

# SRI KRISHNAVENI BANKING COACHING CENTRE

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MAXMARKS:200

MODEL PAPER-16

TIME:135MINI

- 1) In the first bi-monthly monetary policy for 2014-15, RBI governor declared the adoption of the new CPI (combined) as the key measure of inflation on the recommendations of which committee ?  
1) K.C. Chakravarty  
2) Usha Thorat  
3) Nachiket M.Mor  
4) Urjit R.Patel  
5) Anand Sinha
- 2) Monetary policy Review announcement on 1 April 2014,said that the issue of certificate of registration of NBFCs will be kept in abeyance for.....  
1) 3Years 2) 4Years 3) 1Year  
4) 5Years 5) 10Years
- 3) The present definition of willful default was adopted by the RBI on the recommendation of which of the following committees  
1) KC Chakrabarty  
2) C Rangarajan 3) HR Khan  
4) Usha Thorat 5) SS Kohil
- 4) Doha bank got license to start the banking operations in .....  
1) New Delhi 2) Hyderabad  
3) Pune 4) Mumbai 5) Chennai
- 5) Which two state-owned entities together bought 10% stake in Indian Oil Corporation(IOC) during March 2014?  
1) HPCL and BPCL  
2) NTPC and GAIL  
3) ONGC and OIL  
4) OIL and HPCL  
5) HPCL and GAIL
- 6) Disinvestment Commission in India was firstly established in .....  
1) 1999 2) 2010 3) 1951  
4) 1996 5) 2011
- 7) Maulana Azad sehat Sehat scheme announced by Union Government on 4 March 2014 for the benefit of Minority students in schools to provide....  
1) Finance 2) IT education  
3) Loans 4) Health care 5) None
- 8) Employees provident Fund Organization (EPFO) ON 24 March 2014 announced to provide Universal Account Number from.....  
1) 1 April 2014 2) 1 May 2014  
3) 1 June 2014 4) 1 August 2014  
5) 1 October 2014
- 9) Union Agriculture Ministry issued the detailed guidelines of NMOOP. NMOOP stands for....  
1) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm  
2) National Market On Oilseeds and Oil palm  
3) National Mission on Oil and Oil products  
4) National Mission on Oilseeds and Organic palm  
5) None
- 10) Which state has been providing the highest average employment for the past five years under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) as announced on 4 April 2014?  
1) Nagaland 2) Karnataka  
3) Tripura 4) Mp 5) Up
- 11) How much amount worth of tax evasions was detected during 2013-14 by the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI)  
1) Rs.800 crore  
2) Rs.1.8 lakh crore  
3) Rs.8000 crore  
4) Rs.1400 crore  
5) None
- 12) Importers and Exporters of India Should following the rules of FEMA Act. What does the letter 'E' denotes in 'FEMA'?  
1) Economics 2) Earning 3) Equal  
4) Exchange 5) Equation
- 13) According to an analysis by the industry group ASSOCHAM, which of the following states has attracted most investment proposals as on December 2013?  
1) Maharashtra 2) Karnataka  
3) Odisha 4) Gujarat  
5) Andhra Pradesh
- 14) Badla means.....  
1) Transfer o'shares to debentures and vice-vcet  
2) deferring either payment for shares purchased or delivery of shares sold  
3) not honouring the cheque and demand draft deposited in a ban  
4) Instant transfor of money from one account to other account  
5) None
- 15) Debits and credits maintained under broad heads to know the strength of the business is called  
1) Trading account  
2) Profit and loss Account  
3) Petty Cash book  
4) Balance sheet  
5) None
- 16) Debt security issued by companies, having a certain maturity and having coupon rate is.....  
1) Share 2) Dividend  
3) Prospectus 4) Debenture  
5) None
- 17) First phase of Lok Sabha Elections 2014 commenced peacefully on 7 April 2014 in the two states of ....  
1) Assam and Tripura  
2) Assam and Meghalaya  
3) A.P. and Kerala  
4) Haryana and Delhi  
5) Delhi and Odisha
- 18) Indian space Research Organization (ISRO) launched a satellite on 4 April 2014 offers navigational services,for both civilian and defense purposes. The name of satellite is .....  
1) IRSS-1B 2) IRNSS-1A  
3) IRNSS-1C 4) IRNSS-1B  
5) IRNSS-1D
- 19) At which rank india stood out of 132 countries on the social progress index (SPI) published by social progress imperative the US-based non-profit Organization on 3 April 2014 ?  
1) 102 2) 85 3) 104 4) 91 5) 1
- 20) 51<sup>st</sup> Femina Miss India is .....  
1) Shanthi Swamy from Andhra Pradesh  
2) Prdyuman Vihari from Maharashtra  
3) Gail Nicole Da Silva of Goa  
4) Jhataleka Malhotra of Mumbai  
5) Koyal Rant of Jaipur
- 21) Fifth edition of the ICC T-20 world cup (men) lifted by .....  
1) Sri Lanka 2) India  
3) Pakistan 4) South Africa  
5) Australia
- 22) Sixth edition of the ICC T-20 world cup (men) to be hosted by.....  
1) England 2) South Africa  
3) West Indies 4) India  
5) New Zealand



- 23) 4<sup>th</sup> edition of ICC T-20 Women's world cup lifted by.....  
 1) India 2) Pakistan 3) South Africa  
 4) Australia 5) Sri Lanka
- 24) R. Gandhi newly appointed as.....  
 1) Secretary, MoF, Government of India  
 2) Economic Advisor to Prime Minister of India  
 3) Deputy governor, RBI  
 4) Chairman of 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission  
 5) Deputy Chairman of planning commission
- 25) Mane -Lousie coleiro preca became the president of  
 1) Switzerland 2) Afghanistan  
 3) Malta 4) Croatia 5) Uganda
- 26) The next commonwealth summit in 2015 to be held in Malta. What is the capital of Malta?  
 1) Juba 2) Kabul 3) Jakarta  
 4) Mali 5) Valetta
- 27) Expand the term CTS.  
 1) Cheque Tracking System  
 2) Cheque Transfer system  
 3) Cheque timing system  
 4) Cheque Total System  
 5) Cheque Truncation system
- 28) Which of the following statements wrong regarding the cheque truncation system (CTS)?  
 1) CTS stops the flow of physical cheques issued by Drawer  
 2) Generally truncation takes place at the collecting branch, which sends the electronic image of the cheques to the paying branch through the clearing house.  
 3) CTS slow down the process of collection of cheque resulting the bad service to customers.  
 4) In this system, electronic image of the cheque is transmitted  
 5) Clearing related frauds and cost of collection are reduced
- 29) The advantage of CTS is.....  
 1) No geographical restrictions as to jurisdiction  
 2) Shorter clearing cycle  
 3) Superior verification and reconciliation process  
 4) Reduction in operational risk and risks associated with paper clearing  
 5) All of above
- 30) CTS-2010 (cheque Truncation system) form of cheques stress with the need of .....  
 1) Fashion in designing  
 2) Uniform in size  
 3) Uniform security features  
 4) Same number of cheque  
 5) Same number of cheque leaves
- 31) The Uniform security features in CTS-2010 include.....  
 1) Water Mark  
 2) Bank logo in invisible ink  
 3) Vold pantograph  
 4) Quality paper  
 5) All of above
- 32) Who among the following is not the director of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India?  
 1) Dr. Raghuram Rajan  
 2) URJIT Patel  
 3) P. Chidambaram  
 4) Dr. Indira Rajaraman  
 5) Arvind Mayaram
- 33) On 20 March 2014, RBI has proposed to setup of a Trade Receivables and credit Exchange for financing (TCE) to finance.....  
 1) Exporters of Iron  
 2) Importers of Gold  
 3) Foreign Exchange dealers  
 4) Bankers and pawn Brokers  
 5) Micro, small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)
- 34) RBI has extended the date for exchanging pre-2005 bank notes and has advised banks to facilitate the exchange of these notes for full value and without causing any inconvenience to the public. Now exchange will be available till.....  
 1) 31 Jul 2014 2) 30 Sep 2014  
 3) 1 Jan 2015  
 4) 31 Jan 2015 5) 31 Mar 2015
- 35) How Many banks can participate to facilitate a consortium advance?  
 1) Two 2) Three 3) Four 4) Five  
 5) Any number
- 36) Which of the following is a leading Electronic -I payment technology firm?  
 1) Nifty 2) I-Max 3) Visa  
 4) APEC 5) LIEN
- 37) Which Of the following private sector lenders introduced its own card "Kisan Card" through which a farmer can withdraw up to Rs. 1 lakh per day from ATMs?  
 1) HDFC 2) ICICI 3) Axis Bank  
 4) Federal Bank 5) Indus Ind Bank
- 38) On 1 April 2014, Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimated India's GDP is poised to accelerate at what percent in 2014-15?  
 1) 6.5% 2) 4.5%  
 3) 5.9% 4) 7.0% 5) 5.5%
- 39) In View of Public sector Banks deteriorating asset quality and rating downgrades, the RBI has recommended the centre to reduce its holdings in

these banks under the Banking Regulation Act, the government has to hold at least... stake in public sector banks.

