you to make a judgment regarding that particular situation. Choose an answer based on the given information.
46. The School Principal has received complaints from parents about bullying in the school yard during recess. He wants to investigate and end this situation as soon as possible, so he has asked the recess aides to watch closely. Which situation should the recess aides report to the Principal?
(a) A girl is sitting glumly on a bench reading a book and not interacting with her peers.
(b) Four girls are surrounding another girl and seem to have possession of her back pack.
(c) Two boys are playing a one-on-one game of basketball and are arguing over the last basket scored.
(d) Three boys are huddled over a handheld videogame, which isn't supposed to be on the school grounds.

## यूसत रं. 46 ऊँ 48 टे लूटी उटाहिउं:

गठ यूम्त हिव यविमषिडी रवमाधिंडा च, तिम हिस भाय हॅल्ल भैने से भुडापर कितला हैला चै। गेठ टिॅडी मुषठा से भयात छे बैँउत चट्र।
 सिडा हॅल्ल भॅयी-巨ॅटी टंगत मवृल दिधे यॅवेम़ाडी मंंघयी म्नरम्टिउां यूगउ गैपीभा । छिच टिम टी यइडाल वठरे,
 रठठा छग्रुटा नै । टिम हपी हिमते
 ठॅषट हप्टी विग । गेठ हिधिभिं टिँँँ विगइी मघिडी ऑयी-ढ्बॅटी से मगप्रिवां
 चबीटी चै ?
(a) टिथ लइवी छिटग्मी टिस घेंड डे घेठ वे विडाप्व यन्न ठटी चै भडे भथटे गम्टीमां ठाल ॉॉल-घप्र ठडीं वठ वगी ।
(b) चठ लइवरीभां टिॅव लइवी टे भा्ले-ट्रभाल्डे उत भडे लवाहा नै वि छिम सा घैठा छुठ्रां वँल चै ।
(c) चँ मइवे भाथम दिस प्रम्मविटपप्ल षेठ गठे गठ भडे भाध्वी मरँठ छै डे घरिम्म वठ ठठे गठ ।
(d) डिंत लइवे Јॅषां हिच ढन्रूत हाप्ली हीइिछ गोभ र्टा हैरे बँल-ब"ल चॅरे घेठे गठ, तै वि मब्ल गाठणींइ हिस रुीं गैटा चगीटा ।
47. Ms. Carson took a taxi to meet her three friends for lunch. They were waiting for her outside the restaurant when she pulled up in the car. She was so excited to see her friends that she left her bag in the taxi. As the taxi pulled away, she and her friends took notice of the number plate so they would be able to identify the car when they call the taxi company.

1. The four women seem to agree that the number plate starts out with the letter J.
2. Three of them agree that the number plate ends with 12 L .
3. Three of them think that the second letter is X, and a different three think that the third letter is K.

The four number plates below represent what each of the four women thinks she saw. Which one is most likely the number plate of the taxi?
(a) JXK 12L
(b) JYK 12L
(c) JXK 12I
(d) JXX 12L
47. भिम वग्ममत के भयटीभां डिंत मगेलीभां त्रे हंध के सिलट लपी टैरमी रीडी 1 सर्टै छिं टैरमी हिस छै"पे पगंची कां ठैमट्वेंट से प्वा्गठ छुमसीभां मगेलीभां छिमटी छिठीव रठ वठीभां मठ । छिड भथटीभां मगेलीभां గ्ल हेप के टिंटी छिडेतित चे गाप्टी वि टैरमी हिस भयटा हेगा गी क्रॉल गापी । सरॅ टेरमी का ठडी मी, छिच भडे छिमटीभां मगेलीभां के टेरमी से रंघट यகेट त्छ टेषिभा उां नै टेवमी टी कंधठी त्रे समॅट लपी टेरमी टी यढ्वाट वै मरे ।

