JNVST

JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SELECTION TEST

Practice Questions

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti

(An Autonomous Body Under Ministry of Education) Government Of India

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI

CLASS VI - JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SELECTION TEST (JNVST)

Sample questions for practice of aspiring candidates

Introduction

In accordance with the National Policy of Education (1986), Government of India started Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs). Presently the JNVs are spread in 27 States and 08 Union Territories. These are co-educational residential schools fully financed and administered by Government of India through an autonomous organization, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.

Objective of the Scheme

(i) To provide good quality modern education including a strong component of culture, inculcation of values, awareness of the environment, adventure activities and physical education to the talented children predominantly from rural areas.

(ii) To ensure that students attain a reasonable level of competency in three languages.

(iii) To promote National integration through migration of students from Hindi to Non-Hindi speaking State and vice-versa.

(iv) To serve in each district as focal point for improvement in quality of school education in general through sharing of experiences and facilities.

Admissions in JNVs

Admissions in JNVs are made through the **Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Selection Test (JNVST)** to Class VI. Provision is made for online registration of applications as per NVS criteria. Selection of students is done through Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Selection Test [JNVST] only, by following reservation policy and selection criteria of NVS.

Composition of the Test

The selection test will be of two-hour duration from 11:30 am to 01:30 pm and will have 3sections with only objective type questions. There are 80 questions in all for 100 marks.

Type of Test	Number of Questions	Marks	Duration
Mental ability Test	40	50	60 Minutes
Arithmetic Test	20	25	30 Minutes
Language Test	20	25	30 Minutes
Total	**80**	**100**	**2 Hours**

A single test booklet comprising of all the three sections will be given to each candidate. Additional time of 40 minutes will be allowed for "Divyang students"(differently-abled students)

The different parts in **Mental Ability** section are:

- Odd Man Out
- Figure Matching
- Pattern Completion
- Figure Series Completion
- Analogy
- Geometrical Figure Completion
- Mirror Imaging
- Punched Hole Pattern
- Space Visualisation
- Embedded Figure

The session Arithmetic has sample areas like Speed and time, work done and time, simple interest, perimeter and area of square and rectangle, arithmetic simplification, profit and loss, percentage etc.

The language component part addresses the learner's ability to process to understand which includes literal level, inferential level and the critical and evaluative level.

All areas are provided, in the form of MCQ, for the practice of the learners.

Objective of releasing sample questions

Familiarization of the test towards its stakeholders will therefore be an advantage for those who aspire towards their selection to JNVs. NVS has taken initiative in developing Resource material [Learner support material], which has been supported, by all Regional offices and JNVs.NVS is providing a suitable platform for the aspirants of JNVST to face the selection test with confidence. For other details, notification of NVS may kindly be referred.

NVS acknowledges all stakeholders in the development of this Resource material

It is believed that this material will be of immense help to the learners towards their familiarization, understanding of JNVST and towards their application. Being the maiden attempt, suggestions are most welcome to improve the quality further.

Released by
Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti

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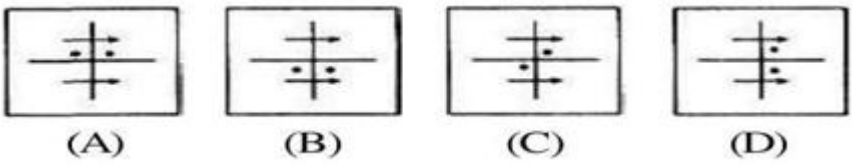
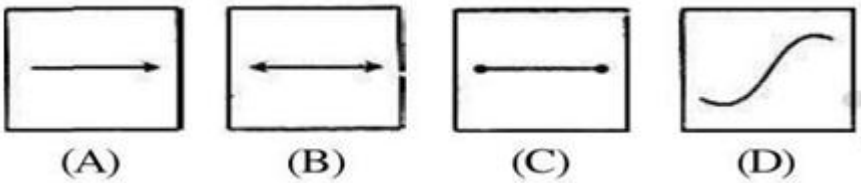
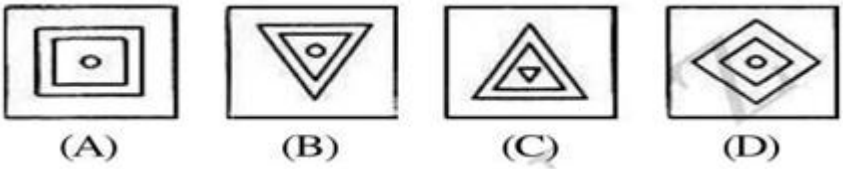
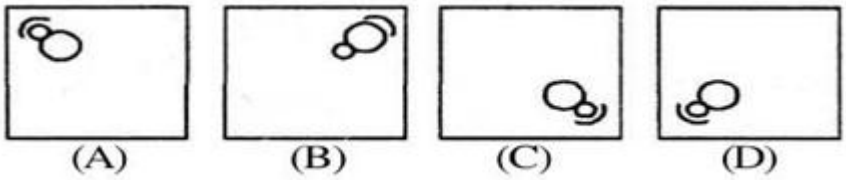
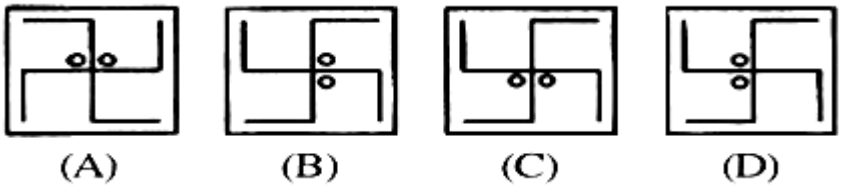
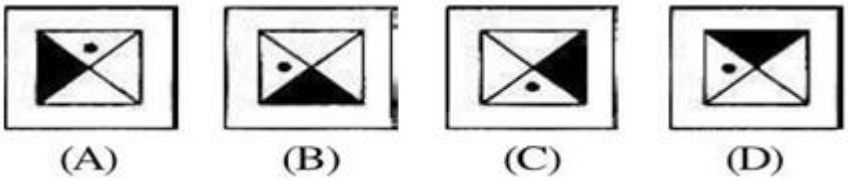
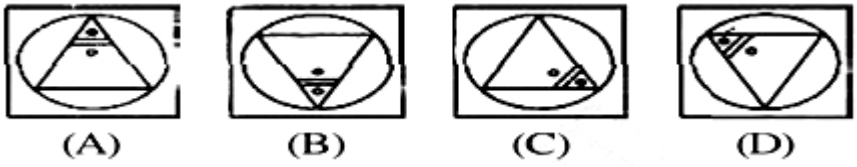
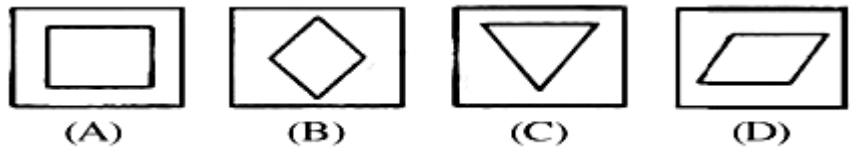
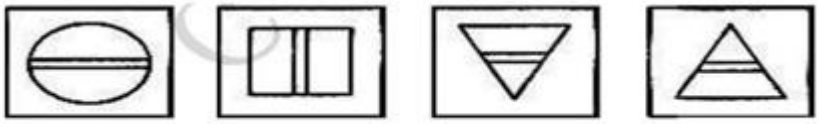
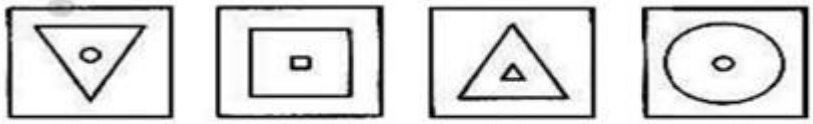
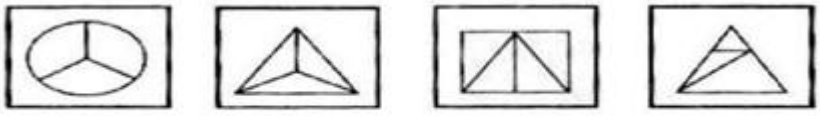
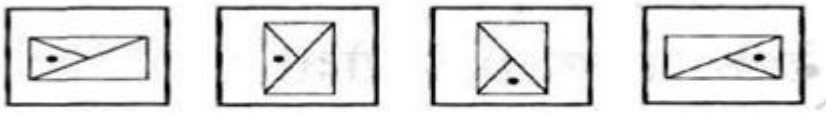
PART-1
MENTAL ABILITY TEST
(ODD MAN OUT)

Directions: In the following questions, four figures (A),(B),(C)and (D)have been given in each question. Of these four figures, three figures are similar in some way and one figure is different. Select the figure which is different. Darken the circle for answer in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	
6)	
7)	

8)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
9)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
10)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
11)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
12)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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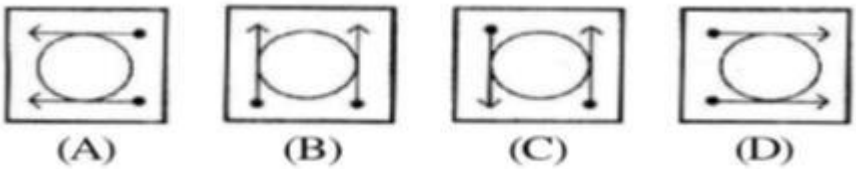
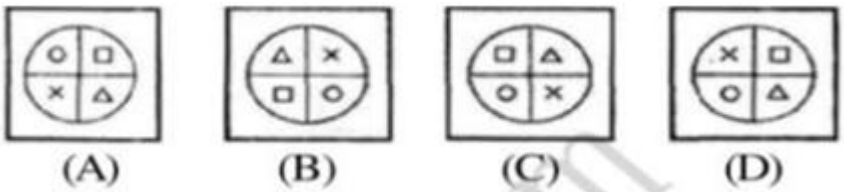
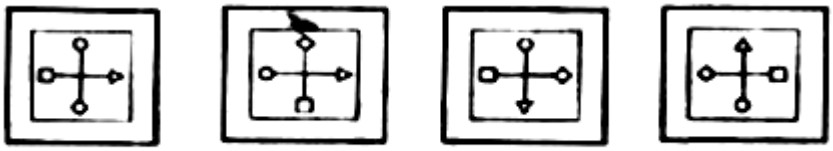
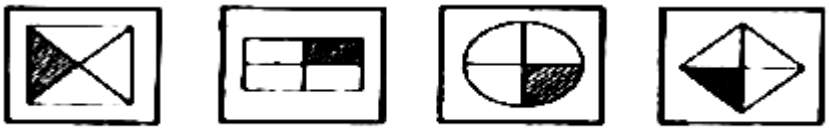
16)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

17)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
18)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
19)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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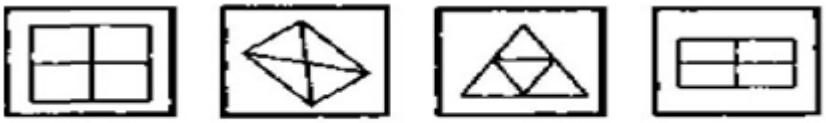
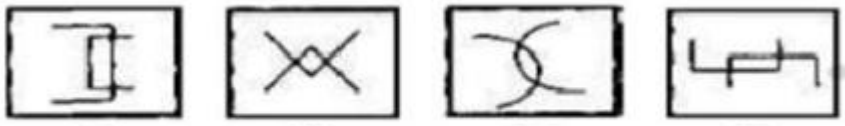
21)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
22)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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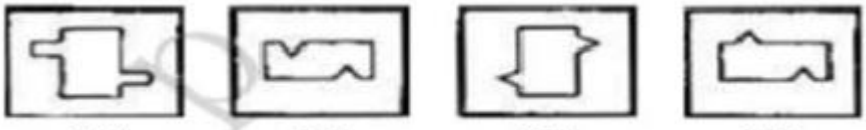
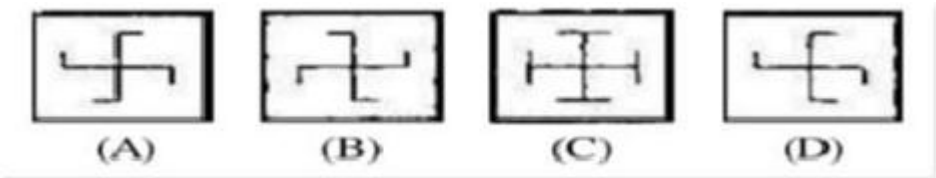
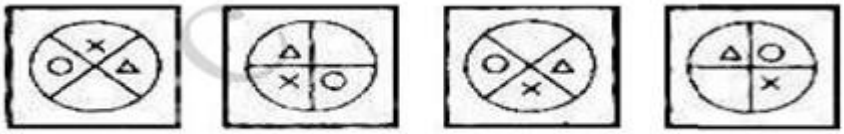
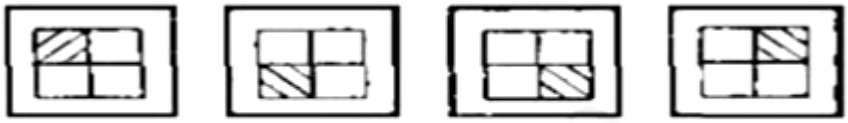
25)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

26)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
27)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
28)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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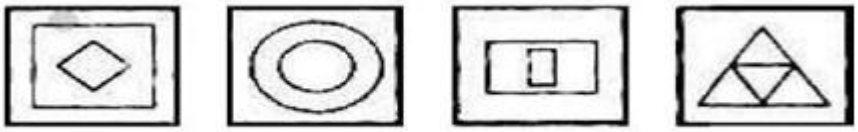
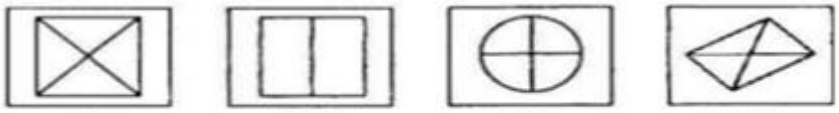
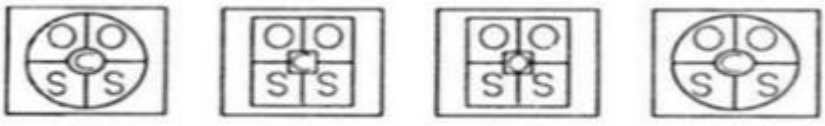
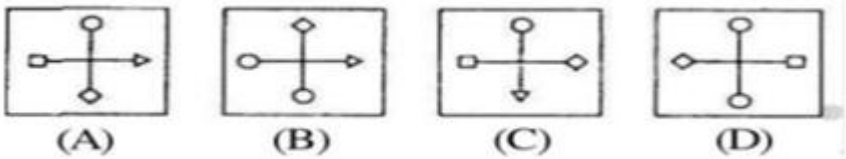
30)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
31)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
32)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
33)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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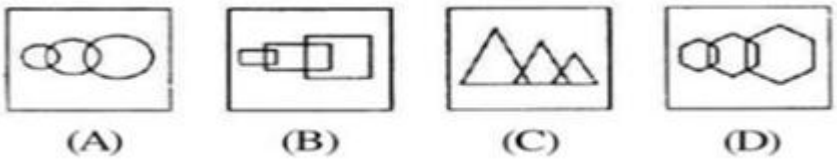
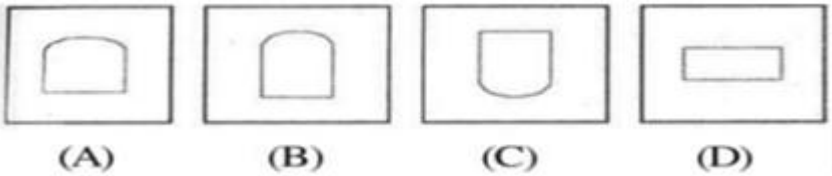
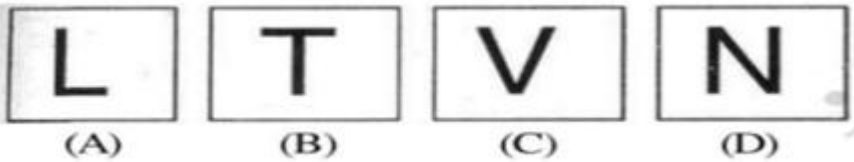
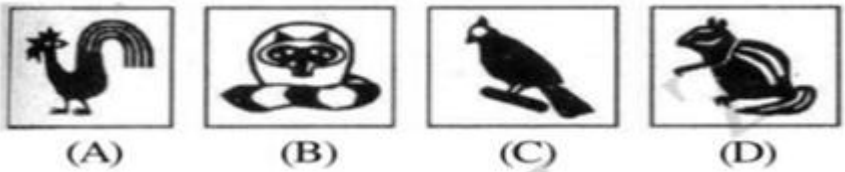
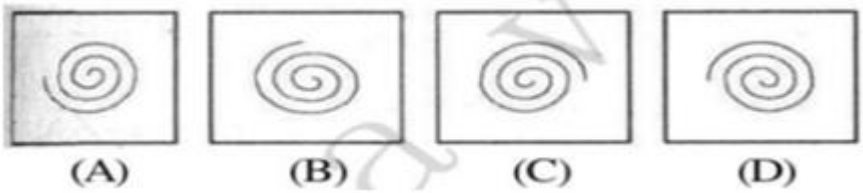
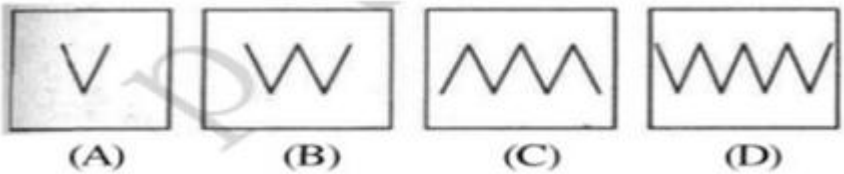
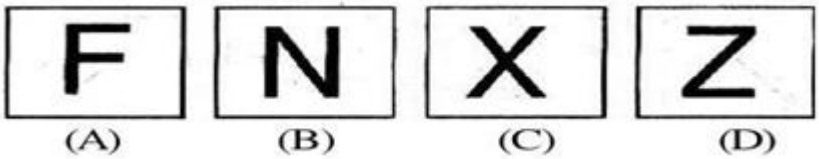
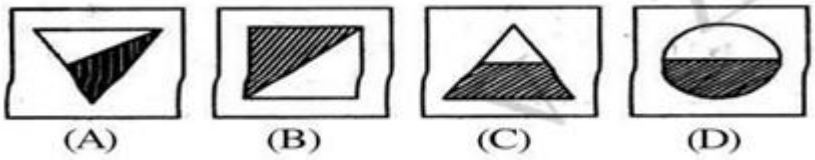
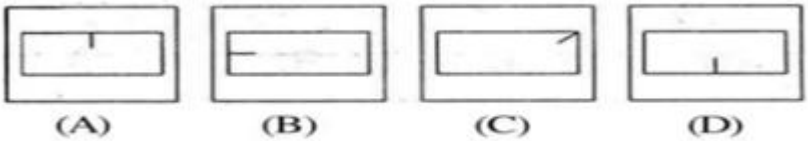
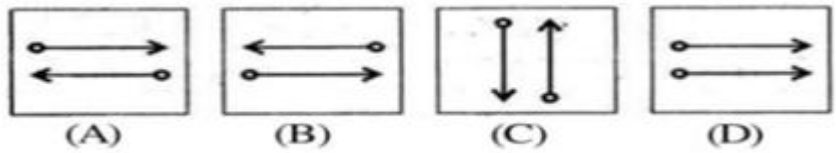
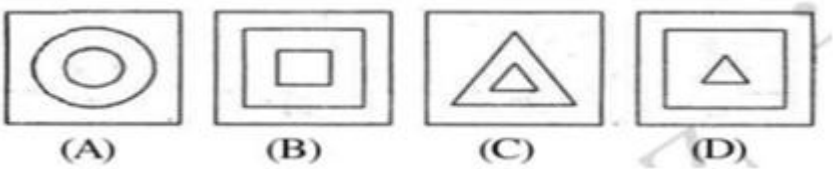
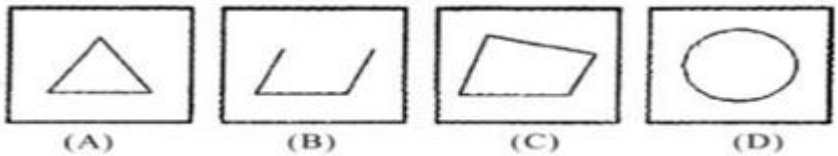
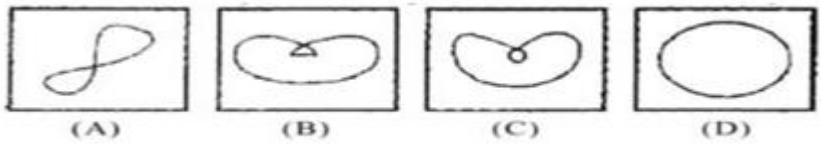
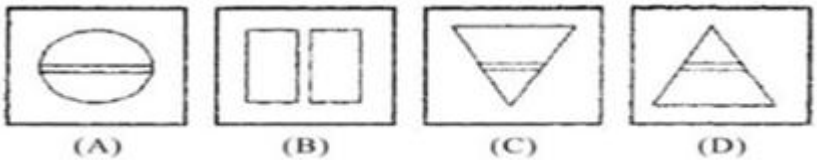
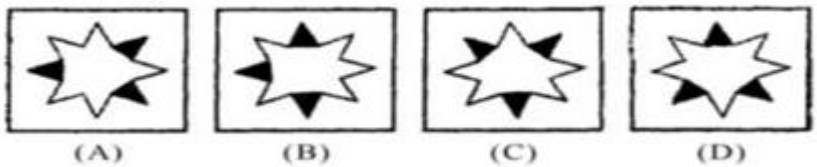
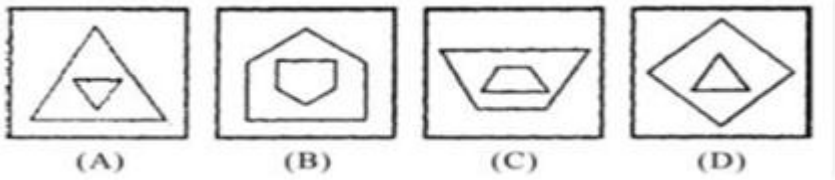
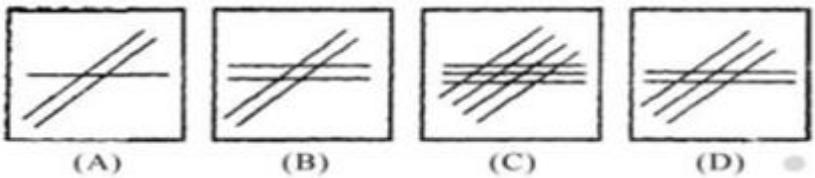
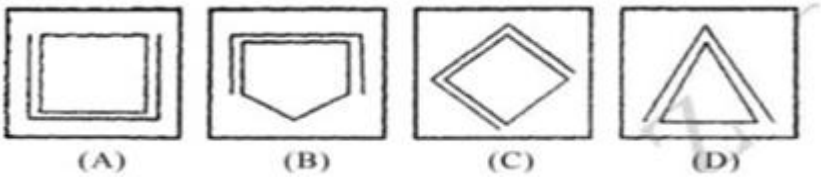
35)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
36)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
37)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
38)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
39)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
40)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
41)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
42)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
43)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

