

7. If the length of a rectangular plot be increased by 50% and its breadth by 20%, the new area will be how many times the original area?
- (a) $1\frac{1}{10}$ (b) $1\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $1\frac{4}{5}$ (d) 9
8. A positive number is by mistake divided by 6 instead of being multiplied by 6. What is the percentage error on the basis of correct answer?
- (a) 3 (b) 17 (c) 83 (d) 97
9. Alloys A and B contain zinc and tin in the proportion of 8 : 3 and 6 : 5 respectively. If equal weights of the two alloys are melted to form a third alloy C, then the ratio of zinc and tin in this alloy will be
- (a) 3 : 4 (b) 4 : 7 (c) 7 : 4 (d) 4 : 3
10. A man and a boy together can do a certain amount of digging in 40 days. Their skills in digging are in the ratio of 8 : 5. How many days will the boy take, if engaged alone?
- (a) 68 days (b) 80 days (c) 100 days (d) 104 days
11. A cistern normally takes 4 hours to be filled by a tap but because of a leak, takes 2 hours more. In how many hours will the leak empty a full cistern?
- (a) 14 hours (b) 12 hours (c) 10 hours (d) 6 hours
12. The list price of a watch is Rs. 160. A retailer bought the same watch for Rs. 122.40. He got two successive discounts one at 10% and the other at a rate which was not legible. The second discount rate is
- (a) 12% (b) 14% (c) 15% (d) 18%
13. The simple interest on a sum of money for 3 years is Rs. 240 and the compound interest on the sum at same rate for 2 years is Rs. 170. The rate percentage per annum is
- (a) 16% (b) $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ (c) $8\frac{1}{3}\%$ (d) 8%
14. Cars C_1 and C_2 travel to a place at a speed of 30 and 45 km/hr respectively. If car C_2 takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours less time than C_1 for the journey, the distance of the place is
- (a) 225 km (b) 300 km (c) 350 km (d) 400 km
15. A train crosses a man running at 9km/hr in 40s and another man running at 6 km/hr in same direction in 30s. The length of the train is
- (a) 60 m (b) 90 m (c) 100 m (d) 120 m
16. A man rows 40 km upstream in 8 hours and a distance of 36 km downstream in 6 hours, then speed of man in still water is
- (a) 0.5 km/hr (b) 5 km/hr (c) 5.5 km/hr (d) 6 km/hr
17. J is $1\frac{3}{8}$ times as fast as K. If J gives a start of 150 m, how far must be the winning post so that the race ends in a dead heat?
- (a) 1 km (b) 550 m (c) 440 m (d) 200 m
18. Between 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock when will the hands of a clock be together again?
- (a) $50\frac{2}{11}$ -min past 12 (b) 45 min past 12 (c) $59\frac{2}{11}$ -min past 12 (d) never happens
19. The surface area of a cube is 6 cm². The length of its diagonal is
- (a) $\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$ cm (b) $\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}$ cm (c) $10\sqrt{2}$ cm (d) $10\sqrt{3}$ cm

20. The present age of Himanshu is one fourth of his father's present age. Four years hence the sum of their ages will be 68. The present age of Himanshu is
 (a) 19 (b) 16 (c) 15 (d) 12
21. The difference between a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the digits is 27. What is the difference between the digits of the number?
 (a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 9 (d) 5
22. By investing Rs. 1620 in 8% stock, Sandeep earns Rs. 135. The stock is then quoted at:
 (a) Rs. 106 (b) Rs. 96 (c) Rs. 80 (d) Rs. 108
23. The simple interest and the true discount on a certain sum for a given time and at a given rate are Rs. 85 and Rs. 80 respectively. The sum is:
 (a) Rs. 1800 (b) Rs. 1450 (c) Rs. 1360 (d) Rs. 6800
24. Find the wrong number in the series :
 3, 8, 15, 24, 34, 48, 63
 (a) 15 (b) 24 (c) 34 (d) 48
25. The wheel of an engine, $7\frac{1}{2}$ metres in circumference makes 7 revolutions in 9 seconds. The speed of the train in km per hour is :
 (a) 150 (b) 132 (c) 130 (d) 135
26. A train X starts from a place at the speed of 50 km/hr. After one hour, another train Y starts from the same place at the speed of 70 km/hr. After how much time will Y cross X?
 (a) 3 hrs. (b) $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (c) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (d) $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.
27. Two cylindrical buckets have their diameters in the ratio 3 : 1 and their heights are as 1 : 3. Their volumes are in the ratio of
 (a) 1 : 2 (b) 2 : 3 (c) 3 : 1 (d) 3 : 4

Direction (Q. Nos. 28-31): In these questions, choose the alternative which is same in meaning to the keyword.