- 1) 26% 2) 49% 3) 74%  
 4) 51% 5) 100%

- 40) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has capped the ways and Means Advances (WMA) limit for the centre govt in the first half of the new financial year 2015 at....  
 1) Rs. 25,000cr 2) Rs. 30,000cr  
 3) Rs. 35,000cr 4) Rs. 40,000cr  
 5) Rs. 45,000cr

## GENERAL ENGLISH

**Directions (41- 55) :** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Once upon a time a dishonest king had a man call the Valuer in his court. The Valuer **set** the price which ought to be paid for horses and elephants and the other animals. He also set the price on jewellery and gold, and things of that kind. This man was honest and just, and set the proper price to be paid to the owners of the goods. The king, however, was not pleased with this Valuer, because he was honest. "If I had another sort of a man as Valuer, I might **gain** more riches," he thought.

One day the king saw a stupid, miserly peasant come into the palace yard. The king sent for the fellow and asked him if he would like to be the Valuer. The peasant said he would like the position. So the king had him made Valuer. He sent the honest Valuer away from the palace.

Then the peasant began to set the prices on horses and elephants, upon gold and jewels. He did not know their value, so he would say anything he chose. As the king had made him Valuer, the people had to sell their goods for the price he set. By and by a horse-dealer brought five hundred horses to the court of this king. The Valuer came and said they were worth a **mere** measure of rice. So the king ordered the horse-dealer to be given the measure of rice, and the horses to be put in the palace stables.

The horse-dealer went then to see the honest man who had been the Valuer, and told him what had happened. "What shall I do?" asked the horse-dealer. "I think you can give a present to the Valuer which will make him do and say what you want him to do and say," said the man. "Go to him and give him a fine present, then say to him: 'You said the horses are worth a measure of rice, but now tell what a measure of rice is worth! Can you value that standing in your place by the king?' If he says he can, go with him to the king, and I will be there, too."



The horse-dealer thought this was a good idea. So he took a fine present to the Valuer, and said what the other man had told him to say. The stupid Valuer took the present, and said: "Yes, I can go before the king with you and tell what a measure of rice is worth. I can value that now." "Well, let us go at once," said the horse-dealer. So they went before the king and his ministers in the palace.

The horse-dealer bowed down before the king, and said: "O King, I have learned that a measure of rice is the value of my five hundred horses. But will the king be pleased to ask the Valuer what is the value of the measure of rice?" The king, not knowing what had happened, asked, "How now, Valuer, what are five hundred horses worth?" "A measure of rice, O King!" said he. "Very good, then! If five hundred horses are worth a measure of rice, what is the measure of rice worth?" "The measure of rice is worth your whole city," replied the foolish fellow.

The ministers clapped their hands, laughing, and saying, "What a foolish Valuer! How can such a man hold that office? We used to think this great city was beyond price, but this man says it is worth only a measure of rice." Then the king was ashamed, and drove out the foolish fellow. "I tried to please the king by setting a low price on the horses, and now see what has happened to me!" said the Valuer, as he ran away from the laughing crowd.

41. Who did the king appoint as the new Valuer?
  - (1) A minister
  - (2) A horse merchant
  - (3) Himself
  - (4) A stingy peasant
  - (5) None of these
42. Why was the king not happy with the old Valuer?
  - (1) As the Valuer was not good at his work
  - (2) As he had dishonoured the king
  - (3) As the Valuer had been dishonest with the king about the prices that he set for goods
  - (4) As the king believed that he was not earning much because of the Valuer's honesty
  - (5) None of these
43. Which of the following words can be used to describe the king?
  - (A) Smart (B) Dishonest
  - (C) Cheat
  - (1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)
  - (3) Only (B) and (C)
  - (4) Only (A) and (C)
  - (5) All the three (A), (B) and (C)
44. What can possibly be the moral of the story?
  - (1) Slow and steady wins the race
  - (2) Change is the only permanent thing in life
  - (3) An honest answer is the sign of true friendship
  - (4) Haste makes waste
  - (5) No legacy is so rich as honesty
45. Why did the Ministers laugh at the new Valuer?

- (1) As he had sold the king's city at a very low price
  - (2) As he had displayed his stupidity by quoting a abysmally low price on the king's city
  - (3) As he had cheated the horse-dealer
  - (4) As he had not calculated the price of the five hundred horses correctly
  - (5) None of these
46. What did the new Valuer do when he got the present from the horse-dealer?
    - (1) He accepted the present and resigned from his post as was requested by the horse-dealer
    - (2) He accepted the present and agreed to state the worth of a measure of rice in the presence of the King
    - (3) He accepted the present and immediately returned the horse-dealer's horses
    - (4) He refused to accept the present from the horse-dealer and asked him to leave the premises
    - (5) None of these
  47. Which of the following can be said about the old Valuer?
    - (A) He was honest.
    - (B) He was intelligent.
    - (C) He was revengeful.
    - (1) Only (A) (2) Only (C)
    - (3) Only (A) and (B)
    - (4) Only (A) and (C)
    - (5) All the three (A), (B) and (C)
  48. What was the worth of a measure of rice according to the new Valuer?
    - (1) The king's entire city
    - (2) The king's life
    - (3) Two horses
    - (4) Not mentioned in the passage
    - (5) None of these
  49. Why did the horse-dealer go to meet the old Valuer?
    - (1) As the new Valuer had set a very inappropriate price for his five hundred horses
    - (2) As his five hundred horses were stolen from him by the king
    - (3) As he was a very good friend of the old Valuer
    - (4) As the king had requested him to do so
    - (5) None of these
  50. What advice did the old Valuer give to the horse-dealer?
    - (1) He asked the horse-dealer to inquire with the king about the worth of a measure of rice
    - (2) He asked the horse-dealer to bribe the new Valuer and get his horses back
    - (3) He asked the horse-dealer to forget about his horses and go on with his life
    - (4) He asked the horse-dealer to publicize his plight and thus get his horses back
    - (5) None of these

Directions (51-53): Choose the

word/group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

51. **MERE**

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| (1) much   | (2) feeble |
| (3) costly | (4) large  |
| (5) meagre |            |

52. **SET**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) placed   | (2) designed |
| (3) adjusted | (4) decided  |
| (5) trimmed  |              |

53. **GAIN**

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| (1) profit  | (2) sell  |
| (3) acquire | (4) money |
| (5) result  |           |

Directions (54-55): Choose the word/group of words which is **most opposite** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

54. **PLEASE**

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) annoy   | (2) wrong   |
| (3) request | (4) satisfy |
| (5) force   |             |

55. **STUPID**

- |                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| (1) majestic    |           |
| (2) intelligent |           |
| (3) bold        | (4) angry |
| (5) dunce       |           |

Directions (56-60): Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) The woodcutter thankfully broke off from work and sat down to eat the delicious meal that his wife had sent for him.
  - (B) He was in a good mood that particular morning and soon started singing as he swung his axe at the log of wood in front of him.
  - (C) After he had eaten his meal and taken rest for a while the woodcutter got back to work.
  - (D) The hours passed and the sun became hotter than ever and very soon perspiration started breaking out on the woodcutter's hands and face.
  - (E) One hot summer's morning a woodcutter was hard at work, chopping wood into small pieces, so that he could sell them in the market.
  - (F) As it neared afternoon, his wife sent their little son to him with food for the afternoon.
56. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
    - (1) F (2) E
    - (3) D (4) C
    - (5) B
  57. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
    - (1) A (2) B
    - (3) C (4) D
    - (5) E



58. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?

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

59. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?

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

60. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

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

**Directions (61 – 65) :** Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in **bold** in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, mark (5) as the answer.