44)	
45)	
46)	
47)	
48)	
49)	
50)	
51)	
52)	

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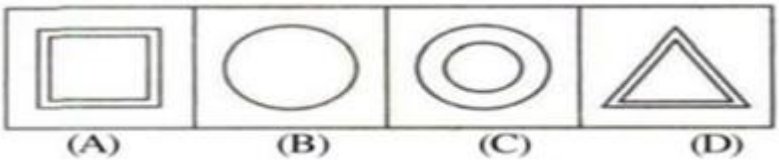
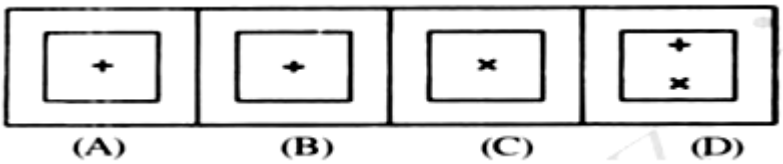
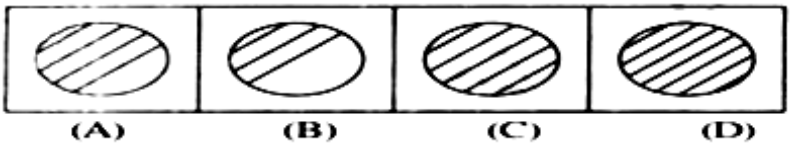
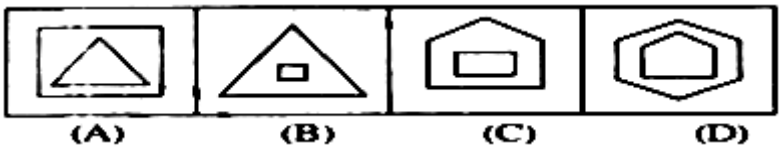
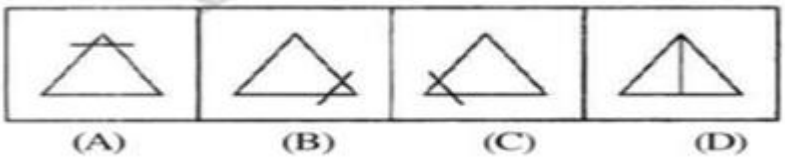
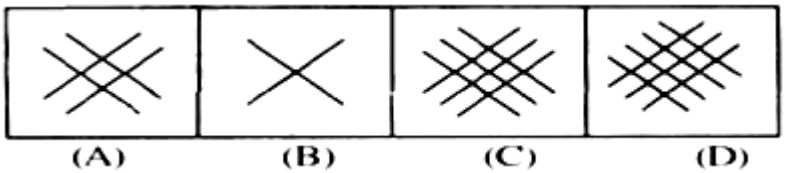
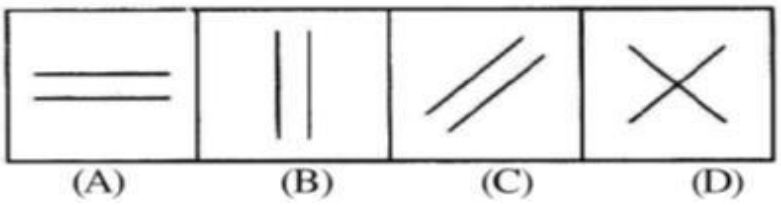
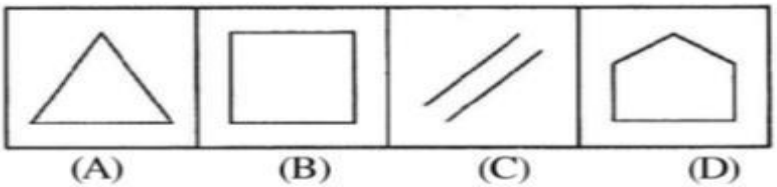
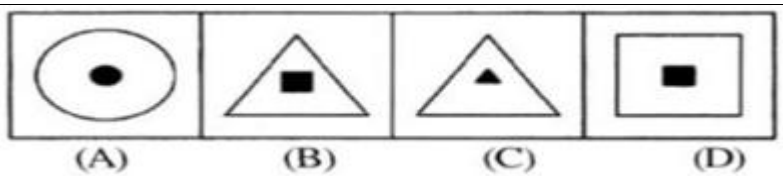
54)	
55)	
56)	
57)	
58)	
59)	
60)	
61)	
62)	

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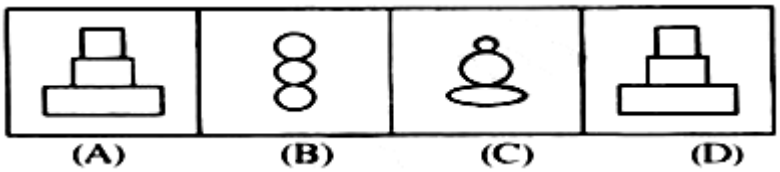

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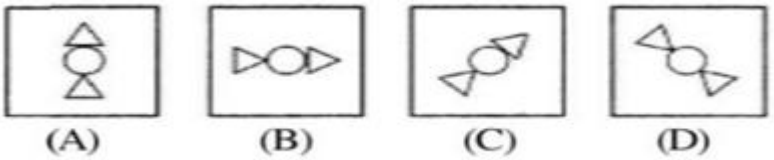

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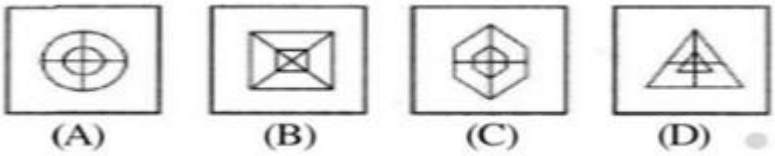

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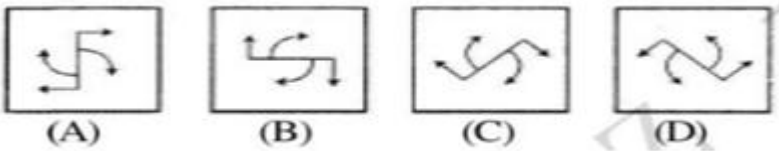

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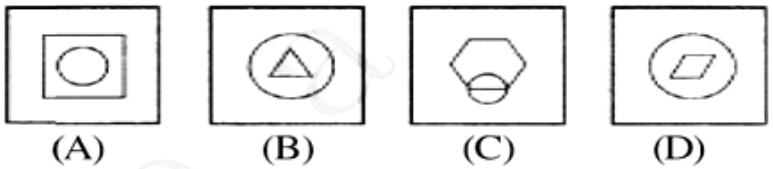

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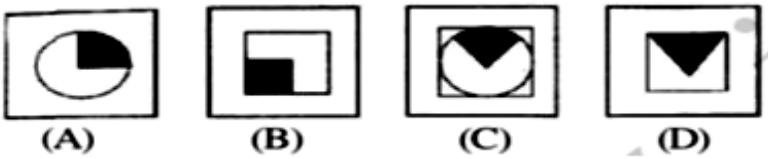

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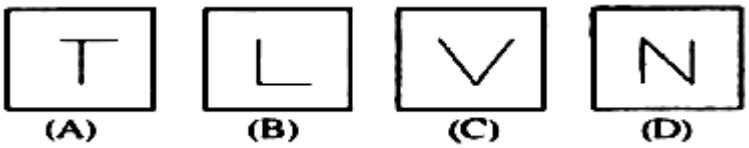

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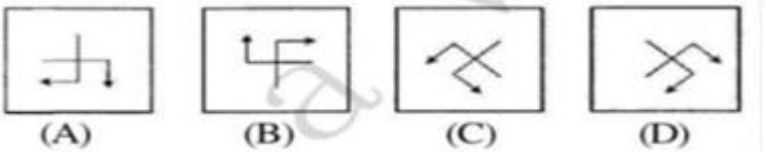

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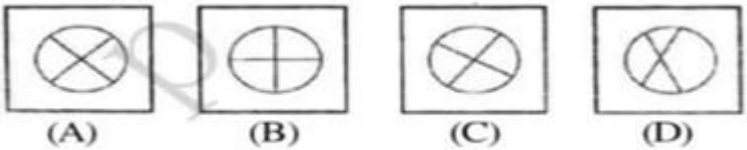
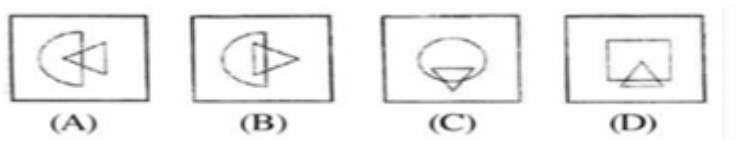
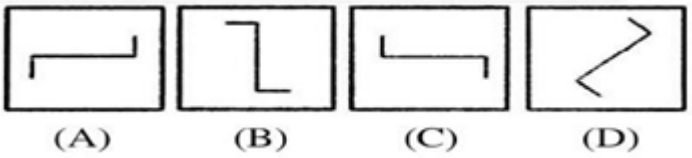
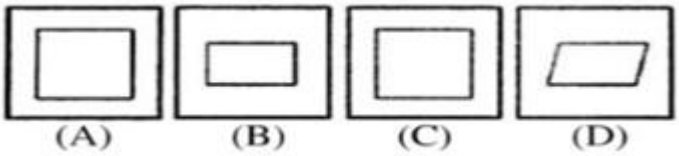
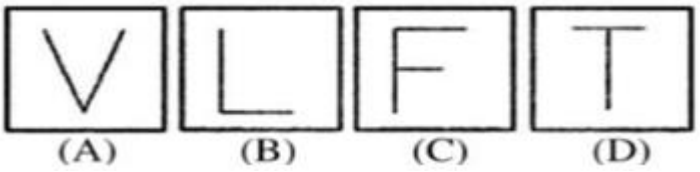
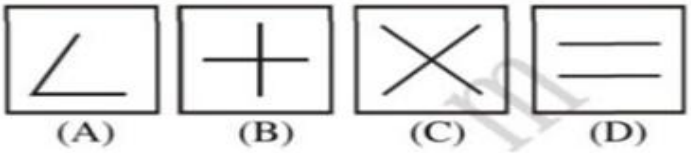
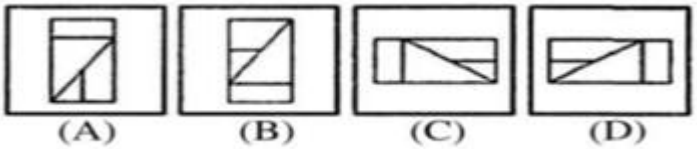
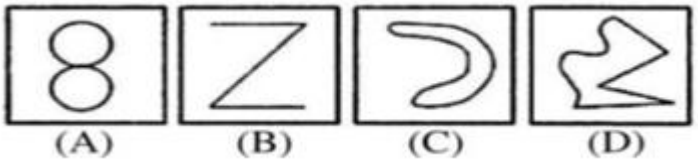
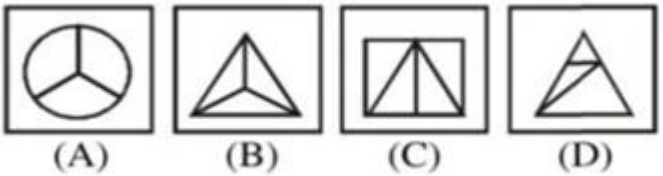
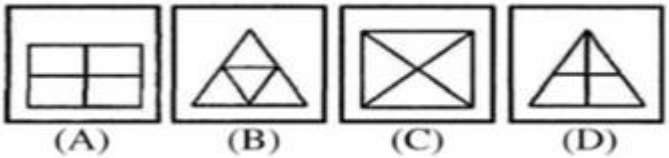
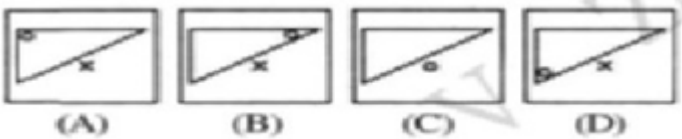


73)	
74)	
75)	
76)	
77)	
78)	
79)	
80)	
81)	
82)	

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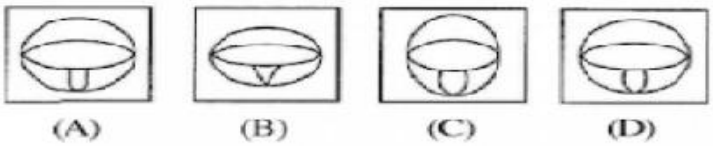

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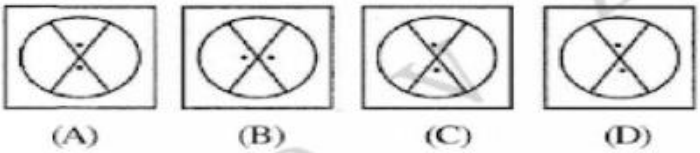

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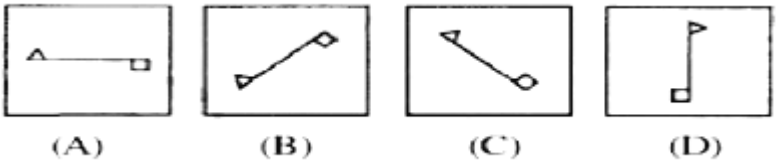

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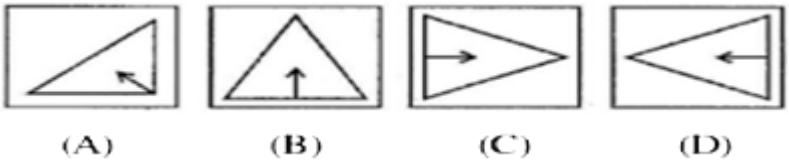

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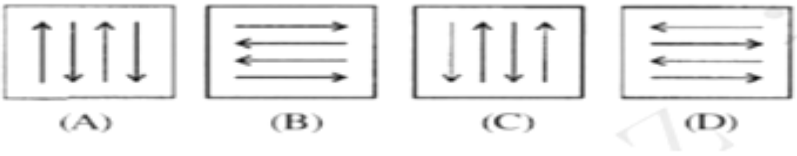