28. NIGGARDLY
 (a) Generous (b) Strong (c) Miserly (d) Sentimental
29. TREMULOUS
 (a) Feeble (b) Confident (c) Frightened (d) Angry
30. BELLICOSE
 (a) War-like (b) Amusing (c) Piecemeal (d) Errant
31. DEXTERITY
 (a) Efficiency (b) Zest (c) Tempo (d) Skill

Direction (Q. Nos. 32-35): In these questions, choose the alternative which is opposite in meaning to the keyword.

32. INCULPATE
 (a) Accuse (b) Exonerate (c) Out of date (d) Barbaric

33. JOCOSE
 (a) Humorous (b) Playful (c) Dull (d) Diseased
34. FURTIVE
 (a) Open (b) Obvious (c) Unambiguous (d) Straight
35. EPHERMERAL
 (a) Spiritual (b) Ethical (c) Permanent (d) Stable

Direction (Q. Nos. 36-39): Choose the most appropriate preposition from the alternatives to fill in the blank space of the sentence.

36. He was advised to abstain _____ all alcoholic drinks.
 (a) in (b) from (c) at (d) by
37. He had to repent _____ what he had done.
 (a) over (b) at (c) of (d) for
38. Give an example pertinent _____ the case.
 (a) to (b) with (c) on (d) for
39. The reward was not commensurate _____ the work done by us.
 (a) with (b) for (c) on (d) at

Direction (Q. Nos. 40-43): Choose the exact meaning of the idioms/phrases from the given alternatives.

40. To save his bacon
 (a) To escape (b) To participate (c) To deny (d) To pretend
41. To rule the roost
 (a) To remain aloof (b) To dominate
 (c) To become popular (d) To make friends
42. To bury the hatchet
 (a) To become partners (b) To make peace
 (c) To avoid (d) To help
43. Get hauled over the coals
 (a) To ignore a person (b) To harm a person (c) To censure a person (d) To dismiss a person

Direction (Q. Nos. 44-47): Fill in the blank space of the sentence so that it becomes meaningful and correct.

44. The controversy is likely to create _____ between the two communities.
 (a) amity (b) bitterness (c) doubt (d) revenge
45. My finger is still _____ where I caught it in the door yesterday.
 (a) Bruised (b) Injured (c) Sour (d) Wounded
46. The enemy paid a large sum as _____.
 (a) punishment (b) compensation (c) amends (d) restitution
47. The unruly behaviour of the soldiers _____ their commander.
 (a) incensed (b) aggrieved (c) tempered (d) clashed

Direction (Q. Nos. 48-57): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.

PASSAGE

Management is a set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management include planning, budgeting, organising, staffing, controlling and problem solving. Leadership is a set of processes that creates organisations in the first place or adapts them to significantly changing circumstances. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with that vision, and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles. This distinction is absolutely crucial for our purposes here. Successful transformation is 70 to 90 percent leadership and only 10 to 30 percent management. Yet for historical reasons, many organisations today do not have much leadership and almost everyone thinks about the problems here as one of managing change.

For most of this century, as we created thousands and thousands of large organisations for the first time in human history, we did not have enough good managers to keep all those bureaucracies functioning. So many companies and universities developed management programmes, and hundreds and thousands of people were encouraged to learn management on the job. And they did. But, people were taught little about leadership. To some degree, management was the main item on the twentieth century agenda because that is what was needed. For every entrepreneur or business builder who was a leader, we needed hundreds of managers to run their ever-growing enterprises.

Unfortunately for us today, this emphasis on management has often been institutionalized in corporate cultures that discourage employee from learning how to lead. Ironically, past success is usually the key ingredient in producing this outcome. The syndrome, as I have observed it on many occasions, goes like this: success creates some degree of marked dominance, which in turn produces much growth. After a while keeping the ever-larger organisation under control becomes the primary challenge. So attention turns inward, and managerial competencies are nurtured. With a strong emphasis on management but not leadership, bureaucracy and an inward focus take over. But with continued success, the result mostly of market dominance, the problem often goes unaddressed and an unhealthy arrogance begins to evolve. All of these characteristics then make any transformation effort much more difficult.

Arrogant managers can over evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly, and learn slowly. Inwardly focussed employees can smother those who want to respond to shifting conditions. And the lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organisations to break out of the morass.