61. As it was already afternoon, Rohan decided to **check out** of the hotel and go home.

- (1) for checking out  
(2) to checking out  
(3) to check outing  
(4) to checked out  
(5) No correction required

62. Five people **which ignored** an evacuation order were trapped in a mountain region encircled by a wildfire.

- (1) who ignored an  
(2) those ignoring an  
(3) who ignores a  
(4) that ignored a  
(5) No correction required

63. Since she was the most popular model on the ramp, she thought **no end to herself**.

- (1) no ending to herself  
(2) no ends of herself  
(3) no end of herself  
(4) no end with herself  
(5) No correction required

64. The actress says that she is not comfortable **walk into** the ramp in designer-wear.

- (1) to walks on  
(2) walking down  
(3) walking with  
(4) walks to  
(5) No correction required

65. Not many bank on the power of realism and comedy to make an impression and so, when one does, it **makes head turns**.

- (1) making heads turn  
(2) make head turnings  
(3) making heads turning  
(4) makes heads turn  
(5) No correction required

**Directions (66 – 70) :** In each question below, a sentence with four words printed in **bold** type is given. These are numbered as (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these four words printed in **bold** may be either **wrongly spelt** or **inappropriate** in the context of the sentence. Find out the word which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate, if any.

The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in **bold** are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) i.e. 'All correct' as your answer.

66. The city's fashion-conscious **ladies** (1)/ came together at a city hotel to check out an **exibition** (2)/ by **various** (3)/ **designers** (4)/ and labels. All correct (5)

67. The ministry's **proposal** (1)/ for an **autonomous** (2)/ overarching **authority** (3)/ for higher education and research was finally **approval**. (4)/ All correct (5)

68. **Silense** (1)/ is to **retreat** (2)/ in wordless prayer, **gazing** (3)/ out the window of your heart, and going for slow **meandering** (4)/ walks in a garden. All correct (5)

69. A majority of Army tanks continue to **grope** (1)/ in the dark, **stricken** (2)/ as they are with an **ecute** (3)/ case of night **blindness**. (4)/ All correct (5)

70. Back home, the ever **affable** (1)/ Bollywood singer shares the **excitement** (2)/ of **having** (3)/ **performed** (4)/ at the Royal Hall in London. All correct (5)

**Directions (71–80) :** In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

There was once a gardener who (71) care of the king's garden. In the garden, lived a family of monkeys. Seeing the gardener at work, the monkeys soon (72) to imitate him. As the gardener tended the plants and weeded and watered the garden, he was amused to see that the monkeys also did (73) what he did. The gardener was happy that he had so much unpaid help.

One day the gardener wanted to (74) a fair in the city. He had an idea. He called the chief of the monkeys and said to him, "I have to go out for the day. Can you and your family water my plants like you (75) do? I promise you that if you help me I will (76) sweets for you from the fair." The monkeys agreed. But after the gardener had left, they had a (77). How much water were they to pour for each plant? Then one of them said, "For plants with big roots, we must pour (78) of water and for the ones with small roots, we pour only a little water." So, the monkeys (79) out each plant and then pushed it back again after looking at the root. As a result, many plants (80) and died. On his return, the gardener realized that he had been very foolish to trust a bunch of mere monkeys to do his job.

71. (1) took (2) was  
(3) great (4) handle  
(5) mended

72. (1) try (2) told  
(3) were (4) bent  
(5) learnt

73. (1) main (2) exactly  
(3) many (4) because  
(5) too

74. (1) call (2) make  
(3) stall (4) go  
(5) visit

75. (1) forcefully (2) hardly  
(3) usually (4) costly  
(5) truly

76. (1) ask (2) bring  
(3) got (4) throw  
(5) create

77. (1) party (2) time  
(3) answer (4) doubt  
(5) water

78. (1) body (2) many  
(3) lots (4) weight  
(5) quantity

79. (1) thrashed (2) saw  
(3) stick (4) pulled  
(5) splashed

80. (1) withered (2) crushed  
(3) killed (4) grew  
(5) smiled

## QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

**Directions (81–95) :** What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

81.  $3.05\% of  $1200 + 6.4\%$  of  $800 = ?$$

- (1) 36.6 (2) 51.2  
(3) 87.8 (4) 14.6  
(5) None of these

82.  $14 \times 4.5 - 7.4 \times 3.5 = ?$

- (1) 44.5 (2) 35.1  
(3) 88.9 (4) 37.1  
(5) None of these

83.  $4\frac{2}{5} \times 3\frac{1}{3} - ? = 5\frac{1}{3}$

- (1)  $8\frac{1}{3}$  (2)  $9\frac{2}{3}$   
(3)  $6\frac{2}{3}$  (4)  $7\frac{1}{3}$   
(5) None of these

84.  $7995 \div 123 \div 5 = ?$

- (1) 325 (2) 65  
(3) 13 (4) 70  
(5) None of these

85.  $62.18 + 169.35 + 3046.81 = ?$

- (1) 3305.34 (2) 3277.44  
(3) 3638.34  
(4) 3278.44  
(5) None of these

86.  $\sqrt{7} + 19^2 = 21^2$

- (1) 6400 (2) 4  
(3) 64 (4) 16  
(5) None of these

87.  $6\frac{1}{2} + 5\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{7} = ?$

- (1)  $14\frac{1}{5}$  (2)  $13\frac{1}{3}$   
(3) 14 (4) 15  
(5) None of these

88.  $\frac{3}{5}$  of  $\frac{5}{7}$  of  $\frac{2}{9}$  of  $630 = ?$

- (1) 90 (2) 75  
(3) 45 (4) 60  
(5) None of these

89.  $125\%$  of  $200 + 36\%$  of  $350 = ?$

- (1) 451 (2) 126  
(3) 227 (4) 325  
(5) None of these

90.  $\frac{28 \times 5 - 14 \times 4}{8^2 + \sqrt{225} + (14)^2} = ?$

- (1)  $\frac{27}{83}$  (2)  $\frac{84}{275}$   
(3)  $\frac{84}{285}$  (4)  $\frac{42}{275}$

(5) None of these

91.  $\frac{3}{7}$  of 413 +  $\frac{2}{5}$  of 615 = ?

- (1) 541 (2) 423  
(3) 792 (4) 433

(5) None of these

92.  $7865 - 4128 + 372 = ? + 2014$

- (1) 2095 (2) 2905  
(3) 1915 (4) 2005

(5) None of these

93.  $45\%$  of 240 +  $7\%$  of 360 = 234

- (1) 45 (2) 35  
(3) 30 (4) 40

(5) None of these

94.  $7986 \div 165 \times 7 = ?$

- (1) 338.8 (2) 55.4  
(3) 6.91 (4) 302.2

(5) None of these

95.  $4495 \div 145 \times 656 \div 16 = ?$

- (1) 1312 (2) 72  
(3) 0.78 (4) 0.41

(5) None of these

**Directions (96-100) :** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?

96. 4 6 16 54 ?

- (1) 280 (2) 232  
(3) 228 (4) 224

(5) None of these

97. 5 39 272 1631 ?

- (1) 4892 (2) 6523  
(3) 8154 (4) 9785

(5) None of these

98. 768 192 48 12 ?

- (1) 2 (2) 3  
(3) 4 (4)  $\frac{1}{3}$

(5) None of these

99. 12 16 32 68 ?

- (1) 84 (2) 168  
(3) 104 (4) 128

(5) None of these

100. 7 15 32 67 ?

- (1) 138 (2) 198  
(3) 137 (4) 264

(5) None of these

101. A sum of money fetches Rs. 408 as compound interest at the rate of 4 p.c.p.a. at the end of two years. What is the sum?

- (1) Rs. 6,000  
(2) Rs. 5,000  
(3) Rs. 4,000

(4) Cannot be determined  
(5) None of these

102. A train running at a speed of 60 kmph crosses a platform double its length in 32.4 seconds. What is the length of the platform?

- (1) 160 metres  
(2) 240 metres  
(3) 360 metres (4) 90 metres

(5) Cannot be determined

103. Three-seventh of a number is equal to 45 per cent of another number. What is the respective ratio between the first and the second numbers?

(1) 21 : 20 (2) 20 : 21

(3) 45 : 100 (4) 45 : 300

(5) None of these

104. Vishal sold an article for Rs. 1,840 and made 15 percent profit on the discounted price he bought. If the discount was 20 percent, what was the original price?