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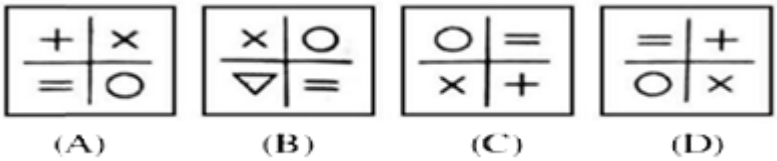

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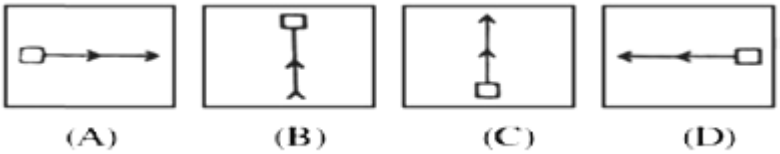

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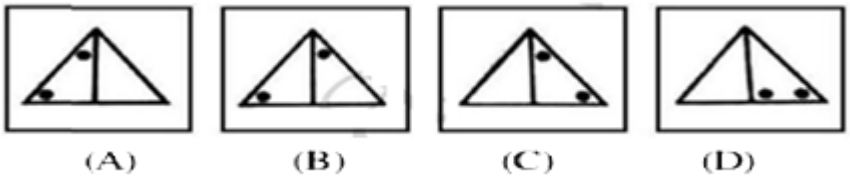

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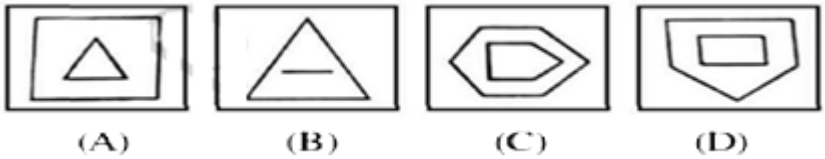
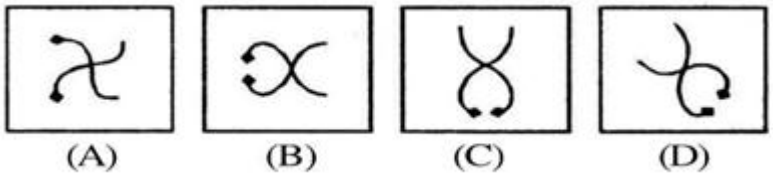
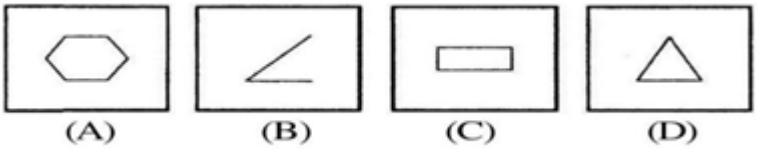


92)	
93)	
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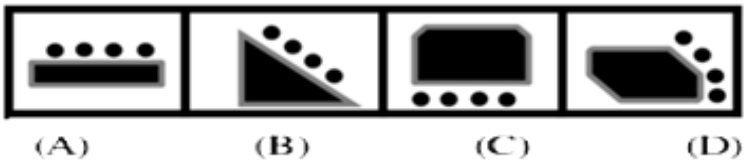
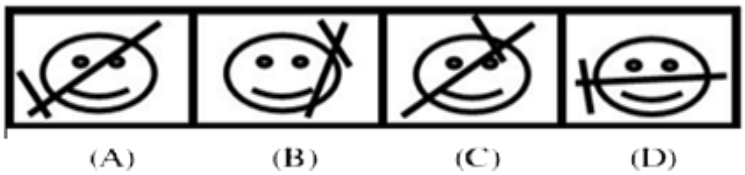
95)	
96)	
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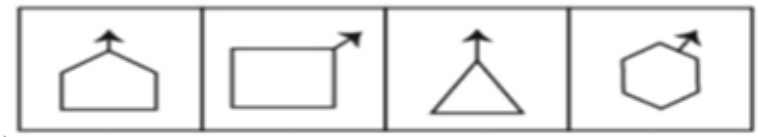
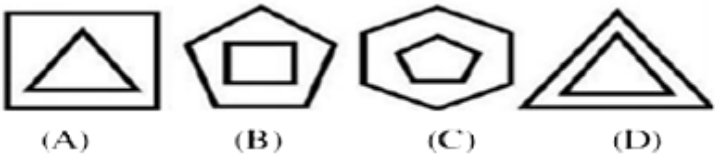
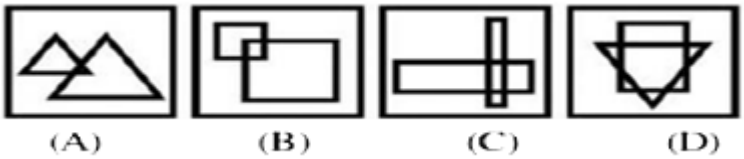
98)	
99)	
100)	

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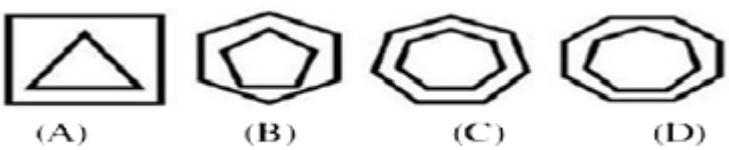

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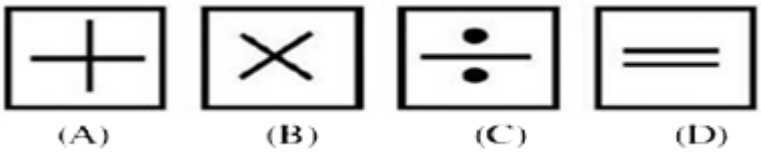

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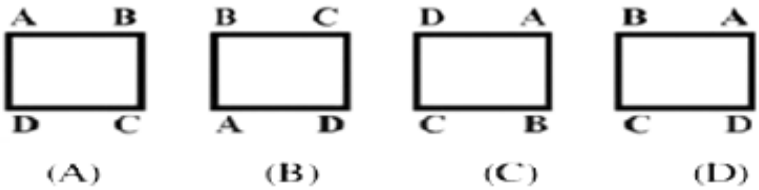

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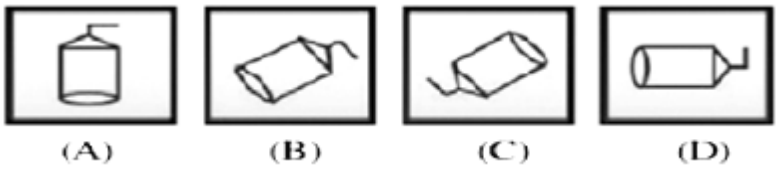

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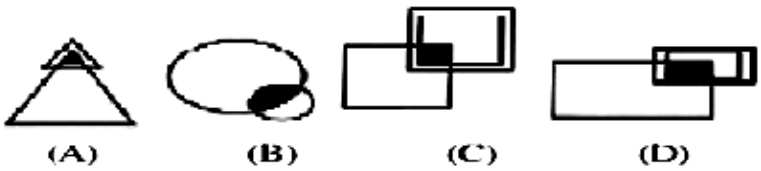

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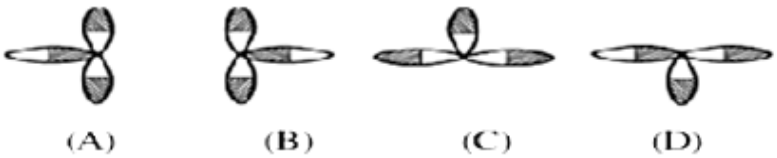

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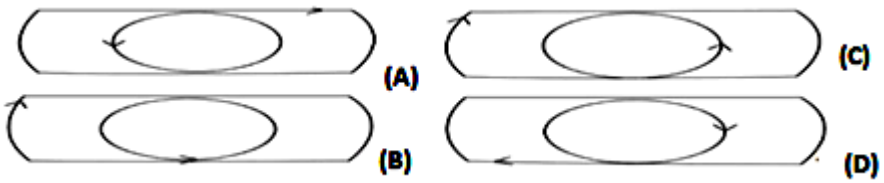

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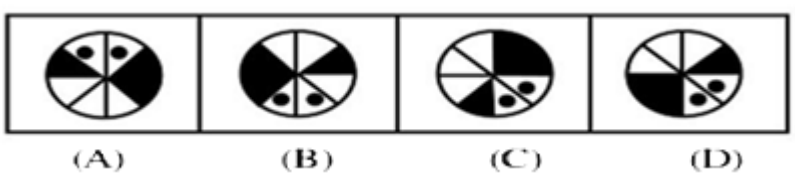
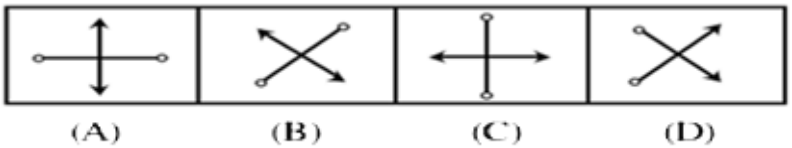


110)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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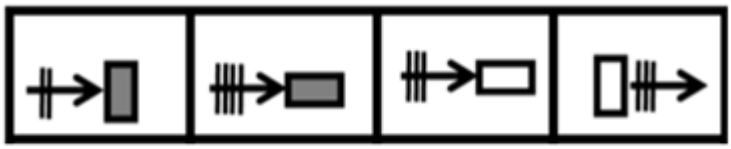
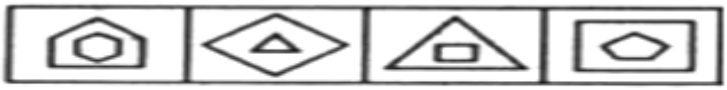
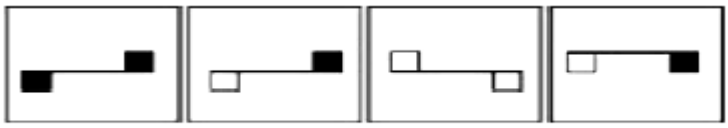
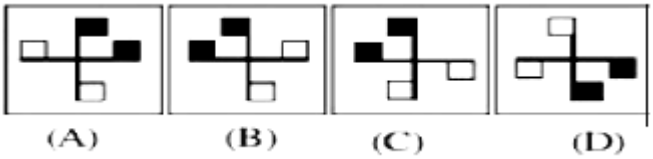
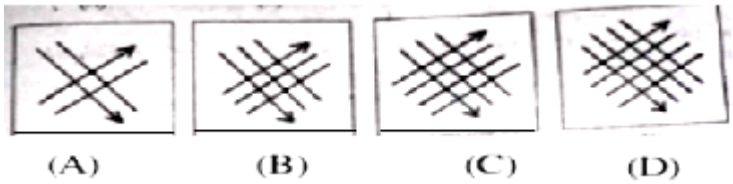
115)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
116)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
117)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
118)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

119)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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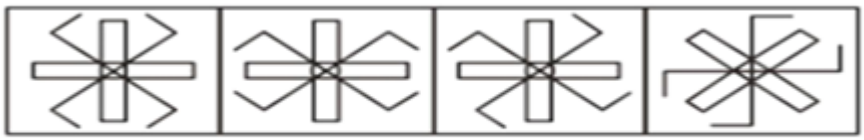
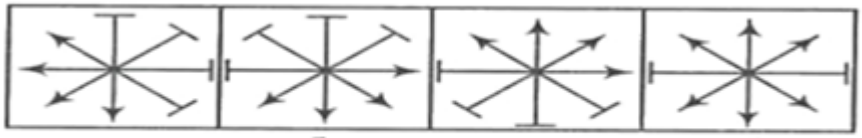
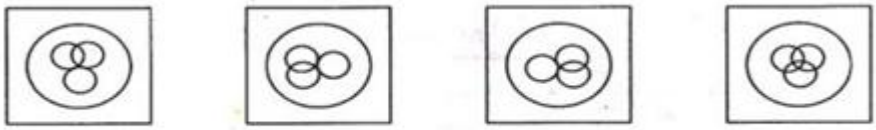
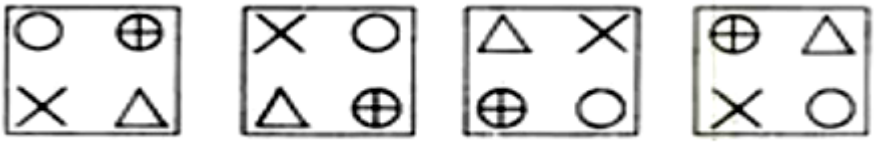
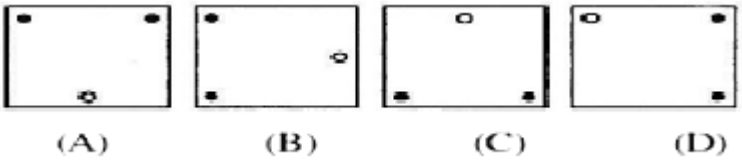
122)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
123)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
124)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
125)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
126)	(A) (B) (C) (D)
127)	(A) (B) (C) (D)

128)



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

129)

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

130)

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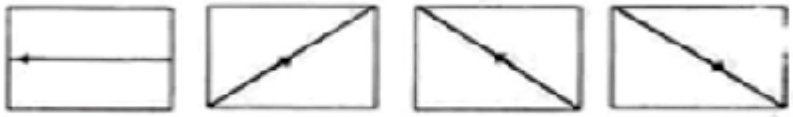
131)



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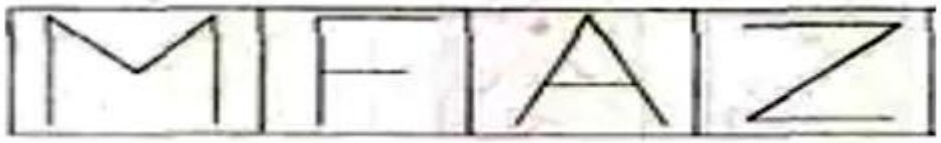

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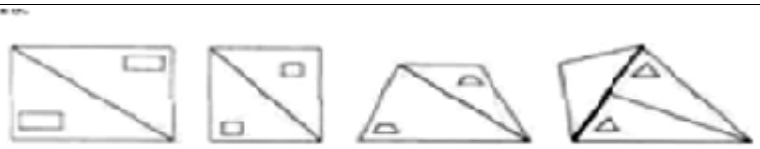

(A) (B) (C) (D)

134)

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

135)

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

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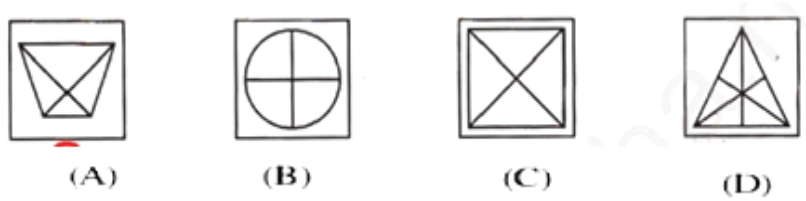

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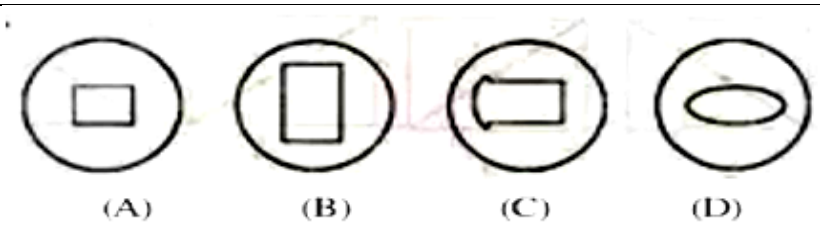

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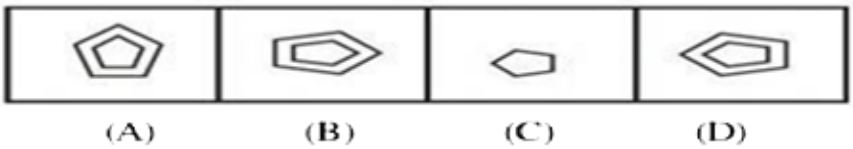

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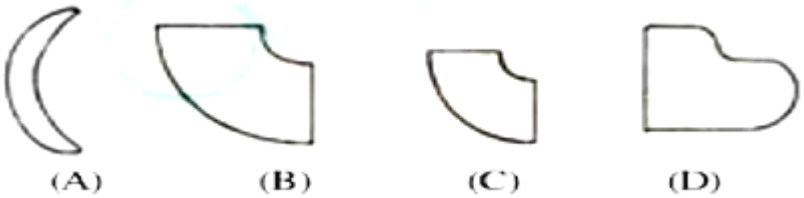

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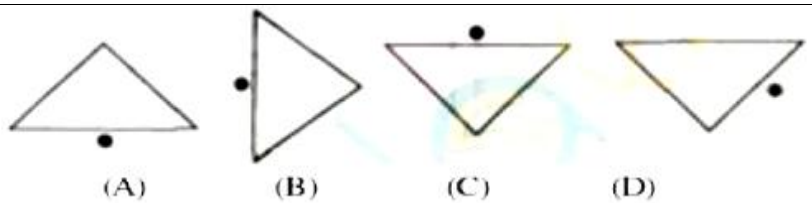

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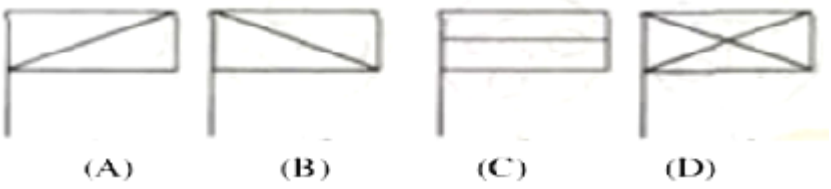

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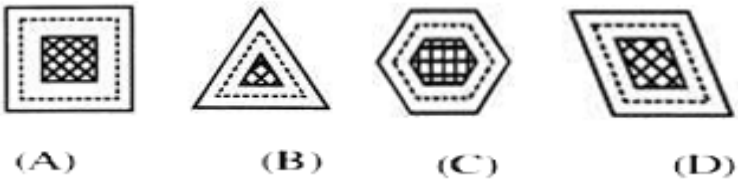

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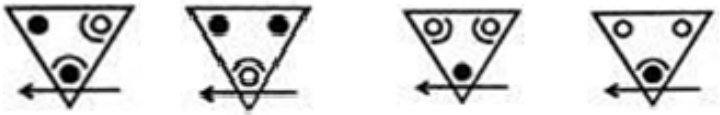