1. चत्व भँवउां टिम वॉल डे मगिभउ गठ वि रंघठ यलेट भॅषठ $J$ उै मूठ ปुंटी चै ।
2. छुठुां हिर्च किंत मगिभिड गर वि रंघट यलेट से भृीठ टिस 12 L नै ।
3. छुठ्रां हिर्च डिंत मैस्टीभां गठ वि ड्डता भॅधठ X नै भडे हृठीभां डिंत मैच्टीभां गठ वि डीत्ता भॅधठ K चै ।

गेठ लिधीभां चग्व रंघट यलेटां दठटर वठटीभां गठ तै वि जैंां हिर्चै गठ टिर भँगड हे मैब भर्रमान टेषिभा । पितुां हिर्चै विगइी ऊंघट यलेट, टैवमी टी रंघट यलेट गेट टी मब ऊँ हॅय मंबाहरा जै ?
(a) JXK 12L
(b) JYK 12L
(c) JXK 12 I
(d) $J \times X 12 \mathrm{~L}$
48. Naveen, an accomplished pastry chef who is well-known for his artistic and exquisite wedding cakes, opened a bakery one year ago and is surprised that his business has been so slow. A consultant he hired to conduct market research has reported that the local population doesn't think of his shop as one they would visit on a daily basis but rather a place they'd visit if they were celebrating a special occasion. Which of the following strategies should Naveen employ to increase his daily business?
(a) Making coupons available that entitle the coupon holder to receive a $25 \%$ discount on wedding, anniversary, or birthday cakes.
(b) Exhibiting at the next Bridal Expo and having pieces of one of his wedding cakes available for tasting.
(c) Placing a series of ads in the local newspaper that advertise the wide array of breads.
(d) Moving the bakery to the other side of town.

## Directions for Question Nos. 49 to 52 :

Each question consists of two words which have a certain relationship to each other followed by four pairs of related words. Select the pair which has the same relationship as that of the words given in the question.

## 49. Mundane : Spiritual

(a) Common : Ghostly
(b) Worldly : Unworldly
(c) Routine : Novel
(d) Secular : Clerical
48. ठहीर, प्टिर तियुठ थेमटती घठा्रिट ट्राला ख्वारमाभा नै सै वि ट्दिभाग से रलाउभव भडे ठढीम वेव घटाउिट लप्टी भम्नग्र जै । छिम हॅलँ टिॅर माल यणिएां घेवगी甘ैस्की गाटी यठ छिट गैटग्र चै वि छिम सा वग्वघण्त घगुड फॅट छॅलिभा। हिम हे प्टिव मल्गावर्ठ टॅषिभा, सिम टी भग्वरीट टी यइत्षतल के यठा लगा वि लॅल भघाट्टी पित मैब्टी चै वि छिम सी ट्रार के विमी टिमेम्न भहमत 유 भठाতिट हेले ीी ताटा षगीटा चै हा वि चक्षारा उँंत डे । तहीट क्र भयटा तैक्षा वातैपग्त ट्याछिट लपी विंइी तीडी भयटाछिटी णगीटी चै ?
(a) क्रयठ घटाखिटे से वि व्रयत यग्तर त्र निभाग, मालु-विगुत सां सतम सित से रेव डे $25 \%$ हैंट रहे ।
(b) भगाली चिभाग मंर्षयी भेवमयै डे शूटममती लगाण्ठिटा भने हिभाग से वेर से ट्रवझे ऊॅषट लटी छिथलषय वॅषटे।
(c) लँवल भभक्षप्त हित्त घण पूरात से
 हथाछिटे।
(d) म्रणिठ टे ट्डते थम्मे घेवटी मिढटट वठठी ।

## 

गठ यूमत है मघटां टा पर्विभा गट्रिभा धै,

 दिचं छिठ तँज़ी चुटँ निमटा यूम्सत दिध निंडे मुषटां दृग्रा मंघंय गँदे ।
49. लेविस: गुग्री
(a) मयागत : गुउ-र्डेड मरंघयी
(b) ट्रिभाल्दी : भल्ट़तिभाग्दी
(c) गुटीत : तदां
(d) यठमठिडेष : था्टरी ठएल मंर्घंयिड
50. Filter : Water
(a) Curtail: Activity
(b) Expunge : Book
(c) Edit : Text
(d) Censor : Play

## 51. Symphony : Composer

(a) Leonardo: Music
(b) Fresco : Painter
(c) Colours : Pallet
(d) Art : Appreciation

## 52. Diva: Opera

(a) Producer : Theatre
(b) Director : Drama
(c) Thespian : Play
(d) Conductor: Bus
53. Find the missing number in the following series.

$$
1,6,36,240,1960, ?
$$

(a) 19660
(b) 3680
(c) 36800
(d) 19600
54. Identify the letter series and find the missing letter in the following.