(1) Rs. 1,900 (2) Rs. 1,600

(3) Rs. 2,400

(4) Cannot be determined

(5) None of these

105. The sum of the average of three consecutive odd numbers and three consecutive even numbers is 21. If the highest even number is 16, what is the lowest odd number?

(1) 5 (2) 7

(3) 9 (4) 11

(5) None of these

106. The ratio between the male and female existing employees in an organization is 7 : 3. The ratio between the male and female new recruits of 240 is 5 : 7. What will be new ratio between male and female employees after the recruits join the organization?

(1) 6 : 5 (2) 5 : 4

(3) 3 : 2

(4) Cannot be determined

(5) None of these

107. The total cost of 45 pens and 24 pencils is Rs. 675. What is the total price of 15 pens and 24 pencils?

(1) Rs. 225 (2) Rs. 245

(3) Rs. 337.5

(4) Cannot be determined

(5) None of these

108. Which of the following has the fractions in ascending order?

(1)  $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{5}{11}, \frac{6}{17}$

(2)  $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{6}{17}, \frac{5}{11}, \frac{3}{5}$

(3)  $\frac{6}{17}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{5}{11}, \frac{3}{5}$

(4)  $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{6}{17}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{5}{11}$

(5) None of these

109. The average of five consecutive odd numbers is 84 percent of the highest number. What is the sum of the first two of these numbers?

(1) 64 (2) 32

(3) 36 (4) 44

(5) None of these

110. Nikhil spent 45% of his monthly stipend on food and transport, 20% of the remaining on book and half of the remaining on other expenses. If he is left with Rs. 880 now, how much is his monthly stipend?

(1) Rs. 6,000

(2) Rs. 4,500

(3) Rs. 3,000

(4) Rs. 3,600

(5) None of these

111. What is the average of the following numbers?

42 34 56 58 60

(1) 38 (2) 45

(3) 55 (4) 52

(5) None of these

112. 65% of a number is more than its 36% by 58. What is 23% of that number?

(1) 66 (2) 69

(3) 48 (4) 46

(5) None of these

113. 18 women can complete a work in 12 days and 12 men can complete the same work in 9 days. In how many days will 8 men and 8 women complete that work?

(1) 9 (2) 6

(3) 12 (4) 8

(5) None of these

114. The ratio between the ages of a father and his son four years ago was 19 : 6. If the difference between the ages of the father and son is 26 years, what will be the ratio of their present ages?

(1) 21 : 8 (2) 23 : 8

(3) 23 : 10 (4) 27 : 14

(5) None of these

115. The digit in the tenth's place in a two-digit number exceeds the digit in the unit's place by 3. If the sum of the digits is 7, what is definitely the number?

(1) 25 (2) 52

(3) 43

(4) Cannot be determined

(5) None of these

**Directions (116-120) :** Study the questions given below :

following table carefully and answer



**No. of Marks obtained by Five Students in Five Subjects  
In an Examination**

(Total marks in all the five subjects are 200)

Subject → Student ↓	English	Mathematics	History	Geography	Science
A	115	180	120	90	140
B	170	105	150	135	100
C	102	108	132	110	90
D	98	106	162	148	120
E	163	125	136	124	115

116. The total marks obtained by B in English and History together was approximately what percentage of marks obtained by E in English?

- (1) 150 (2) 100  
(3) 200 (4) 250  
(5) 175

117. Marks obtained by C in History was approximately what percentage of marks obtained by A in Geography?

- (1) 167 (2) 67  
(3) 133 (4) 33  
(5) 150

118. Who among them secured highest total marks in English, History and Geography?

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

119. If the minimum pass percentage is 50 in each subject to be declared pass in the examination, how many of them failed in the examination?

- (1) None (2) 2  
(3) 1 (4) 3  
(5) 4

120. Who among them secured highest total percentage of marks?

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

## REASONING ABILITY

121. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word PREAMBLE each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet?

- (1) None (2) One  
(3) Two (4) Three  
(5) More than three

122. In a certain code MEADOWS is written as RVNENPB. How is PRIESTS written in that code?

- (1) RSRFQSI (2) RSRDQSI  
(3) RRSFQSI (4) RSRFJSQ  
(5) None of these

123. In a certain code BAKE is written as '3@#7' and BIND is written as '342%'. How is DEAN written in that code?

- (1) %@72 (2) %7@2  
(3) #7@2 (4) %7#2  
(5) None of these

124. The positions of the first and the sixth digits in the number 5310694728 are interchanged.

Similarly the positions of the second and the seventh digits are interchanged and so on. Which of the following will be the third from the right end after the rearrangement?

- (1) 1 (2) 3  
(3) 7 (4) 0  
(5) None of these

125. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- (1) Hut (2) Building  
(3) Tent (4) Mansion  
(5) Cave

126. In a certain code language, 'when did you come' is written as 'ha na ta pa' and 'did you go there' is written as 'sa re ta ha'. How is 'come' written in that code language?

- (1) na (2) pa  
(3) ha  
(4) Data inadequate  
(5) None of these

127. How many meaningful English words can be made with the letters EPRO using each letter only once in each word?

- (1) None (2) One  
(3) Two (4) Three  
(5) More than three

128. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- (1) 108 (2) 72  
(3) 96 (4) 36  
(5) 168

129. In a row of thirty-seven boys facing South, R is eighth to the right of T who is fourteenth to the left of D. How many boys are there between D and R in the row?

- (1) 4 (2) 6  
(3) 8  
(4) Data inadequate  
(5) None of these

130. The positions of how many digits in the number 351462987 will remain unchanged after the digits are rearranged in ascending order within the number?

- (1) None (2) One  
(3) Two (4) Three  
(5) More than three

**Directions (131-135):** Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:

F @ 3 9 H @ A D I % 4 E \* 8 M  
K 2 U R P 5 W 6 8 1 T J V 7

131. How many such symbols are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a number and immediately followed by a letter?

- (1) None (2) One  
(3) Two (4) Three  
(5) More than three

132. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- (1) D % @ (2) 5 8 R  
(3) T V 8 (4) A I H  
(5) E % 8

133. If all the symbols in the above arrangement are dropped, which of the following will be the twelfth from the left end?

- (1) 4 (2) K  
(3) 2 (4) U  
(5) None of these

134. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a number and not immediately followed by a letter?

- (1) None (2) One  
(3) Two (4) Three  
(5) More than three

135. Which of the following is the tenth to the left of the sixth from the right end of the above arrangement?

- (1) % (2) 8  
(3) K (4) P  
(5) None of these

**Directions (136-140):** In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

136. **Statements:**

- Some skies are rains.  
Some rains are stars.  
All stars are planets.  
All planets are clouds.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some clouds are rains.  
II. Some planets are skies.  
III. Some planets are rains.  
(1) Only I and II follow  
(2) Only I and III follow  
(3) Only II and III follow  
(4) All I, II and III follow  
(5) None of these

137. **Statements:**

- All birds are goats.  
No goat is flower.  
Some flowers are mountains.  
Some mountains are nets.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some nets are goats.  
II. No net is goat.  
III. Some mountains are birds.  
(1) None follows  
(2) Only I follows  
(3) Only either I or II follows

- (4) Only II follows  
(5) Only III follows

**138. Statements :**

All spoons are bowls.  
All bowls are pans.  
All pans are sticks.  
All sticks are knives.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Some knives are pans.  
II. Some sticks are bowls.  
III. Some pans are spoons.  
(1) Only I and II follow  
(2) Only II and III follow  
(3) Only I and III follow  
(4) All I, II and III follow  
(5) None of these

**139. Statements :**

All threads are walls.  
All lamps are walls.  
Some kites are lamps.  
Some lamps are rays.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Some kites are threads.  
II. Some kites are walls.  
III. Some lamps are threads.  
(1) None follows  
(2) Only I follows  
(3) Only II follows  
(4) Only III follows  
(5) Only I and III follow

**140. Statements :**

Some tables are chairs.  
Some chairs are wheels.  
Some wheels are boards.  
Some boards are chalks.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Some chalks are wheels.  
II. Some boards are chairs.  
III. Some wheels are tables.  
(1) None follows  
(2) Only I follows  
(3) Only II follows  
(4) Only III follows  
(5) Only II and III follow

**Directions (141-145) :** In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits/symbols numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). You have to find out which of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters based on the following coding system and the conditions that follow and mark the number of that combination as your answer. If none of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters, mark (5) i.e. 'None of these' as your answer.