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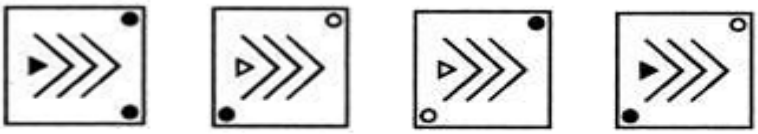

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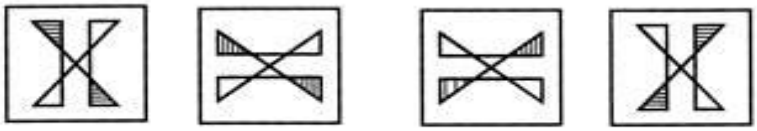

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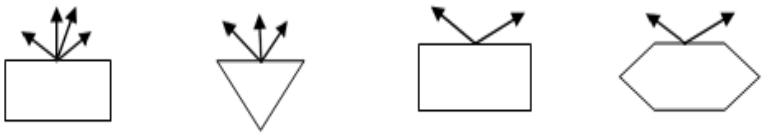

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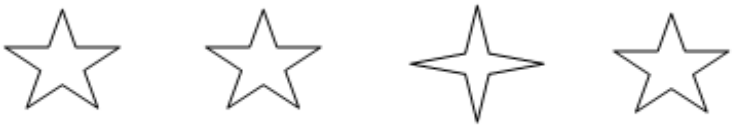

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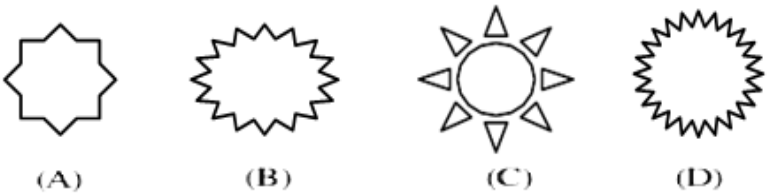
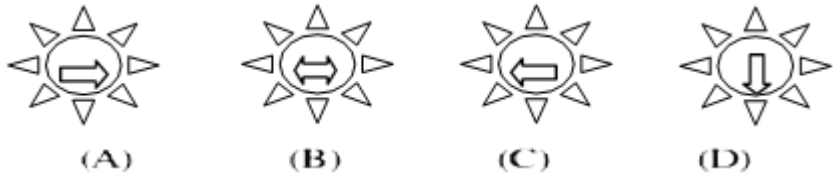


154)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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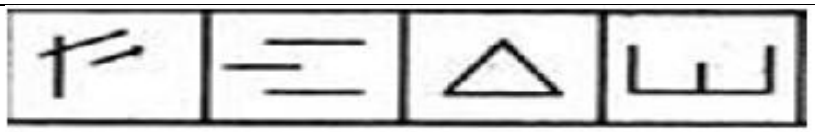
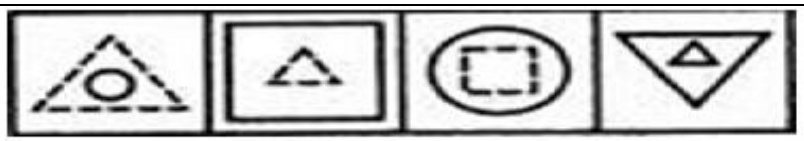
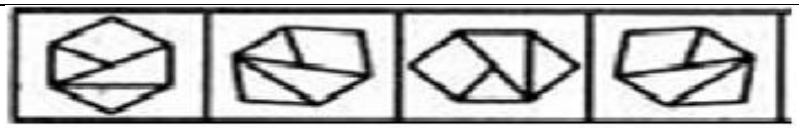
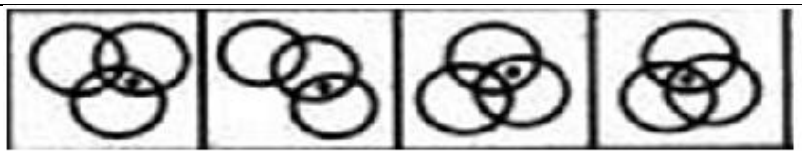
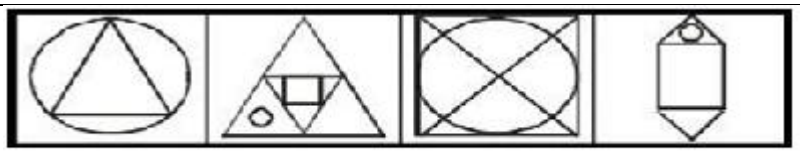
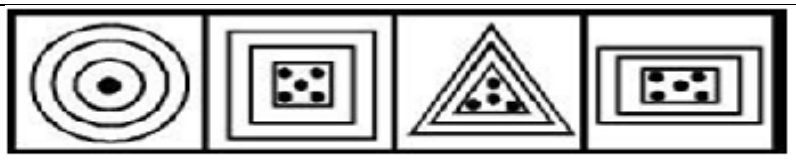
157)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
158)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
159)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
160)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
161)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
162)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

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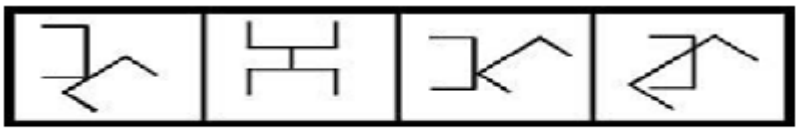
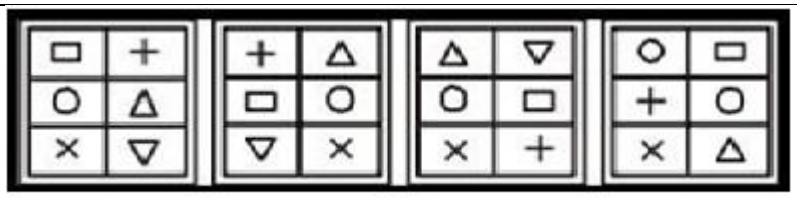


(A) (B) (C) (D)

164)

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

165)



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

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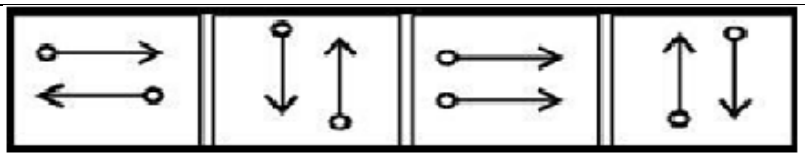

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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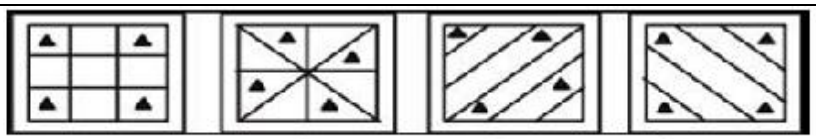

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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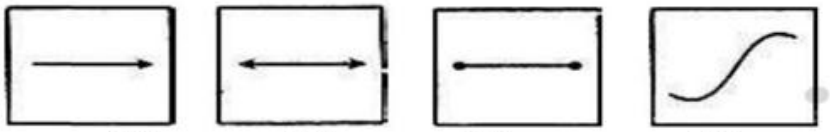

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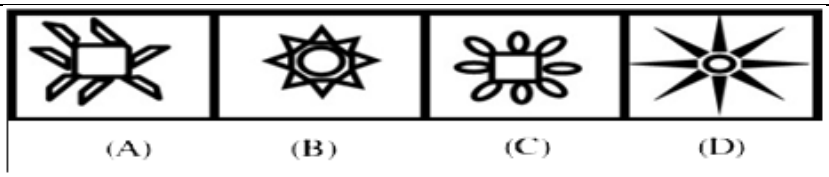

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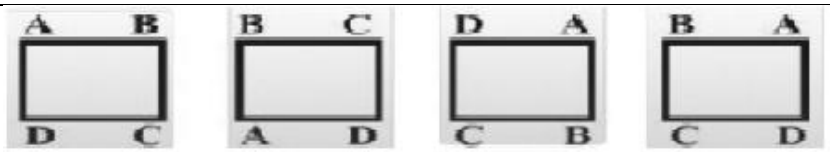

(A) (B) (C) (D)

171)

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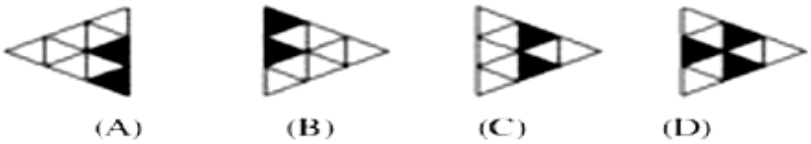

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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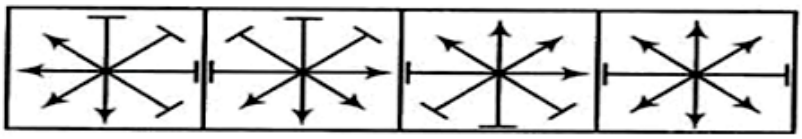

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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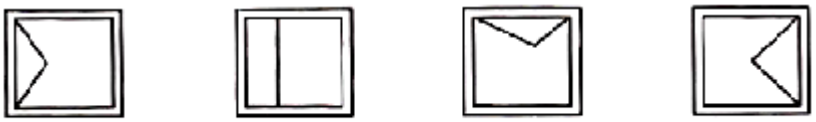

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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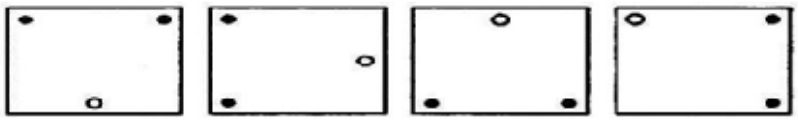

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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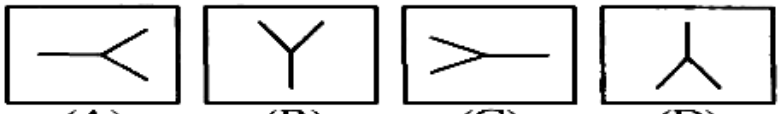

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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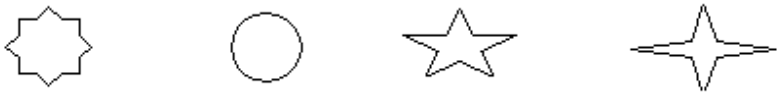

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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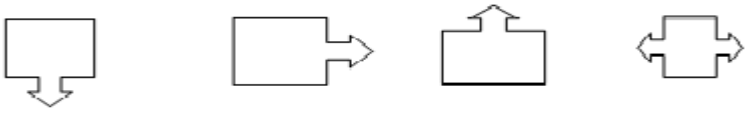

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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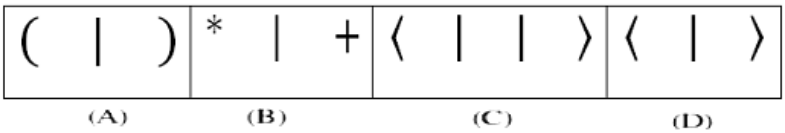

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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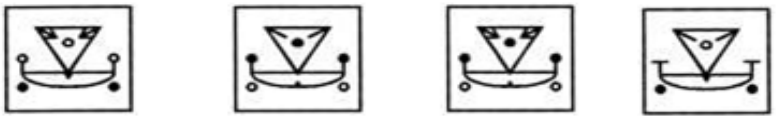
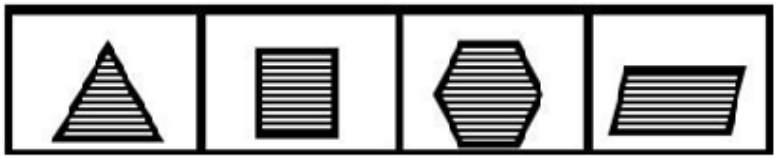


(A) (B) (C) (D)

182)



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

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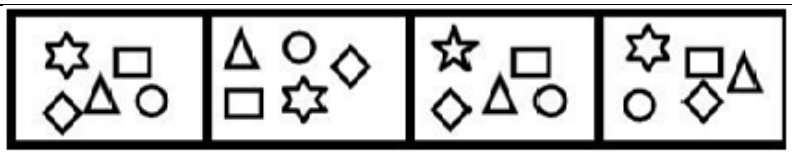
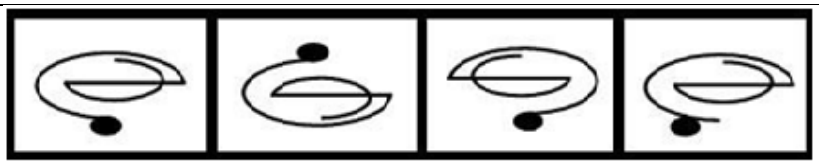


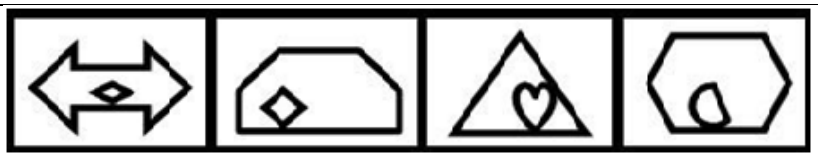
(A) (B) (C) (D)

184)



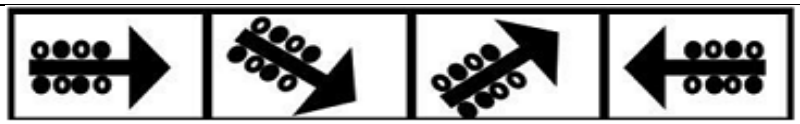
(A) (B) (C) (D)

185)



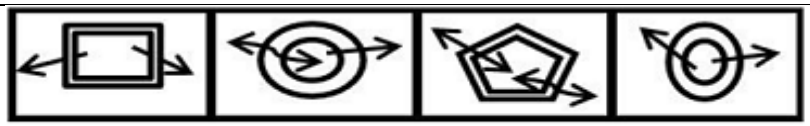
(A) (B) (C) (D)

186)



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

187)



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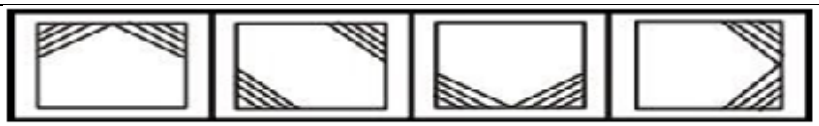

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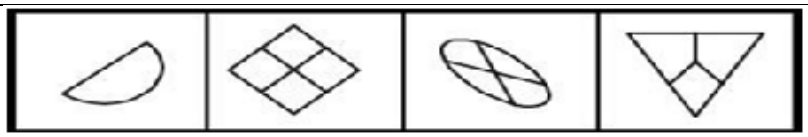

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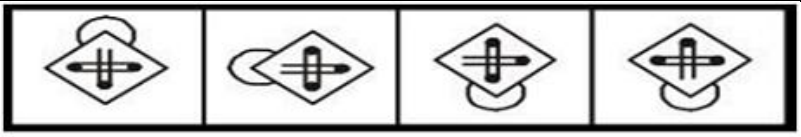

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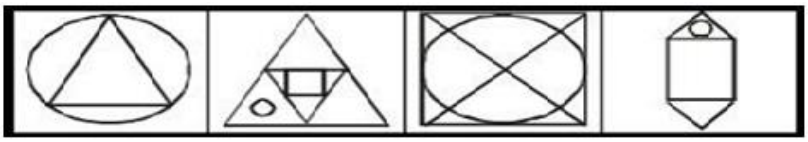

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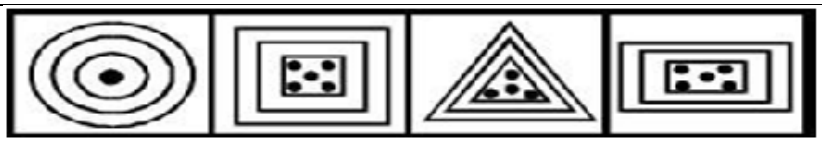

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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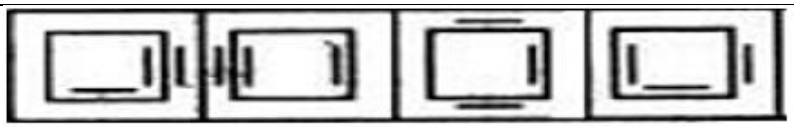

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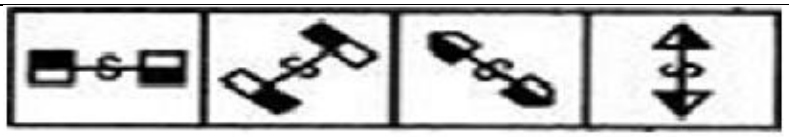

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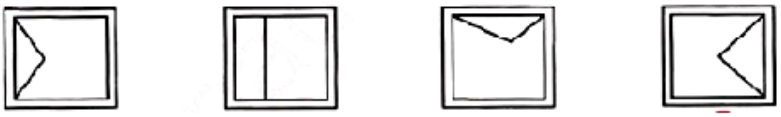

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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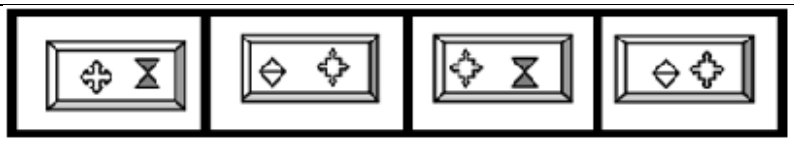

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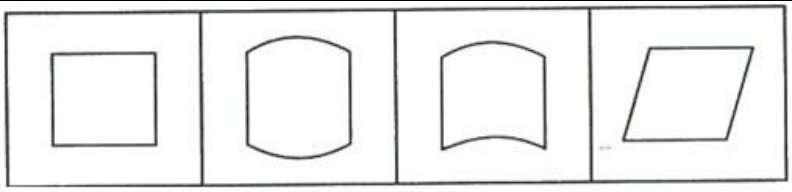

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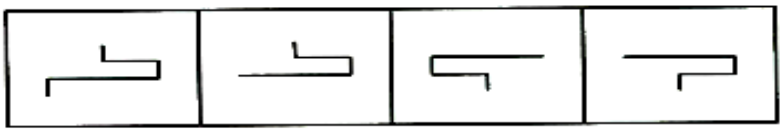

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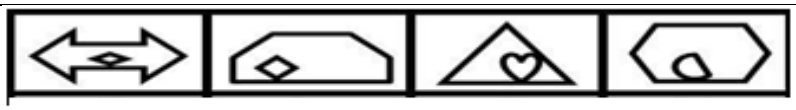