AZY, BUT, CXW, DWV, ?
(a) EVU
(b) BVU
(c) EWV
(d) EWX
50. दिल्लट : पर्टी
(a) щॅट वठठा : वंभ
(b) वॅटटा : विडाघ
(c) मंथाटत : याठ
(d) मैंमव वठठा : ठत्टव
51. उन'्र' : मंगीउवग्ठ
(a) मिठिठातइे : मंगीड
(b) ढतैमरे : सिनतवाठ
(c) गंग : गंगा टी ढॅटी
(d) वला : यूर्मममा
52. भुॅध गाप्टिर' : गीड ठग्ट
(a) हितभांता : ठत्टगूचि/दीपेटठ
(b) ठितटेम्रव : इतभा
(c) भवितेउालक्रितेउती : ठाटर
(d) वंइवटत : घॅम
53. गेठ लिषे हिर्जै गामिप रंघठ लॉडे ।

$$
1,6,36,240,1960, ?
$$

(a) 19660
(b) 3680
(c) 36800
(d) 19600
54. भॅथवां टी लइी त्रे यढ्वाह भडे गेठ लिदिभां हिर्च गाग्टिघ भॅषत लॅके ।

AZY, BUT, CXW, DWV, ?
(a) EVU
(b) BVU
(c) EWV
(d) EWX
55. If $\frac{a}{b+c}=\frac{b}{c+a}=\frac{c}{a+b}$, then each of them is equal to
(a) $(a+b+c)^{2}$
(b) $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) 0
(d) $\frac{1}{2}$
56. Two trains are moving in the same direction. A person in the slower train observes the faster train pass him in 25 seconds. And a person in the faster train observes the slower train pass in 40 seconds. What is the ratio of the lengths of the slower train to that of the faster one?
(a) $4: 5$
(b) $8: 5$
(c) $6: 5$
(d) $3: 5$
57. There are 4 women and 4 men. They have to be arranged around a circular table such that no two women sit together. How many ways are there to perform the work?
(a) 576
(b) 144
(c) 72
(d) None of these
55. से $\frac{a}{b+c}=\frac{b}{c+a}=\frac{c}{a+b}$, उां गठ टिथ घनाघन नैट्टेगा
(a) $(\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b}+\mathrm{c})^{2}$
(b) $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) 0
(d) $\frac{1}{2}$
56. से ठेल्ल ठॉडीभां पिरे सिम्रा टिस ऊॅल उटीभां गठ। गॅली सल तडी तेल गॉइी टिस घेठिभा भात्री रेधटा नै वि डेक्ष षल गडी गॉठी 25 मेर्विं हिस छिम वरॅल लंभ्ध सांटी नै । भडे उेक्ष तेल वॉडी टिस घेठिभा भातमी टेषसा नै वि गैली सल उडी ठेल ॉॉडी 40 मैरिंड हिस ऊंखटी चै । गँली सल ठगी ॉॉइी टी लंघ्षप्टी टा उेत्र घल वडी गॉडी टी लंघ्माप्टी ठाल भर्रयान री चै ?
(a) $4: 5$
(b) $8: 5$
(c) $6: 5$
(d) $3: 5$
57. उत्व भैठडां भसे सत्व भातमी गत । छिठां त्= गौल मेक्न से भाले-स्रभाले टिम उतुं घिठण्ठिटा नै उां वि वैपी स भैवउां प्टिवठीभां ठा घेठट। पिम वंभ ़ㅠ वठट से विंति उठीवे गठ ?
(a) 576
(b) 144
(c) 72
(d) वैप्टी ही ठणीं
58. 6 friends are playing a card game. Sunil and Ram are facing each other. Ram is to the left of Aman and to the right of Pranav. Aman is to the left of Dheeraj. If Yogesh and Dheeraj interchange their places and so do Pranav and Ram, then who will be sitting to the left of Dheeraj?
(a) Ram
(b) Sunil
(c) Pranav