Letter	D	F	A	M	Z	E	G	Q	U	I	O	Y	K	N
Digit/Symbol	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	+	%	*	@
Code	#	*	1	3	2	4	@	5	@	6	%	7	8	9

**Conditions :**

- (i) If the first letter is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel, their codes are to be interchanged.  
(ii) If both the first and the last letters are vowels, both are to be coded as the code for the first letter.  
(iii) If both the first and the last letters are consonants, both are to be coded as '8'.

**141. IDZQGY**

- (1) 6#25@7 (2) 7#25@6  
(3) 62#5@7 (4) 6#25@6  
(5) None of these

**142. MZAEIK**

- (1) 3214@6 (2) \$214@3  
(3) \$214@6 (4) 3214@3  
(5) None of these

**143. GQEIFM**

- (1) @546\*3 (2) \$546\*3  
(3) 3546\*@ (4) @546\*@  
(5) None of these

**144. UFQGYO**

- (1) @\*457% (2) @\*457@  
(3) %\*457@ (4) %\*457%  
(5) None of these

**145. NEMDYI**

- (1) 843#76 (2) 843#78  
(3) 843#78 (4) 643#78  
(5) None of these

**Directions (146 - 150) :** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A, B, C, D, E, F and G are the only seven members of a family. There are three females among them. There are two married couples in the family. Each of them has a different profession from — Architect, Lawyer, Doctor, Teacher, Engineer, Manager and Musician, not necessarily in the same order.

B is the Lawyer and he is married to F, the Manager. A is brother of G who is the Architect. C is the Doctor and is an unmarried lady. D is the Teacher and is sister of G. E is not an Engineer.

**146.** Which of the following combinations is definitely correct?

- (1) B-Male-Manager  
(2) E-Female-Lawyer  
(3) C-Female-Musician  
(4) E-Male-Musician  
(5) D-Male-Architect

**147.** Which of the following combinations represents the husbands of the two married couples?

- (1) BQ (2) AF  
(3) BE  
(4) Data inadequate  
(5) None of these

**148.** What is E's profession?

- (1) Doctor (2) Musician  
(3) Teacher  
(4) Data inadequate  
(5) None of these

**149.** What is A's profession?

- (1) Engineer (2) Musician  
(3) Engineer or Musician  
(4) Data inadequate  
(5) None of these

**150.** Which of the following pairs is a married couple?

- (1) BQ (2) AE  
(3) AC  
(4) Data inadequate  
(5) None of these

**Directions (151-155) :** In the following questions, the symbols \$, %, @, © and % are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'P © Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P \$ Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P # Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P @ Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor greater than Q'.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/are definitely true?

**Give answer (1)** if only Conclusion I is true.

**Give answer (2)** if only Conclusion II is true.

**Give answer (3)** if either Conclusion I or II is true.

**Give answer (4)** if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

**Give answer (5)** if both Conclusions I and II are true.

**151. Statements :**

H @ M, M \$ D, D % N

**Conclusions :**

- I. N # M  
II. N @ H

**152. Statements :**

R # T, T @ J, J © B

**Conclusions :**

- I. B \$ T  
II. J % R

**153. Statements :**

M \$ K, K # W, R © W

**Conclusions :**

- I. M % W  
II. R # K

**154. Statements :**

Z © T, T % D, D # K

**Conclusions :**

- I. K % Z  
II. D # Z

**155. Statements :**

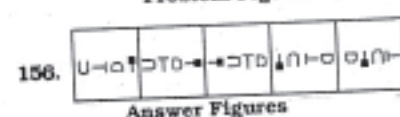
A % F, F © R, R \$ B

**Conclusions :**

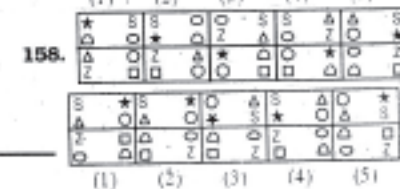
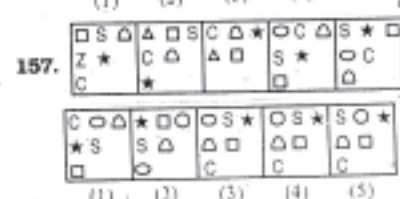
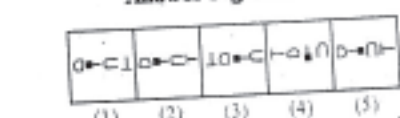
- I. A % B  
II. B © F

**Directions (156 - 160) :** In each of the questions given below which one of the five answer figures on the right should come after the problem figures on the left, if the sequence were continued?

**Problem Figures**



**Answer Figures**





159. SOUND PSUEN NPSUE BNSLU UBNSL  
LUBNS BJNLG JUNLS JUNGSL BUNGS  
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
160. 

Δ	★	D	Δ	C	★	O	C	S	★
S	O	Z	O	Z	S	O	O	Δ	O
O	C	C	★	O	S	S	★	O	D
O	S	★	D	O	S	O	S	D	O
C	O	□	□	C	O	□	□	C	O
D	★	S	O	D	★	D	★	★	S

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

## MARKETING APTITUDE/ COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE

161. The instructions that tell a computer how to carry out the processing tasks are referred to as computer \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) programs  
(2) processors  
(3) input devices  
(4) memory modules  
(5) None of these
162. RAM can be thought of as the \_\_\_\_\_ for the computer's processor.  
(1) factory  
(2) operating room  
(3) waiting room  
(4) planning room  
(5) None of these
163. C, BASIC, COBOL and Java are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ languages.  
(1) low-level  
(2) computer  
(3) system programming  
(4) high-level  
(5) None of these
164. An area of a computer that temporarily holds data waiting to be processed is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) CPU  
(2) Memory  
(3) Storage  
(4) File  
(5) None of these
165. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a microprocessor-based computing device.  
(1) personal computer  
(2) mainframe  
(3) workstation  
(4) server  
(5) None of these
166. You use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, such as a keyboard or mouse, to input information.  
(1) output device  
(2) input device  
(3) storage device  
(4) processing device  
(5) None of these
167. The term \_\_\_\_\_ designates equipment that might be added to a computer system to enhance its functionality.  
(1) digital device  
(2) system add-on  
(3) disk pack  
(4) peripheral device  
(5) None of these
168. An email account includes a storage area, often called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) attachment  
(2) hyperlink  
(3) mailbox  
(4) IP address  
(5) None of these
169. Data becomes \_\_\_\_\_ when it is presented in a format that people can understand and use.  
(1) processed  
(2) graphs  
(3) information  
(4) presentation  
(5) None of these
170. A set of computer programs that helps a computer monitor itself and function more efficiently is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) Windows  
(2) System Software  
(3) DBMS  
(4) Application Software  
(5) None of these
171. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability of a device to "jump" directly to the requested data.  
(1) Sequential access  
(2) Random access  
(3) Quick access  
(4) All of the above  
(5) None of these
172. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the amount of data that a storage device can move from the storage medium to the computer per second.  
(1) data migration rate  
(2) data digitizing rate  
(3) data transfer rate  
(4) data access rate  
(5) None of these
173. A \_\_\_\_\_ converts all the statements in a program in a single batch and the resulting collection of instructions is placed in a new file.  
(1) converter  
(2) compiler  
(3) interpreter  
(4) instruction  
(5) None of these
174. One thousand bytes is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) kilobyte  
(2) megabyte  
(3) gigabyte  
(4) terabyte  
(5) None of these
175. 'Benchmark' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) Benches for customers to sit  
(2) Benches for salesmen to sit  
(3) Products displayed on a bench  
(4) Set standards  
(5) All of the above
176. A Call Centre is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) a meeting place for DSAs  
(2) a Training Centre for DSAs  
(3) a meeting place for customers  
(4) Data Centre  
(5) a back office set up where customer queries are answered
177. The sequence of a sales process is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) Lead generation, Call, Presentation & Sale  
(2) Sale, Presentation, lead generation & Call  
(3) Presentation, lead generation, Sale & Call  
(4) Lead Generation, Call, Sale & Presentation  
(5) There is no sequence required
178. 'Value-added services' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) Better value at a premium  
(2) Costlier services  
(3) Additional services  
(4) Better value at a discount  
(5) At par services
179. To 'Close a Call' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) To end the conversation  
(2) To put the phone down  
(3) To close the doors  
(4) To clinch the sale  
(5) To close the business
180. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an additional set of commands that the computer displays after you make a selection from the main menu.  
(1) dialog box  
(2) submenu  
(3) menu selection  
(4) All of the above  
(5) None of these
181. Information kept about a file includes \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) print settings  
(2) deletion date  
(3) (1) and (2) only  
(4) size  
(5) None of these
182. \_\_\_\_\_ provides process and memory management services that allow two or more tasks, jobs, or programs to run simultaneously.  
(1) Multitasking  
(2) Multithreading  
(3) Multiprocessing  
(4) Multicomputing  
(5) None of these
183. The ALU performs \_\_\_\_\_ operations.  
(1) arithmetic  
(2) ASCII  
(3) algorithm-based  
(4) logarithm-based  
(5) None of these
184. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is software that helps a computer control itself to operate "efficiently and keep track of data."  
(1) application system  
(2) hardware system  
(3) software system  
(4) operating system  
(5) None of these
185. 'Customisation' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) Tailor-made products for each customer  
(2) Customers selling goods  
(3) Tailor-made products for each staff  
(4) A selling process  
(5) None of these
186. A 'Call' in Marketing language means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) Calling on a salesperson  
(2) Calling on a customer  
(3) Making a phone-call  
(4) Telemarketing  
(5) None of these
187. Computers manipulate data in many ways, and this manipulation is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) upgrading  
(2) processing  
(3) batching  
(4) utilizing  
(5) None of these