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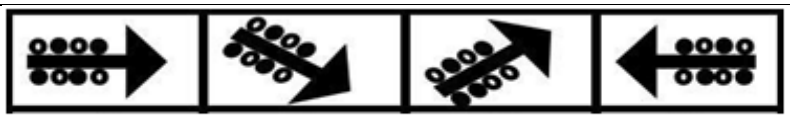

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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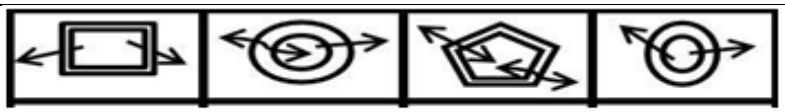

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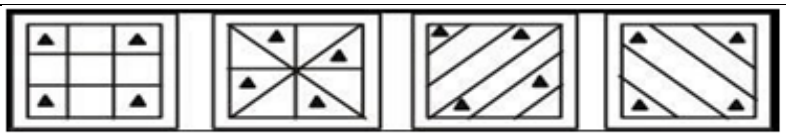

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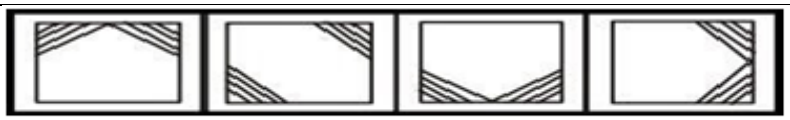

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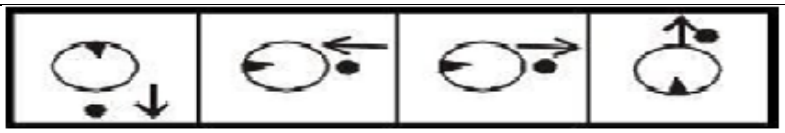

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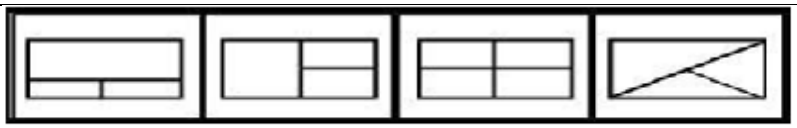

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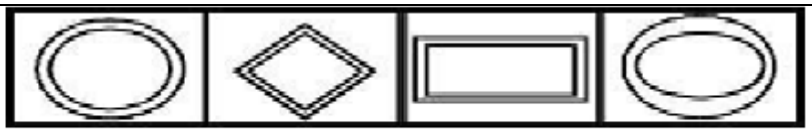

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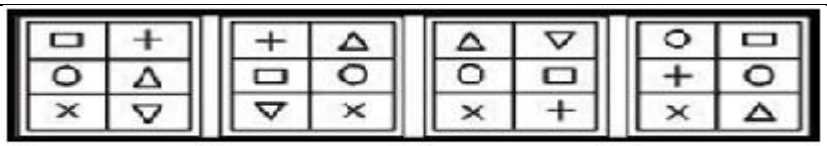

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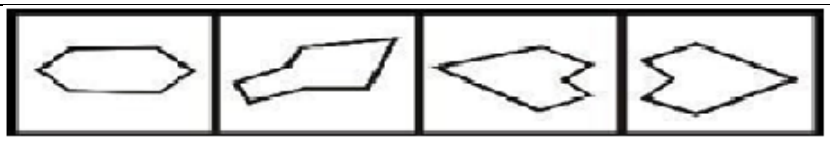

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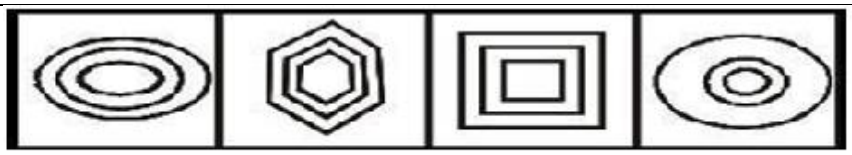

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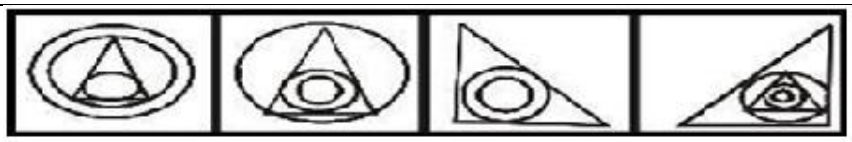

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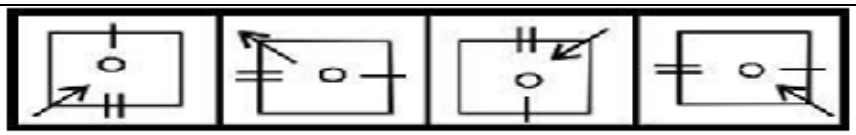

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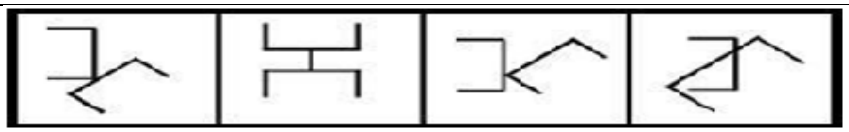

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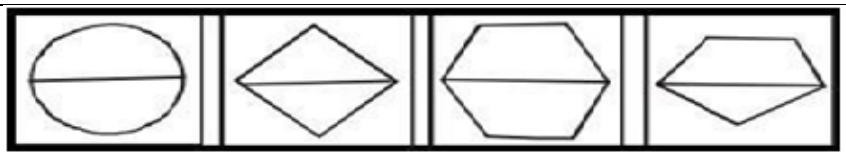

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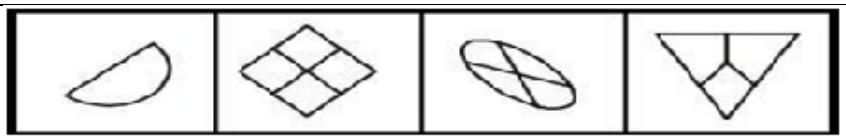

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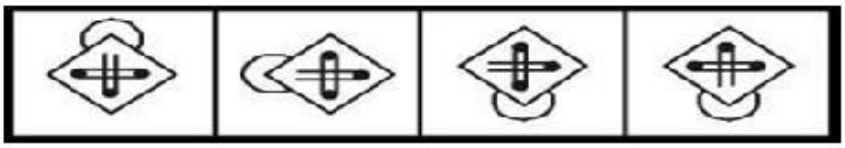

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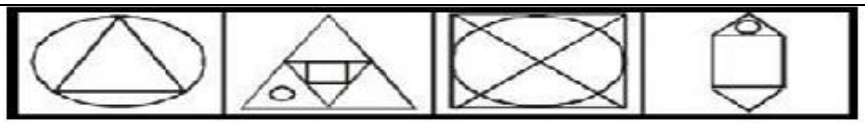

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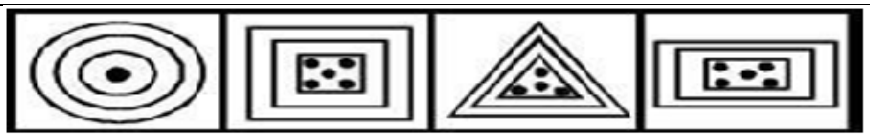

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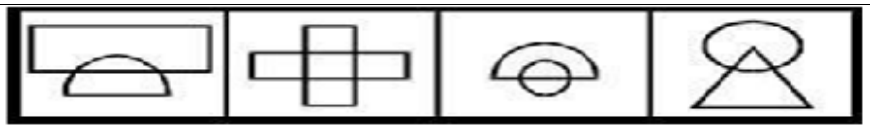

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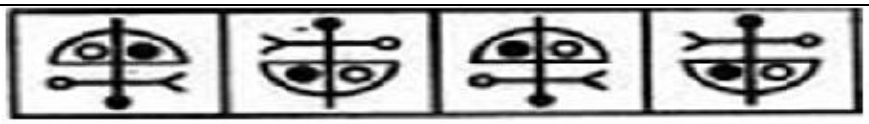

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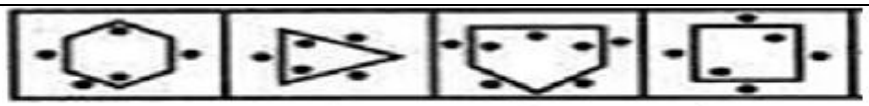

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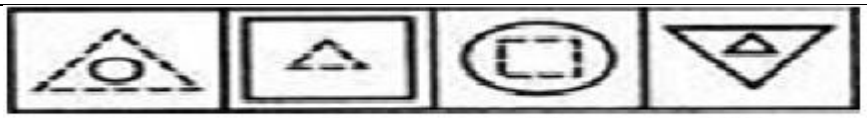

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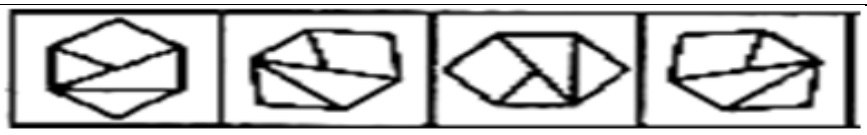

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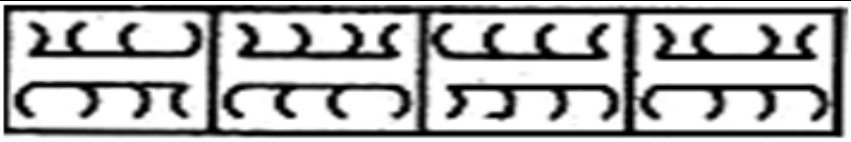

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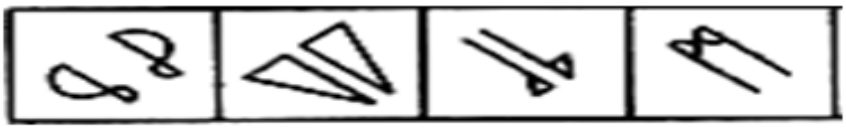
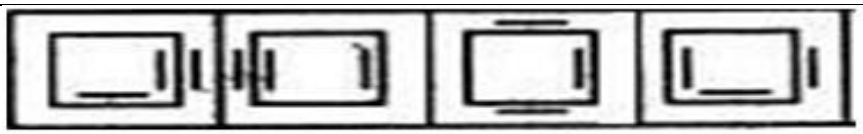
229)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
230)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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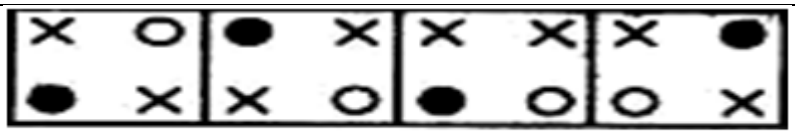
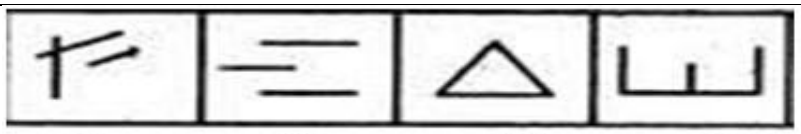
233)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
234)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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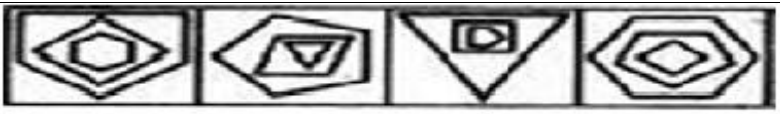
237)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

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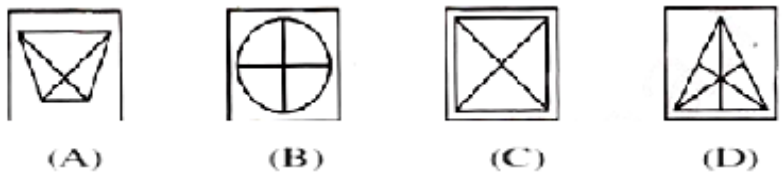

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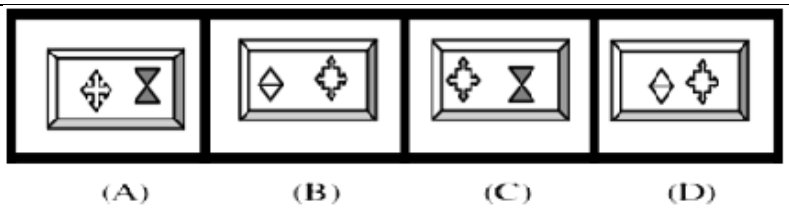

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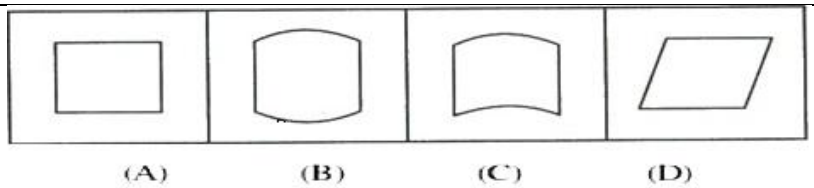

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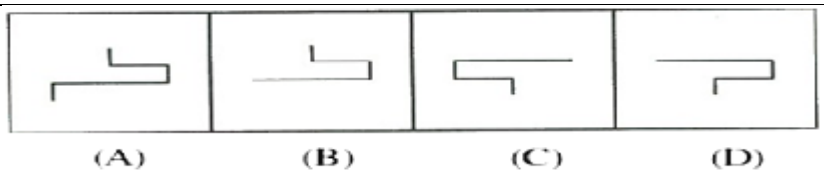

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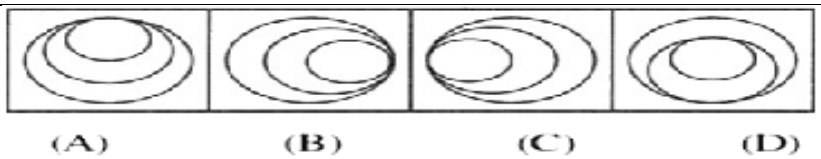

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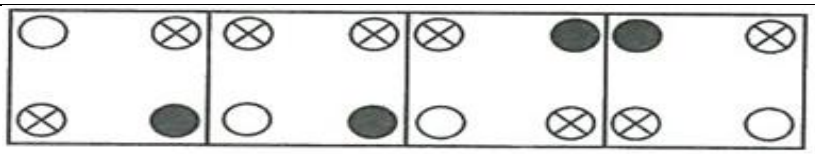

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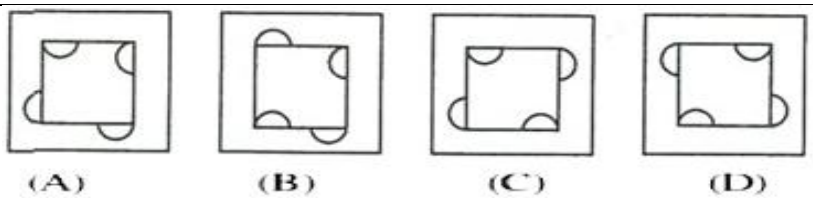

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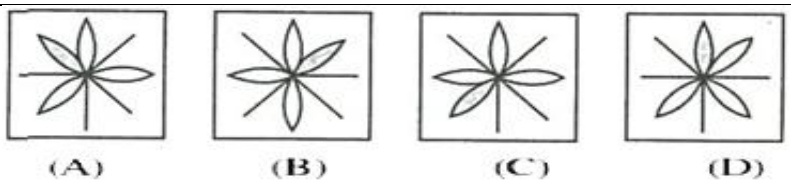

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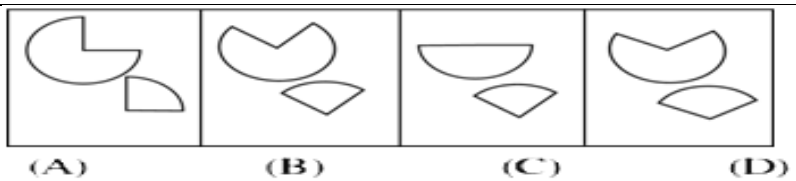
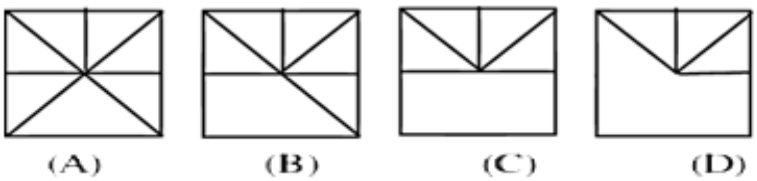
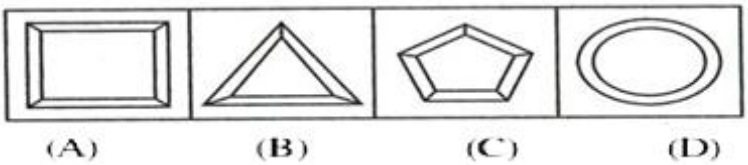
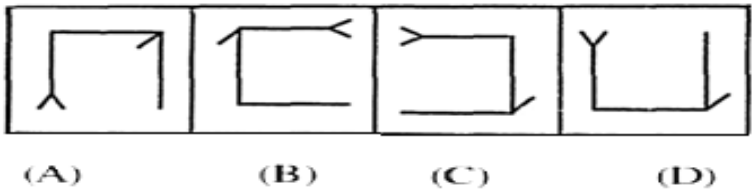
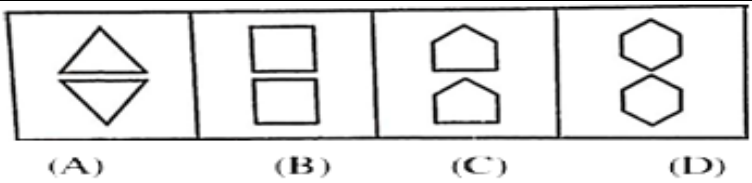
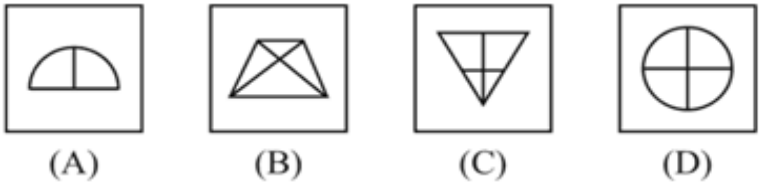


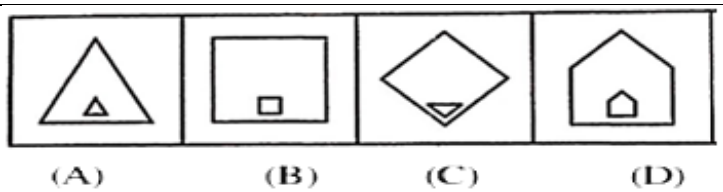
247) 