(d) Yogesh
59. Two students appeared in an examination. One of them secured 9 marks more than the other and his marks were $56 \%$ of the sum of their marks. What are the marks obtained by them?
(a) 42,33
(b) 42,36
(c) 44,33
(d) 44,36
60. In an election between two candidates, one got $55 \%$ of the total valid votes. $20 \%$ of the votes were invalid. If the total number of votes was 7500 , what was the number of valid votes that the other candidate got?
(a) 2800
(b) 2700
(c) 2100
(d) 2500
58. 6 थैमड उग्म षेछ वठे गठ । मुठील भडे उग हिर ट्ञाे से भाग्रे-मगभटे गठ । गभ, भमत से ษॅषे यग्मे नै भडे यूट्ट से मॅसे यग्मे । भभर, पीठत्त से धँघे यग्मे तै । सेवत जैगोम्न भडे पीवत्त भाथटीभां घग्हां भाथम टिस घटल लैट भडे पिमे उठुं पूटट भडे उभ ही, उां पीठत्त से धॅघे यग्मे वृंट घेठा Јटेगा ?
(a) गग
(b) मुठीக
(c) यूट्ह
(d) जैगेम्न
59. टै दिसिभाठघीभां के टिभरिगग्र टॅउा ।
 यूपउ रीडे फडे छुमटे मंब हैगं हुभाठा हपे हैघवां टे नैं सा $56 \%$ मी । लैंगं स्रभाठ रिते मंब यूथउ रीडे गाटे ?
(a) 42,33
(b) 42,36
(c) 44,33
(d) 44,36
60. सै छिभीरहानां से छैट-भुर्घले हिस हिव 으 वूल मगी हेटां हिन्ँ $55 \%$ हैटां यूप्य गैपीभां। $20 \%$ हटटां मडी ठरीं मर । सेवठ वूॅल हटटां 7500 मर, उां ट्रमठे छिमीसहात त्र विंतीभां मयी हटटां भिल्डीभां ?
(a) 2800
(b) 2700
(c) 2100
(d) 2500
61. John and Dani go for an interview for two vacancies. The probability for the selection of John is $\frac{1}{3}$, whereas the probability for the selection of Dani is $\frac{1}{5}$. What is the probability that none of them are selected ?
(a) $\frac{3}{5}$
(b) $\frac{7}{12}$
(c) $\frac{8}{15}$
(d) $\frac{1}{5}$
62. A and B entered into a partnership investing ₹ 16,000 and ₹ 12,000 respectively. After 3 months, A withdrew ₹ 5,000 while $B$ invested ₹ 5,000 more. After 3 more months, C joins the business with a capital of $₹ 21,000$. The share of B exceeds that of C, out of a total profit of ₹ 26,400 after one year, by
(a) ₹ 3,200
(b) ₹ 3,400
(c) ₹ 3,600
(d) ₹ 3,800
63. A family consists of two grandparents, two parents and three grandchildren. The average age of the grandparents is 67 years, that of the parents is 35 years and that of the grandchildren is 6 years. What is the average age of the family?
(a) $28 \frac{4}{7}$ years
(b) $31 \frac{5}{7}$ years
(c) $32 \frac{1}{7}$ years
(d) None of these
61. सैंत भंडे इग्री सै षाली भामगभभां टी
 टी मंबाह्टा $\frac{1}{3}$ जै भडे इ'ही टी छृटे साट टी मंका्हता $\frac{1}{5}$ चै । विमे टी ही ठा छृटे माट टी री मंबाहठा जै ?
(a) $\frac{3}{5}$
(b) $\frac{7}{12}$