188. A Marketing Survey is required for \_\_\_\_.
- (1) deciding marketing strategies
  - (2) deciding Product strategies
  - (3) deciding pricing strategies
  - (4) All of these
  - (5) None of these
189. The Target Group for Education Loans is \_\_\_\_.
- (1) all colleges
  - (2) all parents
  - (3) research scholars
  - (4) meritorious students seeking higher education
  - (5) all of these
190. Cross-selling means \_\_\_\_.
- (1) Selling with a cross face
  - (2) Cross country marketing
  - (3) Selling other products to existing customers
  - (4) Selling to friends
  - (5) Selling to employees
191. Market Segmentation is useful for
- (1) Preferential marketing
  - (2) Targeting existing clients
  - (3) Identifying prospects
  - (4) Knowing customers' tastes
  - (5) All of the above
192. The Target Group for Savings Deposit Accounts is \_\_\_\_.
- (1) Newborn babies
  - (2) students
  - (3) parents
  - (4) businessman
  - (5) all of the above
193. Market Segmentation can be resorted to by means of \_\_\_\_.
- (1) segmenting by age
  - (2) segmenting by income
  - (3) segmenting geographically
  - (4) all of these
  - (5) None of these
194. The Target Group for a Car Loan is \_\_\_\_.
- (1) all auto drivers
  - (2) all auto dealers
  - (3) all car owners
  - (4) any individual needing a car
  - (5) all of these
195. Market Information means \_\_\_\_.
- (1) knowledge of industries
  - (2) knowledge of households
  - (3) knowledge of peers
  - (4) knowledge of customers tastes
  - (5) All of these
196. Bancassurance means \_\_\_\_.
- (1) Banks promising to give loans
  - (2) Bank promising to pay interest
  - (3) Banks selling insurance products
  - (4) Assurance to repay loans
  - (5) None of these
197. The Target Group for Agricultural loans is \_\_\_\_.
- (1) any farmer
  - (2) farm labourers
  - (3) any individual dealing in agricultural or related activity
  - (4) farmers' societies
  - (5) all of these
198. The Target Group for Credit Cards is \_\_\_\_.
- (1) existing cardholders
  - (2) all graduates
  - (3) all minors
  - (4) individuals with taxable income
  - (5) all of these
199. Market Segmentation means \_\_\_\_.
- (1) segmenting the salesmen
  - (2) segmenting the employees
  - (3) segmenting the customers as per their needs
  - (4) segmenting the products
  - (5) All of these
200. A 'Target Group' means \_\_\_\_.
- (1) a group of sellers
  - (2) a group of buyers
  - (3) a group of products
  - (4) a group of persons to whom sales should be focused
  - (5) All of these



**SRI KRISHNA VENI BANKING COCHING CENTRE KEY SHEET -16**

1)4	2) 3	3) 5	4) 4	5) 3	6) 4	7)3	8)5	9) 1	10) 3
11) 3	12)4	13)1	14) 2	15)4	16) 4	17)1	18) 4	19)1	20) 5
21)1	22)4	23)4	24)3	25)3	26)5	27)5	28)3	29)5	30)3
31)5	32)3	33)5	34)3	35)5	36)3	37)3	38)5	39)4	40)3
41)4	42)4	43)3	44)5	45)2	46)2	47)3	48)1	49)1	50)5
51)5	52)4	53)3	54)1	55)2	56)1	57)5	58)2	59)3	60)4
61)5	62)1	63)3	64)2	65)4	66)2	67)1	68)1	69)3	70)5
71)1	72)5	73)2	74)5	75)3	76)2	77)4	78)3	79)4	80)1
81)3	82)4	83)5	84)3	85)4	86)1	87)3	88)4	89)5	90)2
91)2	92)1	93)2	94)1	95)5	96)4	97)3	98)2	99)5	100)1
101)2	102)3	103)1	104)5	105)1	106)4	107)1	108)2	109)3	110)5
111)5	112)4	113)1	114)1	115)2	116)3	117)5	118)2	119)4	120)5
121) 3	122) 1	123)12	124)1	125)5	126)4	127)4	128)4	129)5	130)3
131)1	132)5	133)3	134)3	135)2	136)2	137)3	138)4	139)3	140)1
141)1	142)3	143)5	144)2	145)4	146)4	147)3	148)2	149)1	150)5
151)1	152)5	153)4	154)2	155)5	156)1	157)4	158)2	159)4	160)3
161) 1	162)2	163)4	164)2	165)1	166)2	167)4	168)3	169)3	170)2
171)2	172)3	173)2	174)1	175)4	176)5	177)1	178)3	179)4	180)2
181)4	182)1	183)1	184)4	185)1	186)2	187)1	188)4	189)5	190)3
191)5	192)5	193)4	194)4	195)5	196)3	197)5	198)4	199)3	200)4



54. (1) The meaning of the word **Please (Verb)** as used in the passage is : to make somebody happy.

The word **Annoy (Verb)** means : to make somebody slightly angry; irritate; bother

Hence, the words **Please** and **annoy** are antonymous.

55. (2) The meaning of the word **Stupid (Adjective)** as used in the passage is : showing a lack of thought or good judgement; foolish; slow to learn or understand). Hence, the words **stupid** and intelligent are antonymous.

56. (1) F                      57. (5) E  
58. (2) B                      59. (3) C  
60. (4) D

61. (5) No correction required  
62. (1) 'who' is the relative Pronoun used for person.

63. (3) No end of herself is correct idiomatic expression.

64. (2) walking down  
65. (4) makes heads turn  
66. (2) The correct spelling is : exhibition.

67. (4) The appropriate word should be : approved. Passive Voice (Simple Past)  
The structure of sentence in Passive Voice (Simple Past) is :  
Subject + was/were + V<sub>3</sub> (Past Participle).

68. (1) The correct spelling is : silence.

69. (3) The correct spelling is : acute.  
70. (5) All correct

71. (1) took                      72. (5) learnt  
73. (2) exactly                      74. (5) visit  
75. (3) usually                      76. (2) bring  
77. (4) doubt                      78. (3) lots

79. (4) pulled  
80. (1) withered

81. (3)  $? = \frac{1200 \times 3.05}{100} + \frac{800 \times 6.4}{100}$   
 $= 36.60 + 51.20 = 87.80$

82. (4)  $? = 14 \times 4.5 - 7.4 \times 3.5$   
 $= 63 - 25.9 = 37.1$

83. (5)  $\frac{22}{5} \times \frac{10}{3} - ? = 5\frac{1}{3}$   
 $\Rightarrow 14\frac{2}{3} - ? = 5\frac{1}{3}$   
 $\Rightarrow ? = 14 + \frac{2}{3} - 5 - \frac{1}{3} = 9\frac{1}{3}$

84. (3)  $? = \frac{7995}{123 \times 5} = 13$   
85. (4)  $? = 62.18 + 169.35 + 3046.81$   
 $= 3278.34$

86. (1)  $\sqrt{?} + 361 = 441$   
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{?} = 441 - 361 = 80$   
 $\therefore ? = 80 \times 80 = 6400$