48. The main topic of the passage is
 - (a) Importance of management schools in the present context
 - (b) Good managers
 - (c) Importance of leadership in an organisation
 - (d) Management and success of an organisation
49. Why did companies and universities develop programmes to prepare managers in large numbers?
 - (a) Companies and universities wanted to generate funds through these programmes
 - (b) Only trained managers could lead an organisation to success
 - (c) Organisations wanted to create communication network through trained managers
 - (d) Large number of organisations were created and they needed managers in good numbers.
50. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
 - (a) Bureaucratic culture smothers those who want to change conditions
 - (b) Pressure on managers comes mostly from within
 - (c) Leadership has the potential to establish direction
 - (d) Leadership involves carrying out important functions such as budgeting and planning
51. Management education was emphasized in the management programmes because
 - (a) motivating employees was thought to be done by managers
 - (b) management was the main item of agenda in organisations
 - (c) organisations wanted to create a powerful guiding coalition
 - (d) establishing direction was the main force of organisations

52. What is the historical reason for many organisations not having leadership?
 (a) Leaders are not adept in carrying out managerial functions and organisation need good managers only.
 (b) Leaders allow too much complacency in organisations.
 (c) The view that leaders are born and not made.
 (d) Socio-political pressure.
53. In a successful transformation, the leadership contribution in percentage is
 (a) 10 to 30 (b) 40 to 70
 (c) 70 to 90 (d) greater than 90
54. According to the author, the leadership is
 (a) planning and budgeting resources
 (b) inspiring people to realize the vision
 (c) carrying out the crucial function of manager
 (d) keep the technology running smoothly
55. Which of the following characteristics help organisations in their transformation efforts?
 (a) Bureaucratic and inward looking approach
 (b) Emphasis on leadership rather than management
 (c) A strong and dogmatic culture
 (d) Emphasis on customer satisfaction
56. Why were people taught little about leadership in management programmes?
 (a) Enough study material was not available
 (b) Focus of these programmes was on developed managers
 (c) Leadership was considered a political phenomenon
 (d) None of the above
57. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 (a) Leadership competencies are nurtured only in very large size organisations.
 (b) Successful transformation in organisations is largely possible because of leadership
 (c) Bureaucracy fosters arrogant culture
 (d) Managers tend to stifle innovation

Direction (Q. Nos. 58-62): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.

PASSAGE

A pioneering scheme has been started in New Delhi to educate motorists who have been convicted of drunken driving. The penalty for drunken driving might be the loss of a driving licence and a heavy fine. But under the new scheme, convicted drivers do not pay the fine. Instead they have to attend eight training sessions-ones a week-organised by the local authorities of traffic police. Designed to demonstrate the damage alcohol can do, the scheme was devised by traffic commissioner of police Maxwell Periera. He said about a quarter of the people who came to him had a drink problem, but had not realized how much they were drinking. One way of getting the message across was to make the drivers pour out their usual ration of alcohol - and then measure it.

Almost everyone pours out not a single measure but a double at least - an example of how easy it is to have more than 'just one drink' and to encourage other people to do the same. The instructors on the course are giving clinical evidence of the effects of alcohol on the body and brain. The sober truth is that drink badly affects driving skills although the drinker might like to believe otherwise.

58. As per the finding, most drivers start off with at least
 (a) a single measure (b) a little less than a single measure
 (c) a double measure (d) two doubles

59. What does the New Delhi scheme require from the convicted drivers?
 (a) To pay a heavy sum as penalty
 (b) To attend training sessions
 (c) To undergo a probation service
 (d) Cancellation of licence
60. Maxwell Periera devised the scheme
 (a) as a demonstration technique for driving
 (b) to demonstrate the harmful effects of alcohol
 (c) to show that New Delhi was concerned about drivers
 (d) to expose drunken driving
61. According to the passage, which of the following is true about alcohol?
 (a) It does not affect the body but only the brain.
 (b) It affects the body and the brain.
 (c) It affects the body more than the brain.
 (d) It affects the body and brain only while driving.
62. The problem with a quarter of the people who went to Maxwell Periera was that they
 (a) did not want to give up drinking
 (b) would not admit that they had drinking problem
 (c) did not know how much they were drinking
 (d) took drinking as a positive aspect.

Direction (Q. Nos. 63-67): Read the information and answer the questions given below the information.

- I. There is a family of five person A, B, C, D and E.
 II. They are working as a doctor, a teacher, a trader, a lawyer and a farmer.
 III. B, an unmarried teacher, is the daughter of A.
 IV. E, a lawyer, is the brother of C.
 V. C is the husband of the only married couple in the family.
 VI. A, a farmer, is a father of two sons and a daughter.