(c) $\frac{8}{15}$
(d) $\frac{1}{5}$
62. $A$ भडे $B$ चैमेसावां ते वमहात ₹ 16,000 भुजे ₹ 12,000 टी थ्चंती ठात बाप्टीटा्की मुण्ड रीडी। डिंत भगीतिभां घाभट A ते ₹ 5,000 टाभम ले लप्टे सिषे वि B हे ₹ 5,000 नेठ लगा टिँे । चैठ डिंत भगीतिभां घाभर C हिछ्रियान हिस माभल ने विभा । छिमत हे ₹ 21,000 टी य्यंसी लगाम्टी । टिव माल घाभट वूल लॉड ₹ 26,400 हिँँँ B सा विंता निँमा C ठाल्ल हयिभा ?
(a) ₹ 3,200
(b) ₹ 3,400
(c) ₹ 3,600
(d) ₹ 3,800
63. प्टिर परिद्टात टिस है हॅछे घक्षुठगा (हाला/टाट्टी), さै भाठा-थिठा (parents) भंडे ऊिंत घूषे (थैडे/ैँडी) गह । टाटाटाटी टी भैमड छिभव 67 माल चै, भाउा-यिउा (parents) टी भैमड ठिभव 35 माल्ड ने भडे हैंटे घॅषिभां टी भेमड ठिभठ 6 माल ने। यविह्टात्त ही भैमड छिभव री नै?
(a) $28 \frac{4}{7}$ माल
(b) $31 \frac{5}{7}$ माल
(c) $32 \frac{1}{7}$ माल
(d) रेट्टी ही रणीं
64. Present ages of Sameer and Anand are in the ratio of $5: 4$ respectively. Three years hence, the ratio of their ages will become $11: 9$ respectively. What is Anand's present age in years ?
(a) 24
(b) 27
(c) 40
(d) 30
65. $\left(\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}\right)$ is added to a number. From the sum so obtained, $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ is subtracted and the remainder is $\left(\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}\right)$. The number is
(a) $\frac{7}{12}$
(b) $\frac{1}{12}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$
(d) $\frac{2}{4}$
66. If Sam can do a job in 4 days that Lisa can do in 6 days and Tom can do in 2 days, how long would the job take if Sam, Lisa and Tom worked together to complete it?
(a) 0.8 days
(b) 1.09 days
(c) 1.23 days
(d) 1.65 days
64. गट हतउभाठ हिछ मभीठ भडे भरंस टी छिभव ता भत्रांड वूमहात्त $5: 4$ जै। डिंत माल घाभट टेगां ही छिभवां टा भरुथा वूभह्ता $11: 9$ ने साट्टेगा । गुट भरंट टी छिभव (माल्लां हिस) विंती नै ?
(a) 24
(b) 27
(c) 40
(d) 30
65. टिर ठंघन टिस $\left(\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}\right)$ नैइिभा सांटा जै । हिम सैंज टिसे $\frac{1}{4}$ ता $\frac{1}{3}$ खटाप्टिभा सांटा नै भंडे घावी $\left(\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}\right)$ घसता नै । पित रंषण नै ।
(a) $\frac{7}{12}$
(b) $\frac{1}{12}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$
(d) $\frac{2}{4}$
66. सेवठ मैभ टिर वंभ గ़्र 4 सितां हिस वठ मवसा जै, छिमे त्= लीक्षा 6 सिंां हिस वर मरटी नै भडे टँ छिमत्र 2 सितां टिस वठ मरसा नै । वंभ क्रे य्रठा वठठ लपी रिंता मभां लॅठोगा से मेभ, लीक्षा भडे टँ प्टिवँठे बंभ वठट ?
(a) 0.8 टित
(b) 1.09 सित
(c) 1.23 टित
(d) 1.65 टित