87. (3)  $? = \frac{13}{2} + \frac{21}{4} \times \frac{10}{7}$   
 $= \frac{13}{2} + \frac{15}{2} = \frac{28}{2} = 14$

88. (4)  $? = 630 \times \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{3}{5} = 60$

89. (5)  $? = \frac{200 \times 125}{100} + \frac{350 \times 36}{100}$   
 $= 250 + 126 = 376$

90. (2)  $? = \frac{140 - 56}{64 + 15 + 196} = \frac{84}{275}$

91. (2)  $? = 413 \times \frac{3}{7} + 615 \times \frac{2}{5}$   
 $= 177 + 246 = 423$

92. (1)  $7865 - 4128 + 372 = ? + 2014$   
 $\Rightarrow 4109 = ? + 2014$   
 $\therefore ? = 4109 - 2014 = 2095$

93. (2)  $\frac{240 \times 45}{100} + \frac{360 \times ?}{100} = 234$   
 $\Rightarrow 108 + 3.6 \times ? = 234$   
 $\Rightarrow 3.6 \times ? = 234 - 108 = 126$   
 $\therefore ? = \frac{126}{3.6} = 35$

94. (1)  $? = \frac{7986}{165} \times 7 = 338.8$

95. (5)  $? = \frac{4495}{145} \times \frac{656}{16} = 1271$

96. (4) The pattern of the number series is :  
 $4 \times 1 + 2 = 6$   
 $6 \times 2 + 4 = 16$   
 $16 \times 3 + 6 = 54$   
 $54 \times 4 + 8 = 216 + 8 = 224$

97. (3) The pattern of the number series is :  
 $5 \times 8 - 1 = 39$   
 $39 \times 7 - 1 = 272$   
 $272 \times 6 - 1 = 1631$   
 $1631 \times 5 - 1 = 8155 - 1 = 8154$

98. (2) The pattern of the number series is :  
 $768 \div 4 = 192$   
 $192 \div 4 = 48$   
 $48 \div 4 = 12$   
 $12 \div 4 = 3$

99. (5) The pattern of the number series is :

$$12 + 2^2 = 12 + 4 = 16$$

$$16 + 4^2 = 16 + 16 = 32$$

$$32 + 6^2 = 32 + 36 = 68$$

$$68 + 8^2 = 68 + 64 = 132$$

100. (1) The pattern of the number series is :

$$7 \times 2 + 1 = 14 + 1 = 15$$

$$15 \times 2 + 2 = 30 + 2 = 32$$

$$32 \times 2 + 3 = 64 + 3 = 67$$

$$67 \times 2 + 4 = 134 + 4 = 138$$

101. (2) C.I =  $P \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T - 1 \right]$

$$\Rightarrow 408 = P \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{4}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 408 = P (1.0816 - 1)$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{408}{0.0816} = \text{Rs. } 5000$$

102. (3) Speed of the train = 60 kmph

$$= \left( 60 \times \frac{5}{18} \right) \text{ metre/second}$$

$$= \frac{50}{3} \text{ metre/second}$$

If the length of train be  $x$  metre then

$$\frac{50}{3} = \frac{x + 2x}{32.4} \Rightarrow 9x = 50 \times 32.4$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{50 \times 32.4}{9} = 180$$

$$\therefore \text{Length of platform} = 2 \times 180 = 360 \text{ metre}$$

103. (1)  $x \times \frac{3}{7} = y \times \frac{45}{100} = \frac{9y}{20}$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{9}{20} \times \frac{7}{3} = \frac{21}{20}$$

104. (5) Cost price of article

$$= \text{Rs. } \left( \frac{100}{115} \times 1840 \right) = \text{Rs. } 1600$$

$$\therefore \text{Original price of article}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \left( \frac{1600 \times 100}{80} \right) = \text{Rs. } 2000$$

105. (1) Average of three successive even numbers

$$= \text{Second even number} = 14$$

$$\therefore \frac{x + x + 2 + x + 4}{3} = 21 - 14 = 7$$

$$\therefore 3x + 6 = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$



106. (4) Data are inadequate

107. (1)  $45x + 24y = 675$   
Dividing both sides by 3, we have  
 $15x + 8y = 225$

108. (2)  $\frac{2}{7} = 0.286$ ;  $\frac{3}{5} = 0.6$   
 $\frac{5}{11} = 0.45$ ;  $\frac{6}{17} = 0.353$

Clearly,  $\frac{2}{7} < \frac{6}{17} < \frac{5}{11} < \frac{3}{5}$

109. (3)  
$$\frac{x+x+2+x+4+x+6+x+8}{5}$$

$= (x+8) \times \frac{84}{100}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{5x+20}{5} = \frac{(x+8) \times 21}{25}$

$\Rightarrow (x+4) \times 25 = (x+8) \times 21$

$\Rightarrow 25x + 100 = 21x + 168$

$\Rightarrow 4x = 168 - 100 = 68$

$\therefore x = 17$

$\therefore 2x + 2 = 2 \times 17 + 2 = 36$

110. (5) Let Nikhil's monthly stipend = Rs. 100

$\therefore 100 - 45 = 55$

Savings after expenditure on books.

$= 55 - \frac{55 \times 20}{100} = \text{Rs. } 44$

Last savings =  $44 - 22$

= Rs. 22

$\therefore \text{Rs. } 22 \equiv \text{Rs. } 100$

$\therefore \text{Rs. } 880 \equiv \frac{100}{22} \times 880 = \text{Rs. } 4000$

111. (5) Required average

$$= \frac{42 + 34 + 56 + 58 + 60}{5}$$

$= \frac{250}{5} = 50$

112. (4) If the number be  $x$  then  
 $(65 - 36)\% \text{ of } x = 58$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x \times 29}{100} = 58$

$\therefore x = \frac{58 \times 100}{29} = 200$

$\therefore 23\% \text{ of } 200 = \frac{200 \times 23}{100} = 46$

113. (1)  $18 \times 12 \text{ women} \equiv 12 \times 9 \text{ men}$

$\therefore 2 \text{ women} \equiv 1 \text{ men}$

$\therefore 8 \text{ men} + 8 \text{ women} = 12 \text{ men}$

$M_1 D_1 = M_2 D_2$

$\Rightarrow 12 \times 9 = 12 \times D_2$

$\Rightarrow D_2 = 9 \text{ Days}$

114. (1)  $19x - 6x = 26$

$\Rightarrow 13x = 26 \Rightarrow x = 2$

$\therefore$  Ratio of the present ages of father and son

$= 19x + 4 : 6x + 4$

$= 42 : 16 = 21 : 8$

115. (2) Number =  $10(x+3) + x$

$x + 3 + x = 7$

$\Rightarrow 2x = 4 \Rightarrow x = 2$

$\therefore \text{Number} = 10(2+3) + 2 = 52$

116. (3) Required percentage

$= \frac{170 + 150}{163} \times 100 \approx 196$

$\therefore$  Approximate answer = 200

117. (5) Required percentage

$= \frac{132}{90} \times 100 \approx 150$

118. (2) Marks obtained in English, History and Geography :

$B \Rightarrow 170 + 150 + 135 = 455$

$E \Rightarrow 163 + 136 + 124 = 423$

119. (4) Three students i.e. A, C and D failed in the exam.

120. (5) Marks obtained in all subjects :

$A \Rightarrow 115 + 180 + 120 + 90 + 140 = 645$

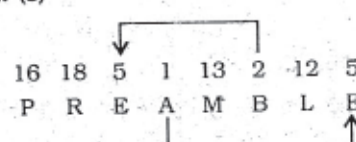
$B \Rightarrow 170 + 105 + 150 + 135 + 100 = 660$

$C \Rightarrow 102 + 108 + 132 + 110 + 90 = 542$

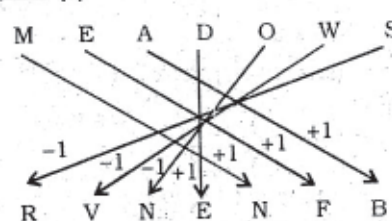
$D \Rightarrow 98 + 106 + 162 + 148 + 120 = 634$

$E \Rightarrow 163 + 125 + 136 + 124 + 115 = 663$

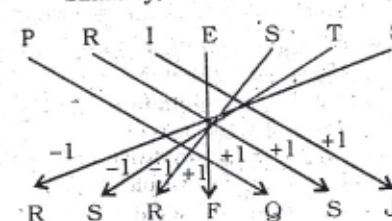
121. (3)



122. (1)



Similarly,



123. (2) B A K E B I N D

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

3 @ # 7 3 4 2 %

Therefore, D E A N

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

% 7 @ 2

124. (1) According to question,

9 4 7 2 8 5 3 1 0 6

3rd from the right

125. (5) Except Cave, all others are built by human beings for living.