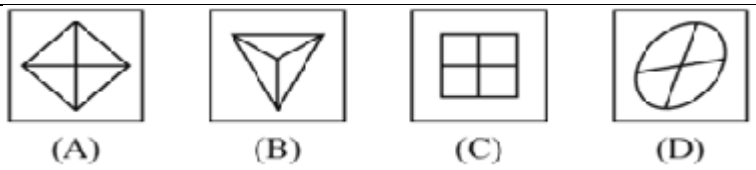
248) 

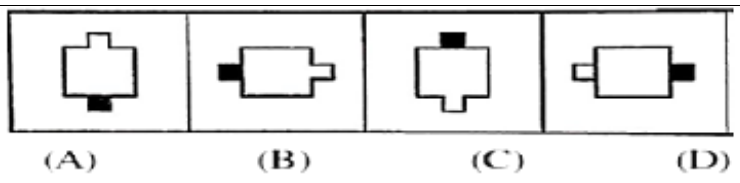
249) 

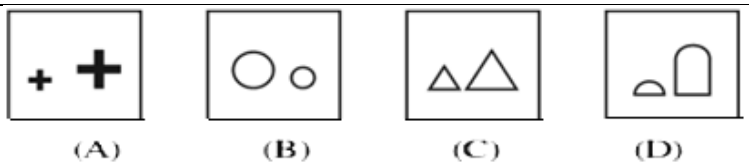
250) 

251) 

252) 

253) 

254) 

255) 

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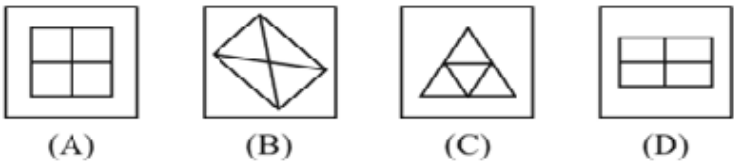

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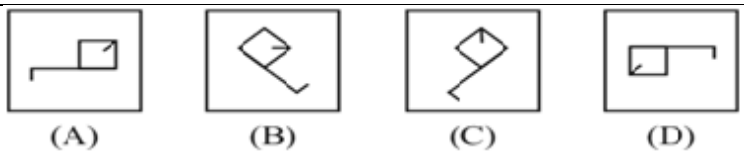

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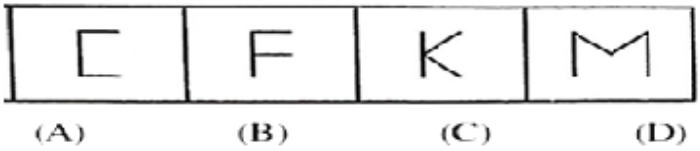

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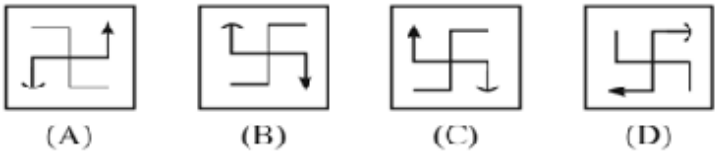

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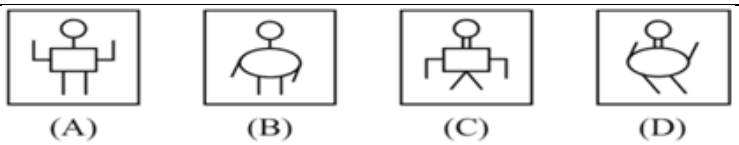

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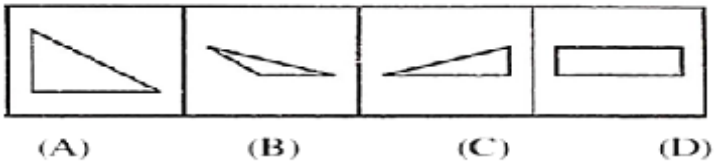

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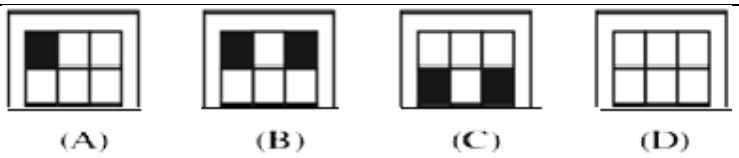

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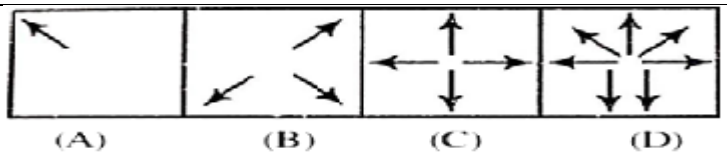

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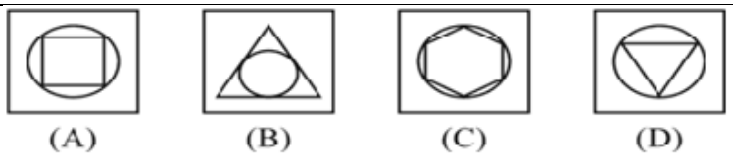
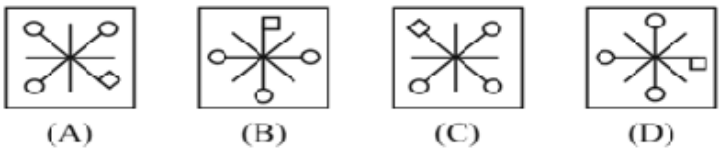
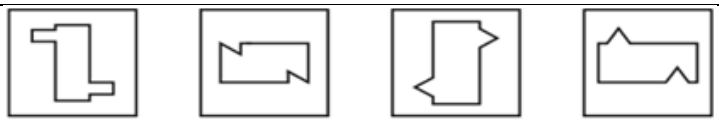
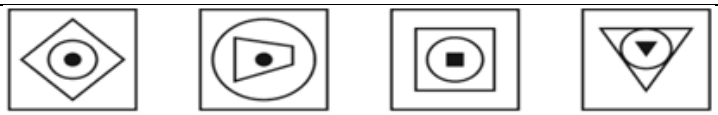
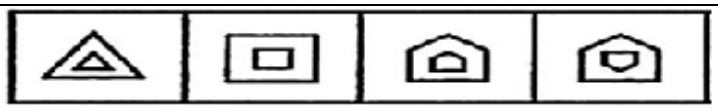
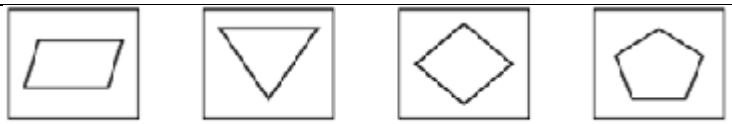
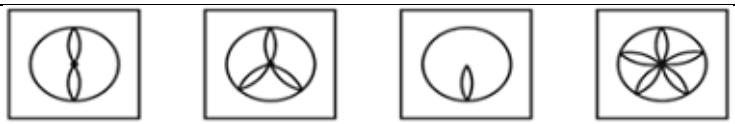
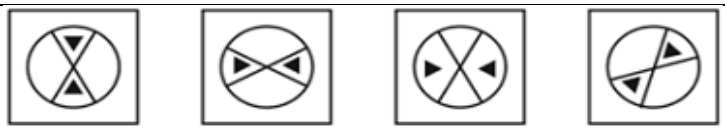
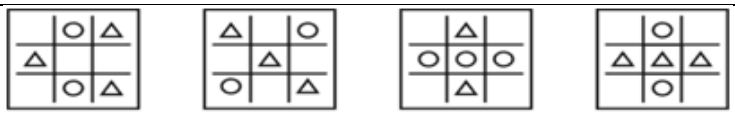
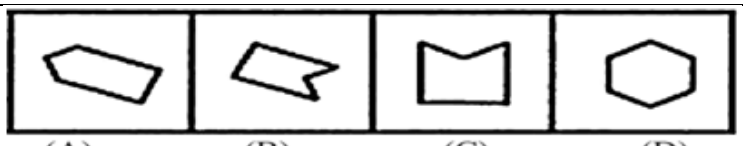
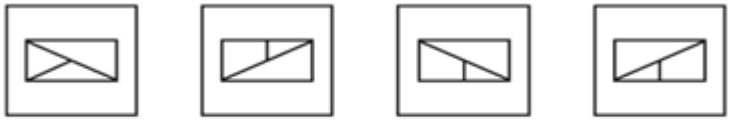
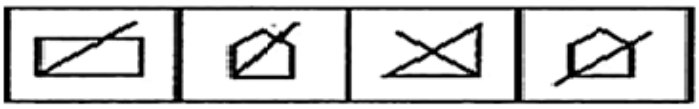
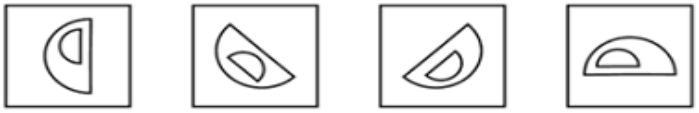
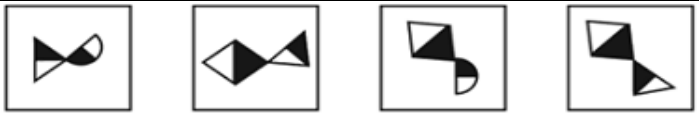
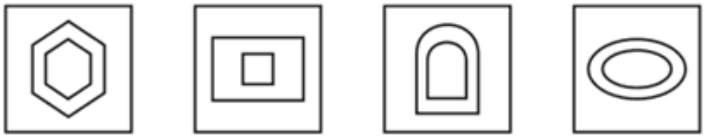
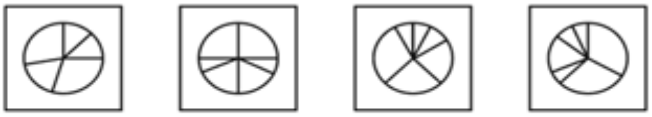
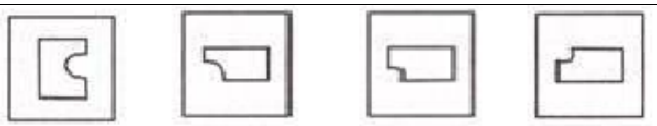


266)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
267)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
268)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
269)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
270)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
271)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
272)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
273)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
274)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
275)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

276)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
277)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
278)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
279)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
280)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
281)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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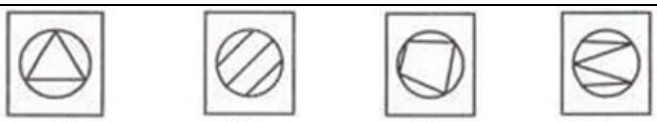
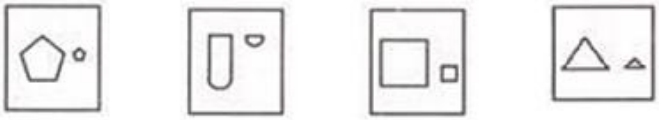
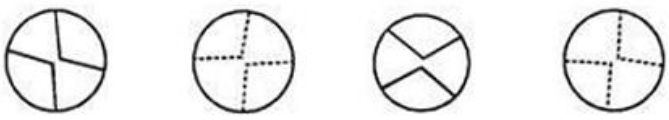
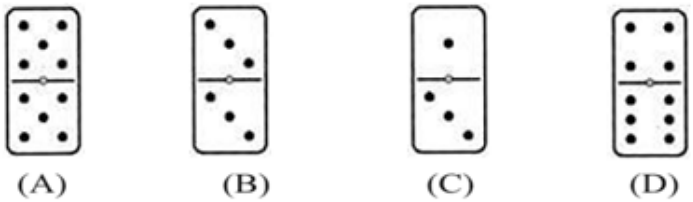
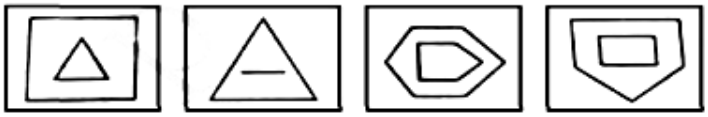
283)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
284)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
285)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

286)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
287)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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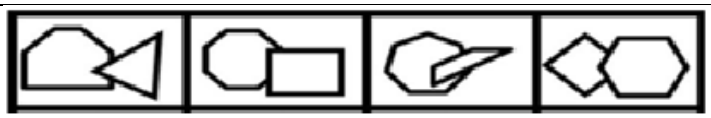
289)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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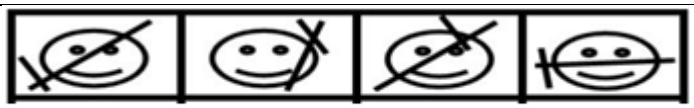
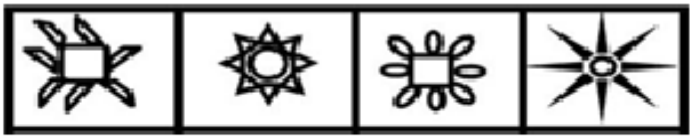
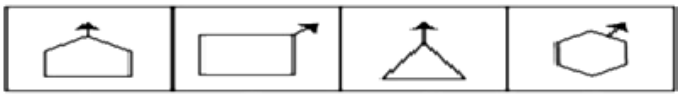
291)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
292)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
293)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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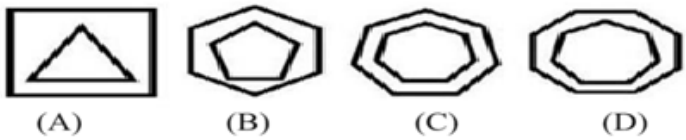

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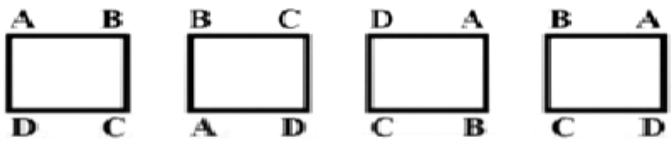

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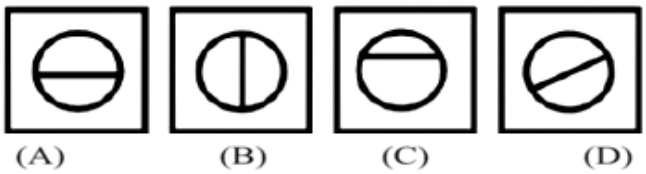

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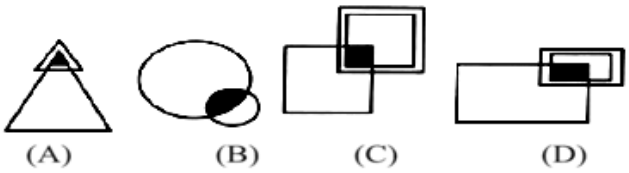

300)

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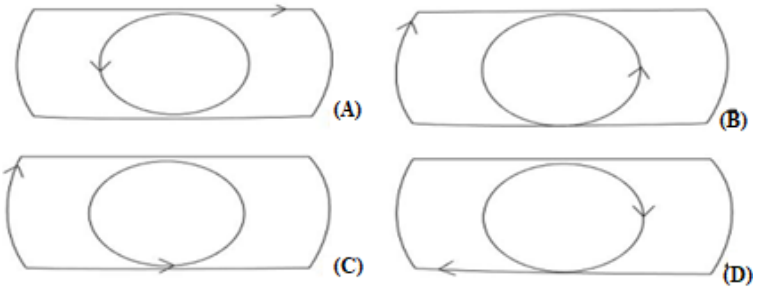

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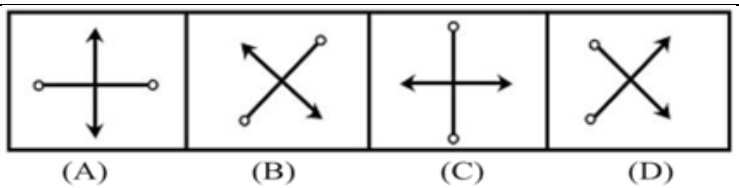

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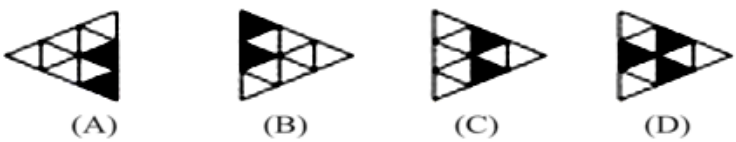
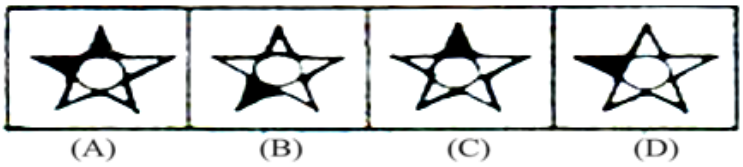
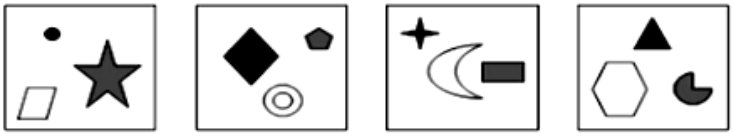
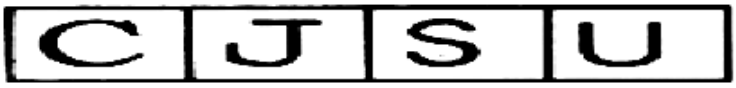
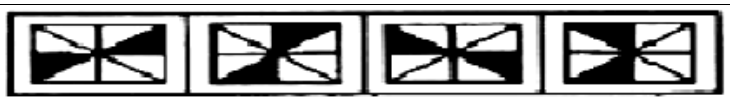
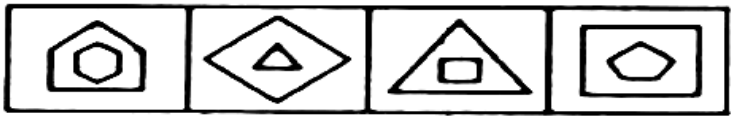
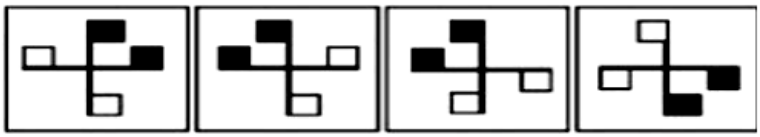
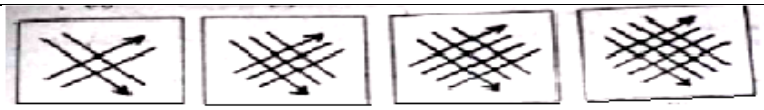
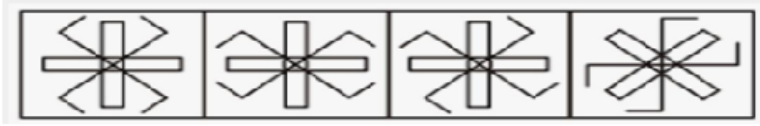
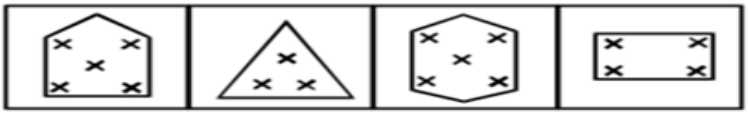
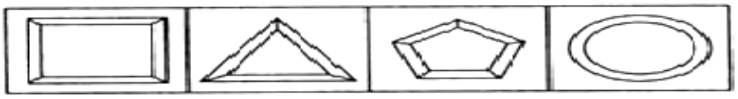