63. Which of the following is a female group?
 (a) B and D (b) D and E (c) A, C and E (d) B and C
64. Which of the following is a married couple?
 (a) A and B (b) C and D (c) A and D (d) B and D
65. Which of the following is a group of male members in the family?
 (a) A, B and C (b) B and D (c) A, C and E (d) A, C and D
66. Who is the doctor in the family?
 (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
67. The trader in the family is
 (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

Direction (Q. Nos. 68-72): A wooden cube is painted red on all the four adjoining sides and black on two opposite sides (top and bottom). It is then cut at equal-distance at right angles four times horizontally (top to bottom) and two times vertically (along the sides).

68. How many small cubes will thus be formed?
 (a) 24 (b) 27 (c) 32 (d) 48

69. How many cubes will have one face painted only in black?
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
70. How many cubes will have one face painted only in red?
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
71. How many cubes will have no painted face at all?
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
72. How many cubes will have at least three sides painted?
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 8

Direction (Q. Nos. 73-77): In these questions, a number of series is given. Below this series, a number is given followed by I, II, III, IV. After understanding the pattern in the given series, you have to form another number series in the same order starting with the given number.

73. 1 2 6 24 120
 4 I II III IV
 Which of the following numbers will come in place of IV?
 (a) 480 (b) 360 (c) 240 (d) 120
74. 11 13 17 19 23
 43 I II III IV
 Which of the following numbers will come in place of III?
 (a) 51 (b) 59 (c) 75 (d) 83
75. 4 11 32 95 284
 2 I II III IV
 Which of the following numbers will come in place of III?
 (a) 33 (b) 41 (c) 79 (d) 101
76. 2 5 10 17 26
 37 I II III IV
 Which of the following numbers will come in place of IV?
 (a) 82 (b) 98 (c) 101 (d) 122
77. 1 1 4 8 9
 16 I II III IV
 Which of the following numbers will come in place of IV?
 (a) 36 (b) 42 (c) 48 (d) 54

Based on the statement of each question answer Q. No. 78 to 83 :-

78. Which of the following months have the same day on 1st every year?
 (a) April, October (b) April, July
 (c) January, August (d) March, December
79. In a row of girls, if Sita who is 10th from the left and Leena who is 7th from the right interchange their seats, Sita becomes 15th from the left. The number of girls in the row are
 (a) 17 (b) 20 (c) 21 (d) 25

80. If south-east becomes north, north-east becomes west and so on, what will west become?
 (a) north-east (b) north-west (c) south-east (d) south-west
81. Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
 (a) Actor (b) Artist (c) Dancer (d) Musician
82. A bus for Delhi leaves every forty minutes from a bus stand. An enquiry clerk told a passenger that the bus had already left ten minutes ago and the next bus would leave at 9.45 a.m. At what time did the enquiry clerk give this information to the passenger?
 (a) 9.05 am (b) 9.15 am (c) 9.25 am (d) 9.35 am
83. If roses are red; red are beautiful, beautiful are girls, girls are young, young are rash and rash are ruthless, then what does "young girls" refer to?
 (a) beautiful girls (b) beautiful and young (c) rash and young (d) beautiful and red

Direction (Q. Nos. 84-87): Between 100 and 300 (both inclusive):

84. How many figures will have digit 2 in the end?
 (a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 22 (d) 24
85. How many figures will have a zero in the middle?
 (a) 13 (b) 19 (c) 21 (d) 23
86. How many figures will have digit 2 both in the front and in the end?
 (a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 20
87. How many zeroes will be there?
 (a) 39 (b) 40 (c) 41 (d) 42

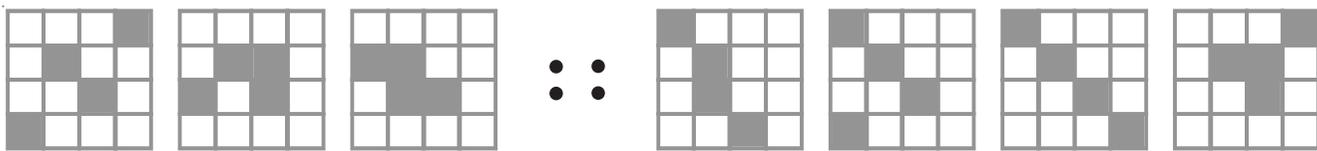
Direction (Q. Nos. 88-92): In words that follow the key word, one is different from the others. Choose the odd-one out.