126. (4)

when did you come  $\rightarrow$  ha na ta pa

did you go there  $\rightarrow$  sa re ta ha

The code for 'come' is either 'na' or 'pa'.

127. (4) Meaningful Words

$\Rightarrow$  ROPE, PORE, REPO

128. (4) The number 36 is a perfect square.

129. (5)



There are five boys between D and R.

130. (3)

3 5 1 4 6 2 9 8 7  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

131. (1) 

Number	Symbol	Letter
--------	--------	--------

There is no such combination.

132. (5)  $D \xrightarrow{+2} \% \xrightarrow{-4} @$

$5 \xrightarrow{+2} \delta \xrightarrow{-4} R$

$T \xrightarrow{+2} V \xrightarrow{-4} 8$

$A \xrightarrow{+2} I \xrightarrow{-4} H$

$E \xrightarrow{-2} \% \xrightarrow{+4} \$$

133. (3) According to question, the new sequence would be :

F39HADI4EMK2URP5W81TJV7

12th from the left end

134. (3)

Number	Consonant	Letter
--------	-----------	--------

Such combinations are :

9H@	5W\$
-----	------

135. (2) 10th to the left of the 6th from the right means 16th from the right end, i.e., \$.

(136-140):

- (i) All stars are planets → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- (ii) Some skies are rains → Particular Affirmative (I-type).
- (iii) No goat is flower → Universal Negative (E-type).
- (iv) Some goats are not flowers → Particular Negative (O-type).

136. (2) Some rains are stars.

All stars are planets.  
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion  
"Some rains are planets."  
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

All stars are planets.

All planets are clouds.  
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion  
"All stars are clouds."

Some rains are planets.

All planets are clouds.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion  
"Some rains are clouds."  
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

137. (3) All birds are goats.

No goat is flower.  
A + E ⇒ E-type of Conclusion  
"No bird is flower."  
Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or II follows.

138. (4) All spoons are bowls.

All bowls are pans.  
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion  
"All spoons are pans."  
Conclusion III is Converse of it.

All bowls are pans.

All pans are sticks.  
A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion  
"All bowls are sticks."  
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

All pans are sticks.

All sticks are knives.

A + A ⇒ A-type of Conclusion  
"All pans are knives."  
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

139. (3) Some kites are lamps.

All lamps are walls.  
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion  
"Some kites are walls."  
This is Conclusion II.  
Some rays are lamps.

All lamps are walls.  
I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion  
"Some rays are walls."

140. (1) All the four Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

141. (1) I D Z Q G Y

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

6 # 2 5 @ 7

142. (3) M Z A E I K

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

8 2 1 4 6 8

Condition (iii) is applicable.

143. (5) G Q E I F M

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

8 5 4 6 ★ 8

Condition (iii) is applicable.

144. (2) U F E Q Y O

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

© ★ 4 5 7 ©

Condition (ii) is applicable.

145. (4) N E M D Y I

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

6 4 3 # 7 8

Condition (i) is applicable.

(146 - 150):

Member	Sex	Profession	Relationship
A	Male	Engineer	Brother of G and D.
B	Male	Lawyer	Husband of F.
C	Female	Doctor	Wife of E.
D	Female	Teacher	Sister of G and A.
E	Male	Musician	Husband of C.
F	Female	Manager	Wife of B.
G	Male	Architect	Brother of D and A.

One married Couple is BF. Another married couple must be CE.

146. (4) The combination E - Male - Musician is correct.

147. (3) B and E are husbands of the two married couples.

148. (2) E is a musician.

149. (1) A is an engineer.

150. (5) Married couples are BF and CE.

(151 - 155):

@ ⇒ ≥	\$ ⇒ ≤	% ⇒ <
# ⇒ >	© ⇒ =	

151. (1) H @ M ⇒ H ≥ M

M \$ D ⇒ M ≤ D

D % N ⇒ D < N

Therefore, H ≥ M ≤ D < N

Conclusions

I. N # M ⇒ N > M : True

II. N © H ⇒ N = H : Not True

152. (5) R # T ⇒ R > T

T @ J ⇒ T ≥ J

J © B ⇒ J = B

Therefore, R > T ≥ J = B

Conclusions

I. B \$ T ⇒ B ≤ T : True

II. J % R ⇒ J < R : True

153. (4) M \$ K ⇒ M ≤ K

K # W ⇒ K > W

R @ W ⇒ R ≥ W

Therefore, M ≤ K > W ≤ R

Conclusions

I. M % W ⇒ M < W : Not True

II. R # K ⇒ R > K : Not True

154. (2) Z © T ⇒ Z = T

T % D ⇒ T < D

D # K ⇒ D > K

Therefore, Z = T < D > K

Conclusions

I. K % Z ⇒ K < Z : Not True

II. D # Z ⇒ D > Z : True

155. (5) A % F ⇒ A < F

F © R ⇒ F = R

R \$ B ⇒ R ≤ B

Therefore, A < F = R ≤ B

Conclusions

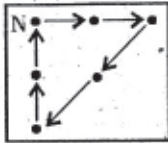
I. A % B ⇒ A < B : True

II. B @ F ⇒ B ≥ F : True

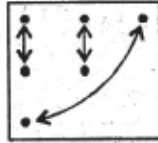
156. (1) From Problem Figure (1) to (2) the two designs from left rotate through 90° anticlockwise and the remaining two designs rotate through 90° clockwise. From Problem Figure (2) to (3) the rightmost design moves to the left most position. From Problem Figure (3) to (4) the left and the right designs rotate through 90° clockwise and the middle designs rotate through 90° anticlockwise. From Problem Figure (4) to (5) the rightmost design moves to the left most position. Therefore, from Problem Figure (5) to Answer Figure the two designs from the left would rotate through 90° clockwise and the remaining two designs would rotate through 90° anticlockwise.



157. (4) The following changes occur in the subsequent figures :

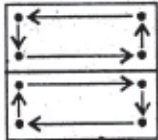


(1) to (2)  
(3) to (4)  
(5) to (6)

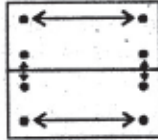


(2) to (3)  
(4) to (5)

158. (2) The following changes occur in the subsequent figures :

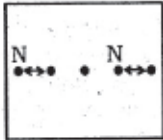


(1) to (2)  
(3) to (4)  
(5) to (6)

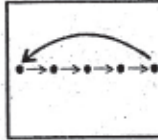


(2) to (3)  
(4) to (5)

159. (4) The following changes occur in the subsequent figures :

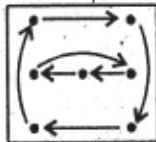


(1) to (2)  
(3) to (4)  
(5) to (6)

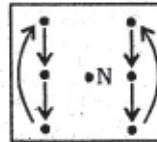


(2) to (3)  
(4) to (5)

160. (3) The following changes occur in the subsequent figures :



(1) to (2)  
(3) to (4)  
(5) to (6)



(2) to (3)  
(4) to (5)

161. (1) programs

162. (2) operating room

163. (4) high-level

164. (2) Memory

165. (1) personal computer

166. (2) Input device

167. (4) peripheral device

168. (3) mailbox

169. (3) information

170. (2) System Software

171. (2) Random access

172. (3) data transfer rate

173. (2) compiler

174. (1) kilobyte

175. (4) Set standards

176. (5) a back office set up where customer queries are answered

177. (1) Lead generation, Call, Presentation & Sale

178. (3) Additional services

179. (4) To clinch the sale

180. (2) submenu

181. (4) size

182. (1) Multitasking

183. (1) arithmetic

184. (4) operating system

185. (1) Tailor-made products for each customer

186. (2) Calling on a customer

187. (1) upgrading

188. (4) All of these

189. (5) All of these

190. (3) Selling other products to existing customers

191. (5) All of the above

192. (5) all of the above

193. (4) all of these

194. (4) any individual needing a car

195. (5) All of these

196. (3) Banks selling insurance products

197. (5) all of these

198. (4) individuals with taxable income

199. (3) segmenting the customers as per their needs

200. (4) a group of persons to whom sales should be focused