305)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
306)	(A) (B) (C) (D)
307)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
308)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
309)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
310)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
311)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
312)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
313)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
314)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
315)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

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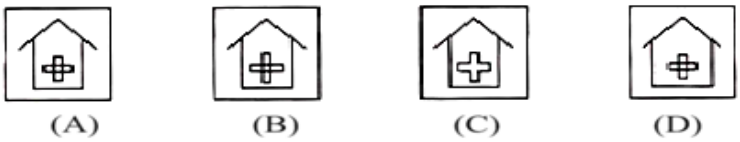

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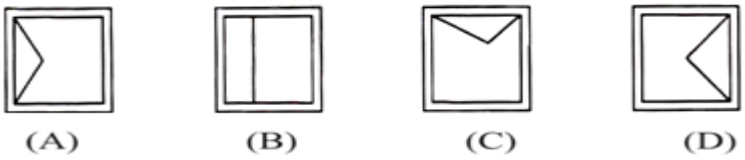

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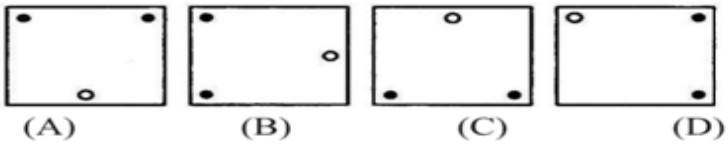

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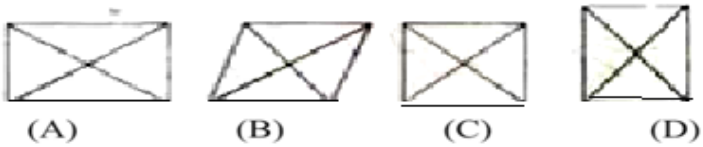

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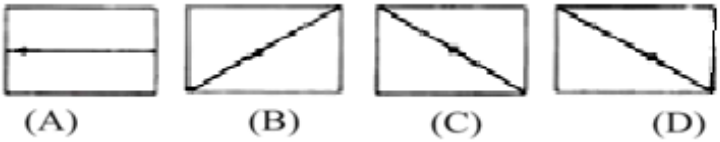

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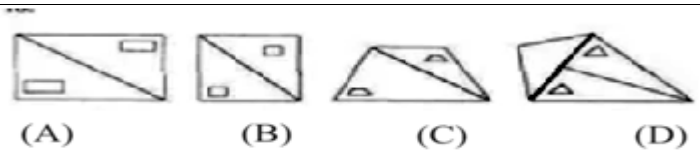

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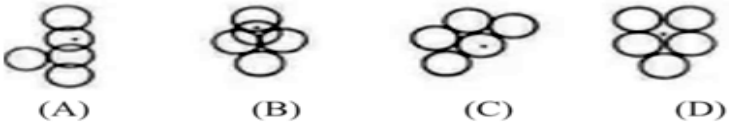

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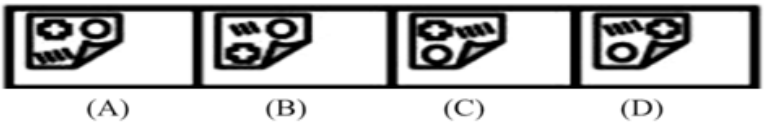

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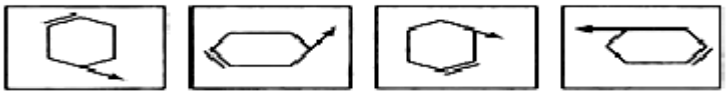
328)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
329)	(A) (B) (C) (D)
330)	(A) (B) (C) (D)
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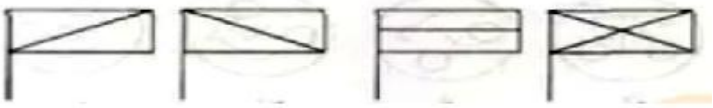
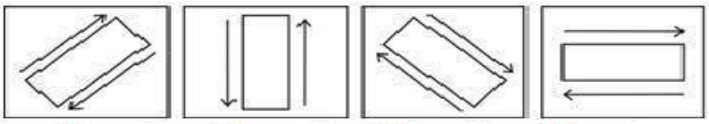
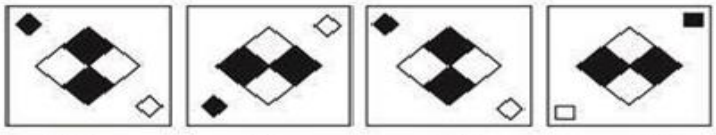
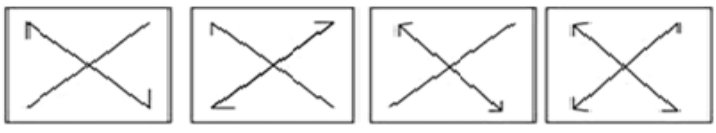
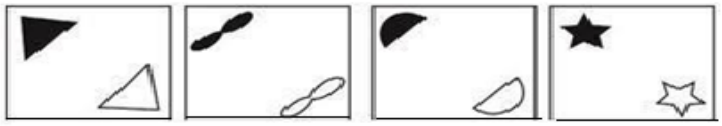
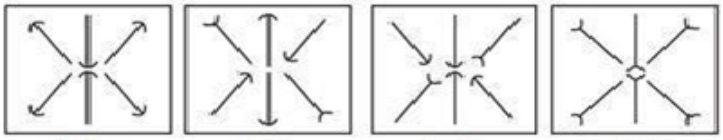
334)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
335)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
336)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
337)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

338)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
339)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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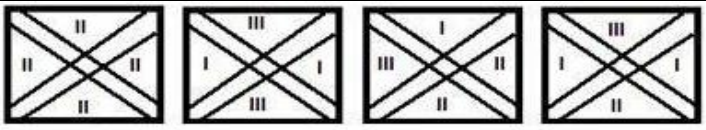
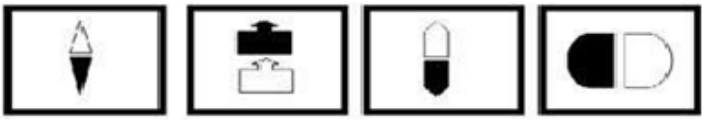
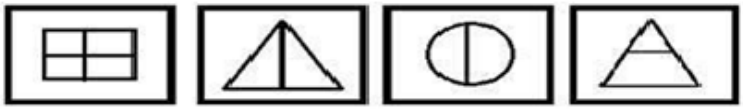
341)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
342)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
343)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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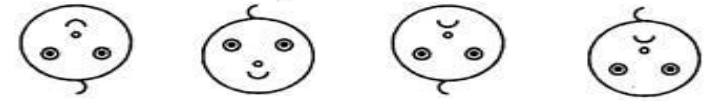
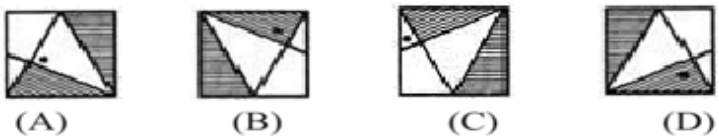
345)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
346)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
347)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

348)



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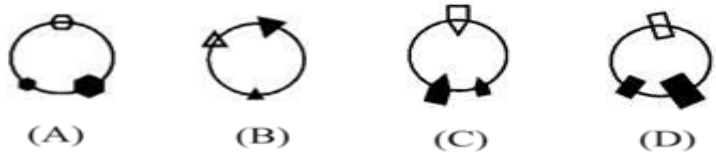

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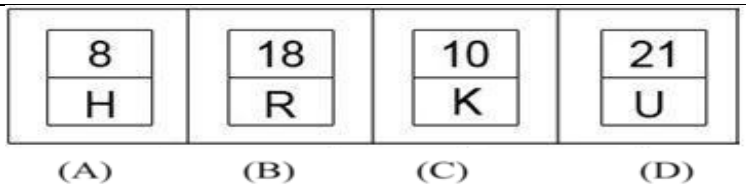

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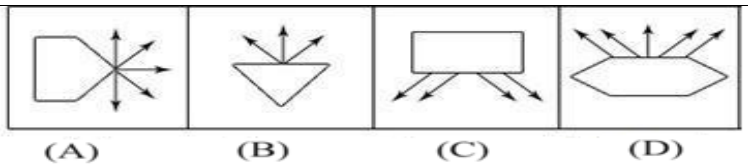

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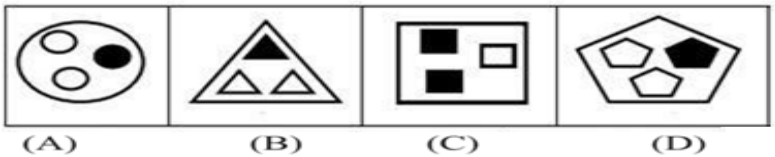

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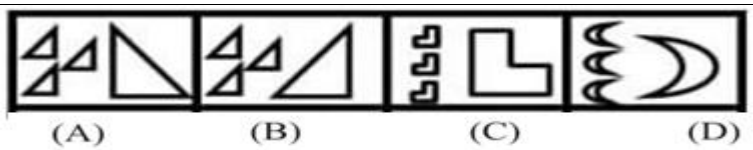

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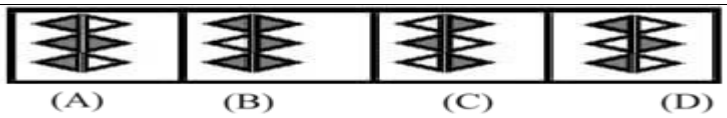

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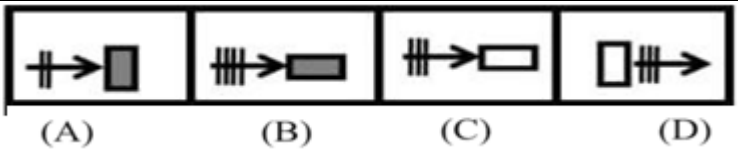

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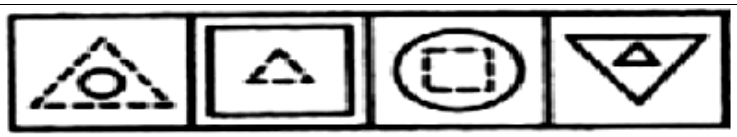
360)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
361)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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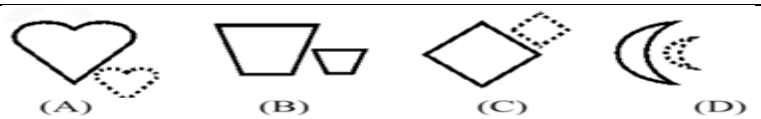
365)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
366)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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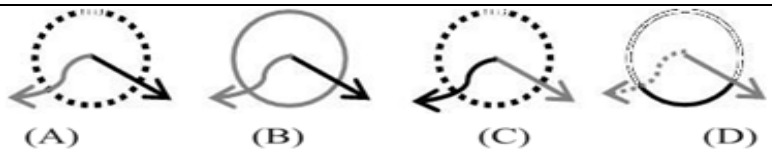
368)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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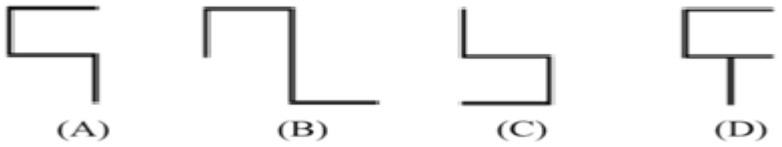
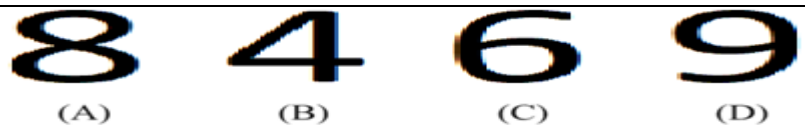
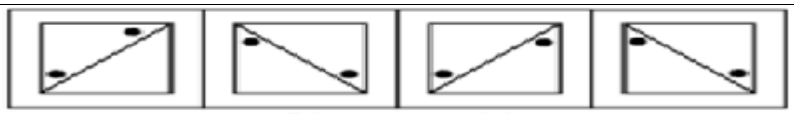
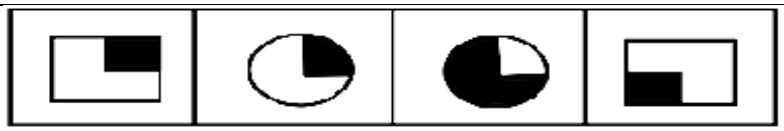
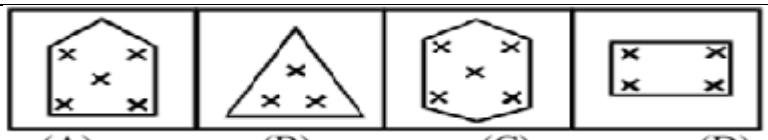
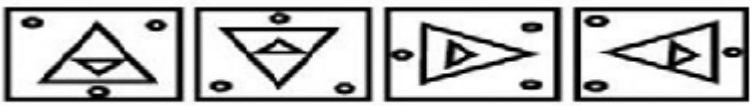
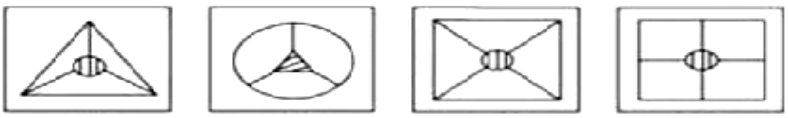
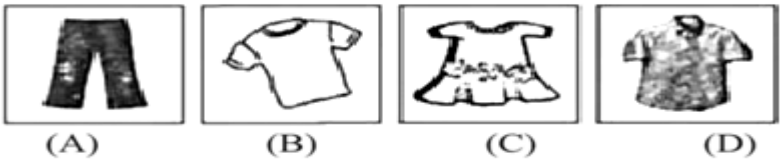
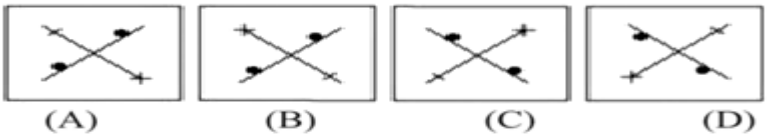
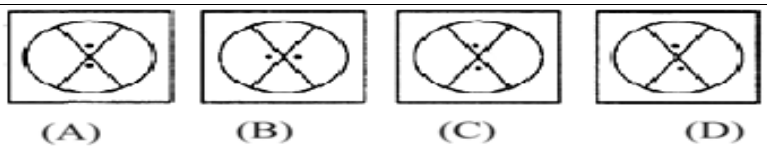
370)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
371)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
372)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
373)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
374)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
375)	(A) (B) (C) (D)
376)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
377)	(A) (B) (C) (D)
378)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
379)	(A) (B) (C) (D)
380)	(A) (B) (C) (D)

381) 
(A) (B) (C) (D)

382) 
(A) (B) (C) (D)

383)
(A) (B) (C) (D)

384) 
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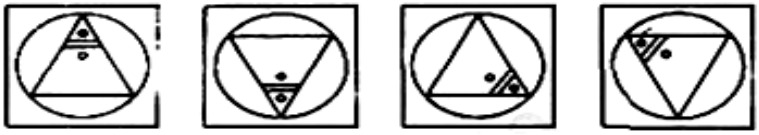
385) 
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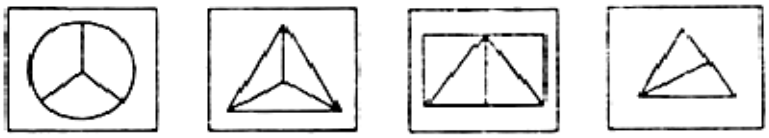
387) 
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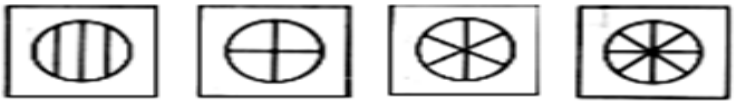
388) 
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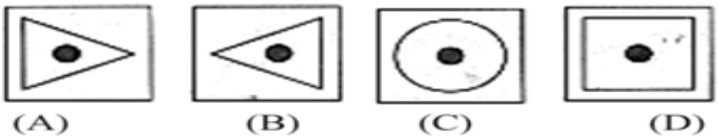
389) 
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390)
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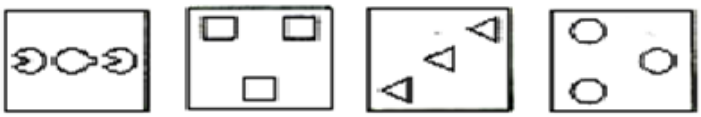
392)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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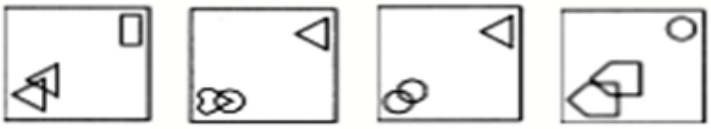
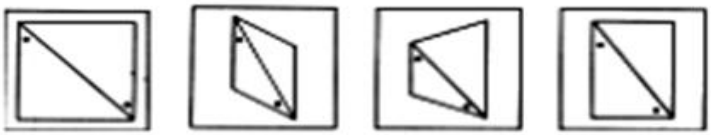
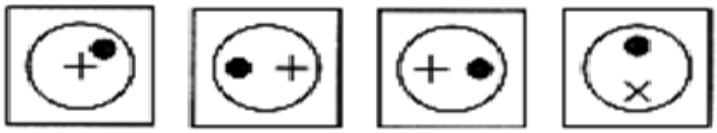
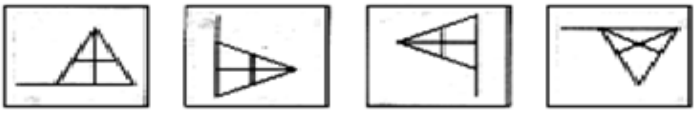
394)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
395)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
396)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
397)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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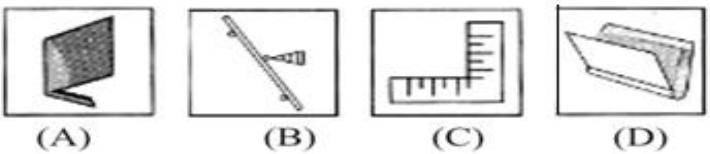
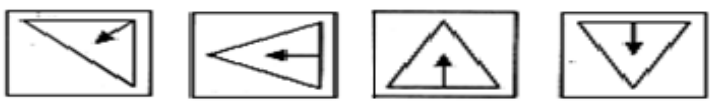
399)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
400)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