88. CHANDIGARH
 (a) Hand (b) Chair (c) Raid (d) Dig
89. SHRINAGAR
 (a) Shrine (b) Rain (c) Range (d) Trash
90. BIKANER
 (a) Brake (b) Banker (c) Brain (d) Banner
91. CALCUTTA
 (a) Cult (b) Talcum (c) Clan (d) Talk
92. PURGATIVE
 (a) Urgent (b) Satire (c) Retire (d) Puritan
-
93. Who won Miss Universe 2002 title?
 (a) Oxana Fedorova (b) Justine Pasek
 (c) Ling Zhuo (d) Lara Dutta

94. Who is the author of the Harry Potter series of adventures?
(a) Erid Blyton (b) Rumer Godden (c) J.K. Rowling (d) Vikram Seth
95. Classical dance 'Kathakali' comes from the State of
(a) Kerala (b) Tamilnadu (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka
96. Milk is an example of which of the following?
(a) Suspension (b) Gel (c) Emulsion (d) Foam
97. Who has been selected for the Dada Saheb Phalke Award 2002?
(a) Asha Bhonsle (b) Hrishikesh Mukerjee
(c) Dilip Kumar (d) Yash Chopra
98. The book compiled by Jaya Bachan on her husband Amitabh Bachchan is entitled
(a) Wings of fire (b) To be or Not to be
(c) In the service of the Nation (d) Family matters
99. The Chief Justice of India is
(a) S.P. Bharucha (b) A.S. Anand (c) B.N. Kirpal (d) G.B. Pattnaik
100. The Indian National Song was composed by
(a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Bankim Chandra Chatterji
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Sarojini Naidu
101. Electronic Voting Machines were first used in the elections held in the year
(a) 1996 (b) 1997 (c) 1998 (d) 1999
102. Which is the poorest country among the following?
(a) Sierra Leone (b) Uganda (c) Somalia (d) Bangladesh
103. Which of the following is the 28th State of India?
(a) Uttaranchal (b) Jharkhand (c) Chattisgarh (d) Goa
104. Of which of the following items, there is no significant export from India?
(a) Readymade Garments (b) Footwear
(c) Silk Apparel (d) Wool
105. Who among the following is first women to lead Amnesty International?
(a) Sakina Khan (b) Najma Sayeed
(c) Irene Zubaida Khan (d) Zulia P. Khan
106. Which of the following form of intellectual property can provide the longest protection?
(a) Copyright (b) Patent
(c) Trade mark (d) Industrial designs
107. International Woman Day is celebrated on
(a) March 1 (b) March 8 (c) March 12 (d) March 18
108. According to the Human Resource Development Minister, India has now set a target of universal secondary education by
(a) 2020 (b) 2015 (c) 2010 (d) 2005
109. In typhoid, which part of the body is effected?
(a) Heart (b) Throat (c) Intestines (d) Lungs

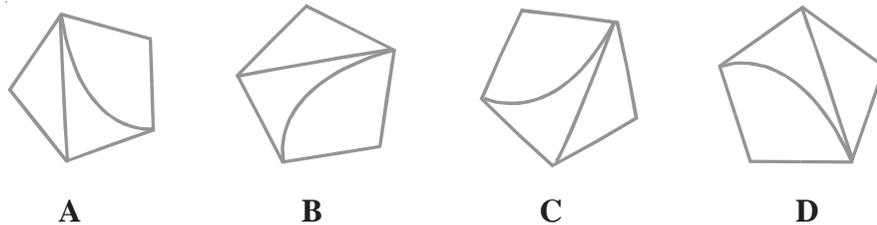
110. Which is the future fuel?
 (a) Ethanol (b) Hydrogen (c) Methane (d) Natural gases
111. Which Asian country's agronomist announced the discovery of the world's largest butterfly with a total wingspan of 22.6 centimetres?
 (a) China (b) Japan (c) Thailand (d) Malaysia
112. Which I.T. Company unveiled a new low-power chipset for laptop computers?
 (a) IBM Corp. (b) AMD Inc. (c) Intel Corp. (d) Hewlett-Packard
113. Which insurance company signed an agreement with SBI capital markets for pursuing a strategic alliance in areas of mutual interest?
 (a) HDFC Standard Life (b) ICICI Prudential (c) ING VYSYA (d) LIC
114. Which of the following is a unit of sound?
 (a) Newton (b) Joule (c) Decibel (d) Watt
115. Section 420 of IPC deals with
 (a) Cheating (b) Murder (c) Abduction (d) Sedation
116. The Radcliff lines is the international border between?
 (a) India and Pakistan (b) India and Bangladesh
 (c) India and Nepal (d) India and China
117. Which is the highest peak of among the following?
 (a) Kanchungunga (b) Karakoram (c) Mt. Abbu (d) Tiger Hills
118. FERA means?
 (a) Foreign exchange regulation act (b) Foreign earning restrictive act
 (c) Full employment regulating agency (d) None of the above

119. Which of the patterns completes the series



- (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

120. Which is the odd one out?



- (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D