Directions for Question Nos. 67 to 70 :
A school has four Sections A, B, C and D of Class IX students.
The results of half-yearly and annual examinations are shown in the table given below:

| Result | Number of students |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Section <br> A | Section <br> B | Section <br> C | Section <br> D |
| Students failed in <br> both Exams | 28 | 23 | 17 | 27 |
| Students failed in <br> half-yearly but <br> passed in Annual <br> Exams | 14 | 12 | 8 | 13 |
| Students passed <br> in half-yearly but <br> failed in Annual <br> Exams | 6 | 17 | 9 | 15 |
| Students passed <br> in both Exams | 64 | 55 | 46 | 76 |

67. How many students are there in Class IX in the school?
(a) 336
(b) 189
(c) 335
(d) 430
68. Which section has the maximum pass percentage in at least one of the two examinations?
(a) Section A
(b) Section B
(c) Section C
(d) Section D

यूम्न रं. 67 ऊॅ 70 टे लूटी उटास्टिउं:
टिव मबूल हिच हैहीं (IX) तभाउ से हिटिभग्वमीभां से $A, B, C$ भंडे $D$ णात मैवम्नत गठ।
 गेठ लिखी मग्गटी हिस टिसणस्थिभा विभा जै :

| हडीत् | दिट्यिभगघीभां टी विलडी |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | मैरमत <br> A | मैरमत B | मैरम़र C | मैरमूर <br> D |
| टैंग <br> टिभरिग्ठां <br> दिस ढेल चैपे टिस्भिभ्वसी | 28 | 23 | 17 | 27 |
| हिभागी हिस ढेल, यठ मग्लग्रा यगीचिभा हिस यग्म चैपे टिसिभानघी | 14 | 12 | 8 | 13 |
| दिभग्गी दिस यम्म थठ माल्लग्रा यवीषिभा दिस ढेल Јँचे दिस्भिभ्वषी | 6 | 17 | 9 | 15 |
| そैコं <br> पिभडिग्रां <br> हिछ यग्म नेपे चिसिभाग्ती | 64 | 55 | 46 | 76 |

67. मवूल दिस IX (रैटीं) साभांड हिस विंते दिसिभाग्री गठ ?
(a) 336
(b) 189
(c) 335
(d) 430
68. च टिभििग्रां हिर्च विमे घिर हिस विडझे मैवम्रत टी थाम यूडिम्नड मड ऊँ हॅय जै ?
(a) मैवम्नर A
(b) मैवमू B
(c) मैवम्न C
(d) मैवम्नर D
69. Which section has the maximum success rate in annual examination?
(a) Section A
(b) Section B
(c) Section C
(d) Section D
70. Which section has the minimum failure rate in half-yearly examination?
(a) Section A
(b) Section B
(c) Section C
(d) Section D
71. If $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}$ means A is the brother of B ; $A-B$ means $A$ is the sister of $B$ and $A \times B$ means $A$ is the father of $B$. Which of the following means that $C$ is the son of $M$ ?
(a) $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{C}+\mathrm{F}$
(b) $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{M}$
(c) $\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{F} \times \mathrm{C}$
(d) $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{F}$
72. Find the missing number :

$$
112,111,119,92,156,31, ?
$$

(a) 245
(b) 247
(c) 241
(d) 249
73. Which number replaces the question mark ?

(a) 41
(b) 36
(c) 40
(d) 35
69. विंचने मैवम्सर सी मालाठा टिभठिग्र दि बभभजाप्धी रठ मउ 亏ँ दँय चै ?
(a) मैवम्रत $A$
(b) मैवम्सर B
(c) मैबम्रत C
(d) मैबम्रत D
70. किगते मैरसत टी ढिभागी टिभािग्त दि हेल, गॅट टी टठ मउ उँ ऑॅट चै ?
(a) नैवम्त A
(b) नैवम्तर B
(c) मैसम्रत C
(d) मैवस्तर D
71. सेरठ $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}$ हा भरष चै वि $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ हा उठ नै; $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}$ टा भुष्ष नै नि $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ ही
 टा थिडा जै । गेठां लिधे गैटे हिर्च̆ विगजे टा भुष गै वि $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{M}$ सा थुउत वै ?
(a) $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{C}+\mathrm{F}$
(b) $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{M}$
(c) $\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{F} \times \mathrm{C}$
(d) $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{F}$
72. वाम्टिघ (fिसिंग) रंघट लॅंज

$$
112,111,119,92,156,31, \text { ? }
$$

(a) 245
(b) 247
(c) 241
(d) 249
73. सिसे यूम्नत सिंतु ? लॉठिभा चै छिघे विडइा रंघट मटी तुथ हिस लिषिभा गैटा छगीटा नै ?

(a) 41
(b) 36
(c) 40
(d) 35
74. In a caravan, in addition to 50 hens, there are 45 goats and 8 camels with some keepers. If the total number of feet be 224 more than the number of heads in the caravan, the number of keepers is
(a) 5
(b) 8
(c) 10
(d) 15
75. In a certain code language, ' $3 \mathrm{a}, 2 \mathrm{~b}, 7 \mathrm{c}$ ' means 'Truth is eternal'; ' $7 \mathrm{c}, 9 \mathrm{c}, 8 \mathrm{~b}, 3 \mathrm{a}$ ' means 'Enmity is not eternal' and ' $9 \mathrm{a}, 4 \mathrm{~d}, 2 \mathrm{~b}, 8 \mathrm{~b}$ ' means 'Truth does not perish'. Which of the following means 'enmity' in the code language ?
(a) 3 a
(b) 7 c
(c) 9 c
(d) 9 a
76. Consider the directions :

Mr. A, Ms. B, Mr. C and Ms. D are sitting around a table and discussing their trades :

1. Mr. A sits opposite to the Cook.
2. Ms. B sits on the right of the Barber.
3. The Washerman is to the left of the Tailor.
4. Ms. D sits opposite to Mr. C.

What are the trades of A and B ?
(a) Tailor and Barber
(b) Tailor and Cook
(c) Barber and Cook
(d) Washerman and Cook
74. प्टिर रगत्रां हिस 50 भुवगीभां जै हित्राह्टा 45 घवठीभां, 8 छिठ मभेउ वृइ उषहाल्टे गठ । सेवठ वूॅल थेठां टी मंधिभा, वग्गां हिु मिगां टी गिट्डी ऊै 224 स्तिभाटा गैदे उां नषहालिभां टी विट्डी नै
(a) 5
(b) 8
(c) 10
(d) 15
75. विमे रेइ कग्मा हिस, ' $3 \mathrm{a}, 2 \mathrm{~b}, 7 \mathrm{c}$ ' टा भउल्लष 当 'Truth is eternal'; '7c, 9c, 8b,
 eternal' भडे ' $9 \mathrm{a}, 4 \mathrm{~d}, 2 \mathrm{~b}, 8 \mathrm{~b}$ ' टा भउत्डष नै 'Truth does not perish' । गेठ लिषे हिर्जै विम टा भउलष्ष रें काम्र हिस 'enmity' Jै
(a) 3 a
(b) 7 c
(c) 9 c
(d) 9 a
76. गटाप्टिउां त़्र हिणन्नँ :

Mr. A, Ms. B, Mr. C भने Ms. D पिव टेघल से भा्ले-स्रभा्ले घेठे गत भडे भयटे थेमे मंघंयी उतन वठ तगे गठ :

1. Mr . A घाह्तनी से मग्गमे (opposite) घैठा चै ।
2. Ms. B ठ'प्टी से मॅके घेठी चै ।
3. पैघी, टनश्नी से 飞ॅघे नै ।
4. Ms. $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{Mr}$. C से मग्नटे (opposite) घेठी चै ।
A भडे B टे विगईे थेमे गठ ?
(a) टतश्नी भडे ठप्टी
(b) टवन्ती भडे घावृती
(c) ठाप्टी भडे घाट्तती
(d) पैघी भडे घग्हत्णी
5. At what time, in minutes, between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock, will both the hands of a clock coincide with each other?
(a) $5 \frac{1}{11}$ min. past 3
(b) $12 \frac{4}{11}$ min. past 3
(c) $13 \frac{4}{11}$ min. past 3
(d) $16 \frac{4}{11}$ min. past 3
6. A man swimming in a stream which flows at $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$, finds that in a given time he can swim twice as far with the stream as he can against it. At what rate does he swim?
(a) $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$
(b) $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$
(c) $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$
(d) $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$
7. If $3^{x}=4^{y}=12^{z}$, then $z$ is equal to
(a) 1
(b) $\frac{x y}{x+y}$
(c) $\frac{1}{x y}$
(d) $x y$
8. Given $1176=2^{p} \cdot 3^{q} \cdot 7^{r}$. The numerical values of $p, q$ and $r$ are
(a) $2,1,3$
(b) $3,1,2$
(c) $1,2,3$
(d) $2,3,1$
9. डिंत भडे षण हसे से हिस्राग्त, विम मभें (मिंटां हिछ) टँँ में म्टीभां निल ज्ञाट गट्टीभां ?
(a) $5 \frac{1}{11}$ मिंट 3 हॉस वे
(b) $12 \frac{4}{11}$ fिंट 3 हॉस वे
(c) $13 \frac{4}{11}$ fिंट 3 टॉसे वे
(d) $16 \frac{4}{11}$ मिंट 3 हॉस वे
10. टिर भा्टभी ठटी दिच उैठ विग धै, सिगइी कि $3 \frac{1}{2}$ विलेभीटठवयंटा ही वढडाठ राल दरि वगी जै । वि छुण रही से दग से दिव़ूप उैठट ठाल्ल सिँडे ममें दिध रही से दुग से ठाल ट्रॉगटी हूरी उैव मरहा वै । छिं विम टन से ठाल्ल उैठ विग नै ?
(a) $12 \frac{1}{2}$ विलुमीटवर्थंटा
(b) $6 \frac{1}{2}$ विलैमीटव
(c) $10 \frac{1}{2}$ विलैभीटठ
(d) $8 \frac{1}{2}$ विलेभीटठन्यंटा
11. से $3^{x}=4^{y}=12^{z}$, उां $z$ घठमघ
(a) 1
(b) $\frac{x y}{x+y}$
(c) $\frac{1}{x y}$
(d) $x y$
12. टिडा विभा $1176=2^{p} \cdot 3^{q} \cdot 7^{r}$ ने उां $p$, $q$ भंजे $r$ टो भंव-भुल जै
(a) $2,1,3$
(b) $3,1,2$
(c) $1,2,3$
(d) $2,3,1$

## ANSWER KEY

## Paper II

Series - A

| Q. No. | Ans | Q. No. | Ans | Q. No. | Ans | Q. No. | Ans |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | C | 26 | A | 51 | B | 76 | B |
| 2 | B | 27 | B | 52 | C | 77 | D |
| 3 | D | 28 | C | 53 | A | 78 | C |
| 4 | A | 29 | A | 54 | A | 79 | B |
| 5 | C | 30 | D | 55 | D | 80 | B |
| 6 | A | 31 | B | 56 | B |  |  |
| 7 | B | 32 | D | 57 | B |  |  |
| 8 | C | 33 | C | 58 | B |  |  |
| 9 | D | 34 | B | 59 | A |  |  |
| 10 | B | 35 | D | 60 | B |  |  |
| 11 | A | 36 | D | 61 | C |  |  |
| 12 | C | 37 | C | 62 | C |  |  |
| 13 | C | 38 | C | 63 | B |  |  |
| 14 | B | 39 | C | 64 | A |  |  |
| 15 | D | 40 | D | 65 | A |  |  |
| 16 | A | 41 | B | 66 | B |  |  |
| 17 | C | 42 | C | 67 | D |  |  |
| 18 | D | 43 | A | 68 | D |  |  |
| 19 | C | 44 | B | 69 | A |  |  |
| 20 | B | 45 | A | 70 | D |  |  |
| 21 | C | 46 | B | 71 | D |  |  |
| 22 | A | 47 | A | 72 | B |  |  |
| 23 | D | 48 | C | 73 | C |  |  |
| 24 | B | 49 | B | 74 | D |  |  |
| 25 | D | 50 | D | 75 | C |  |  |