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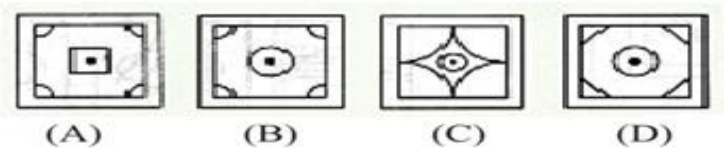

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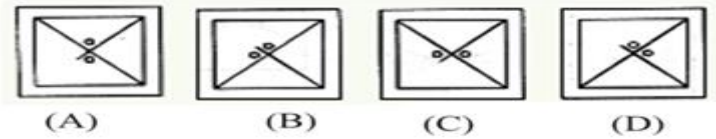

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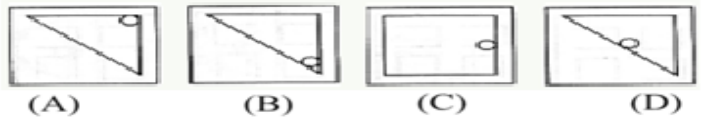

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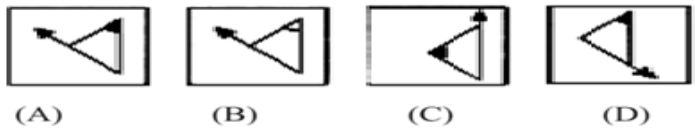

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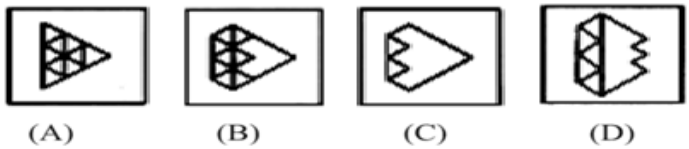

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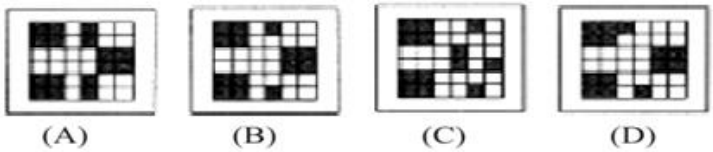

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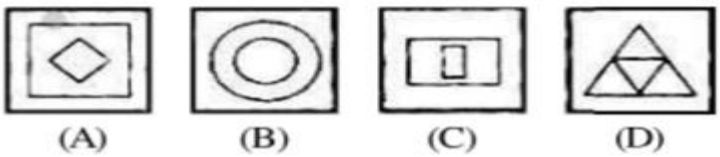

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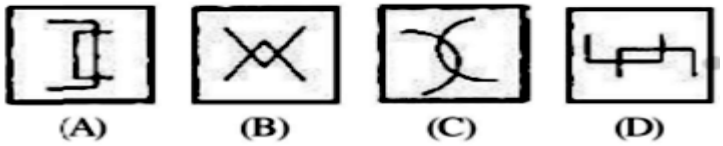

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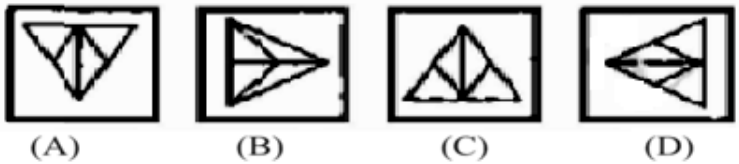

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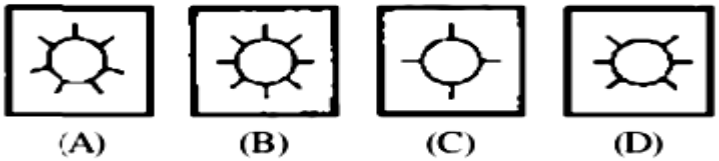

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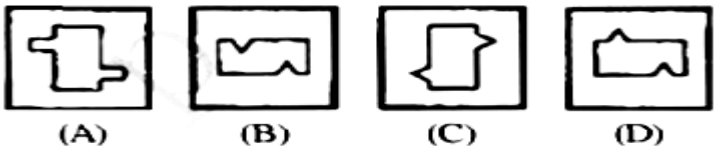

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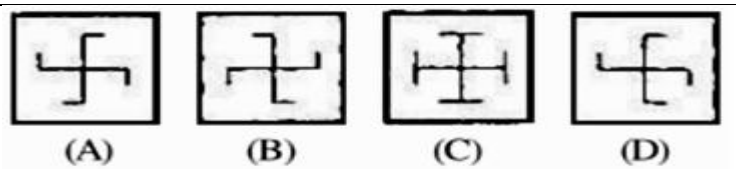

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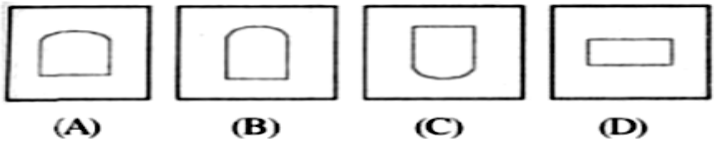

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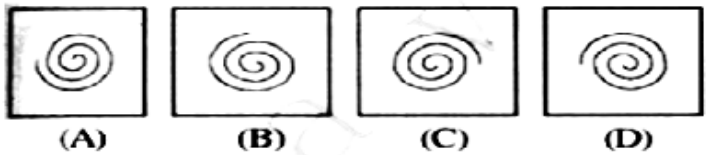

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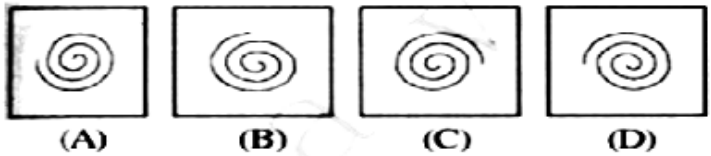

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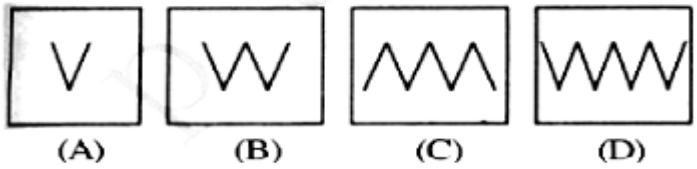

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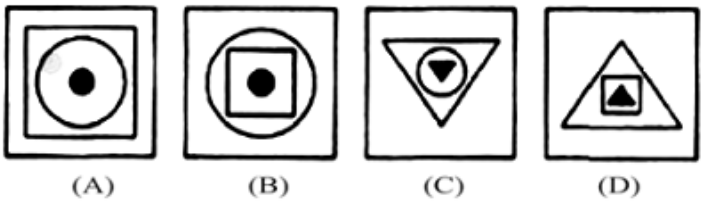

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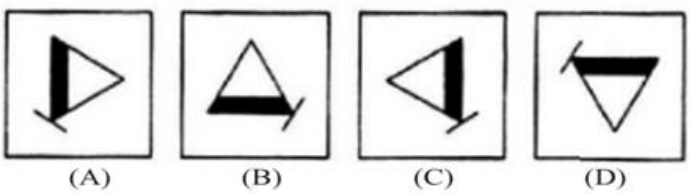
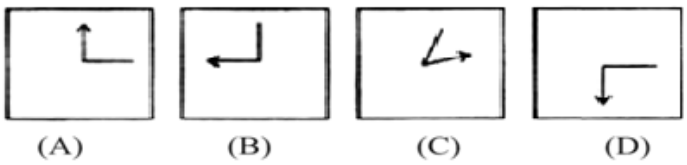
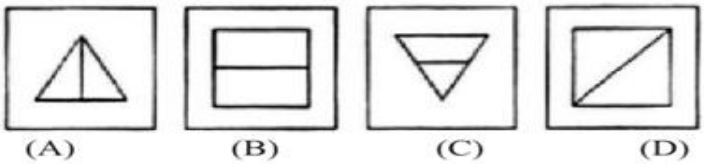
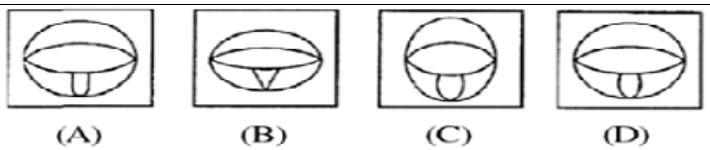
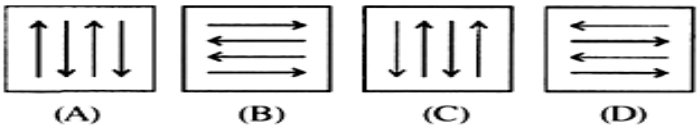
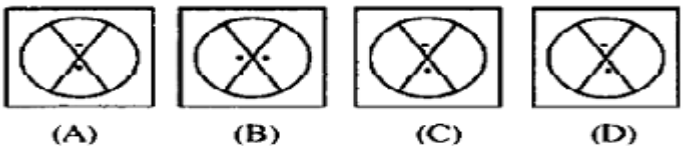
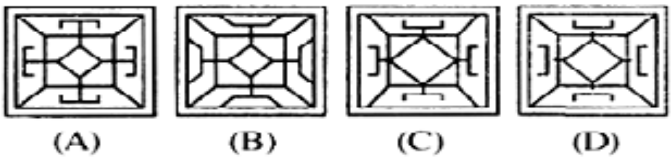


422)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
423)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
424)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
425)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
426)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
427)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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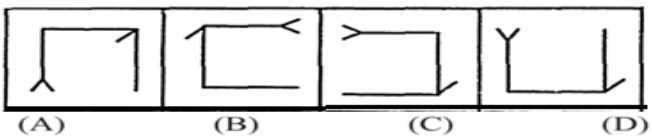
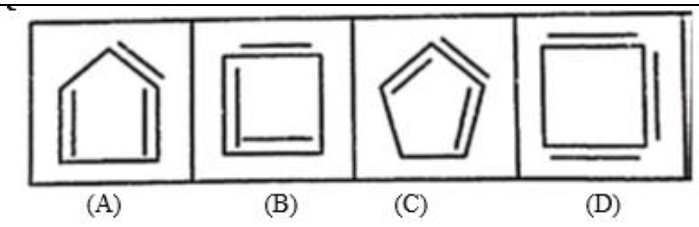
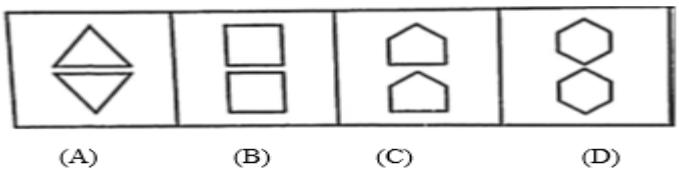
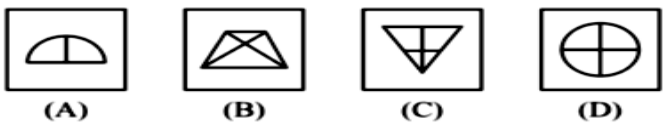
429)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
430)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
431)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
432)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

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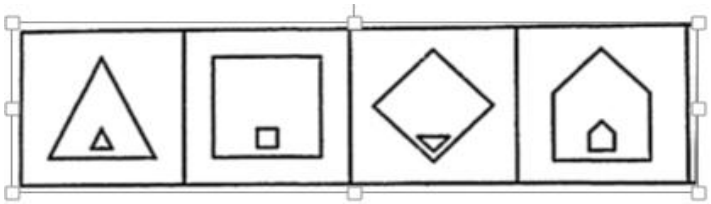

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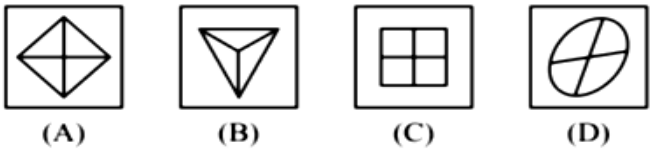

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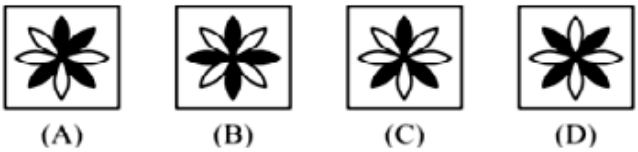

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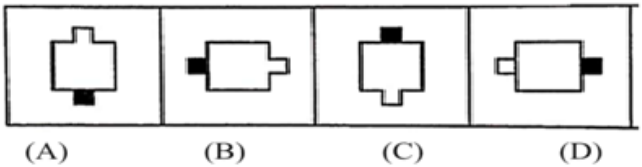

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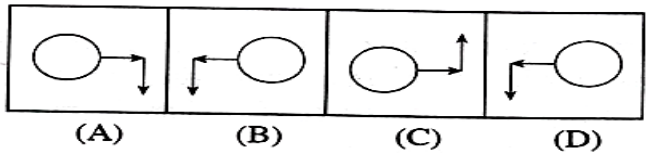

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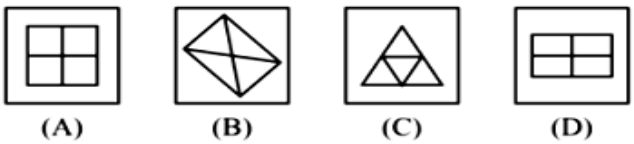

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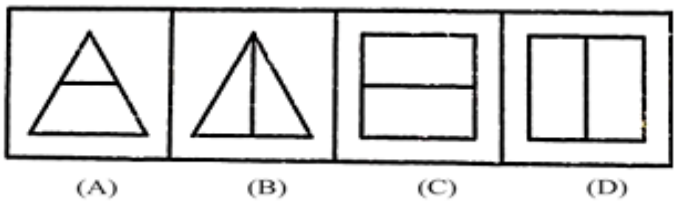

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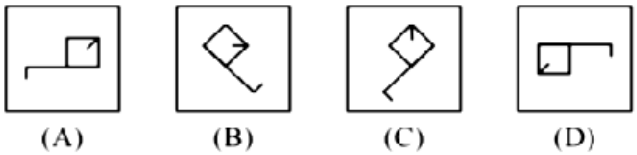

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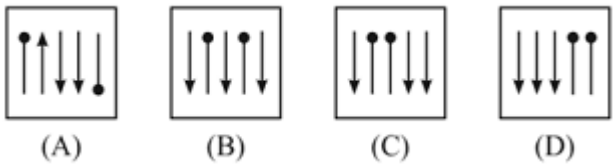

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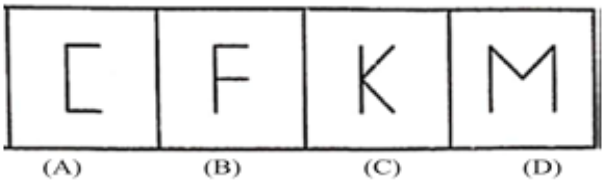

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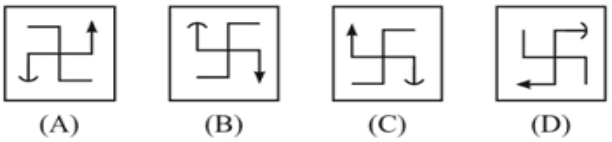

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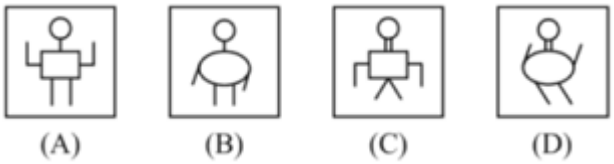

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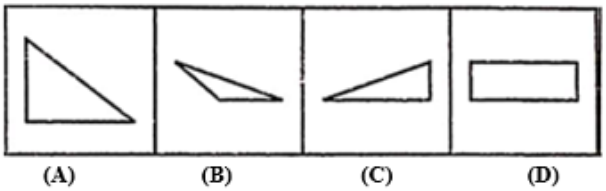

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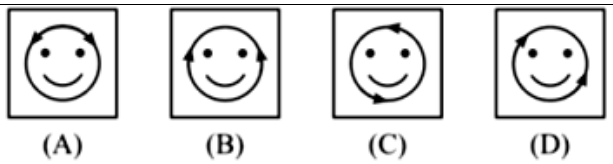

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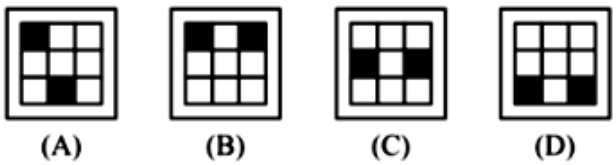

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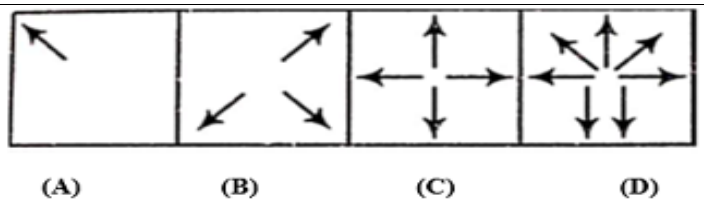

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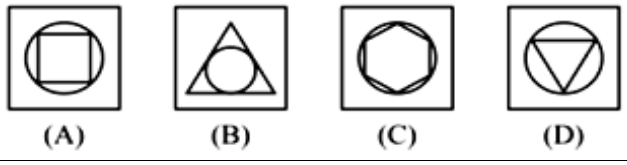

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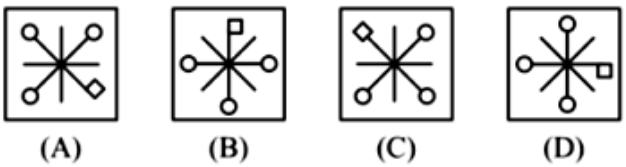

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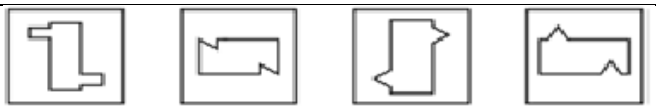
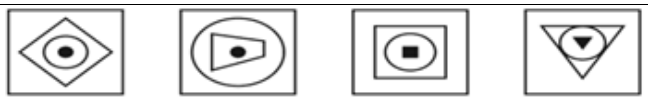
452)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
453)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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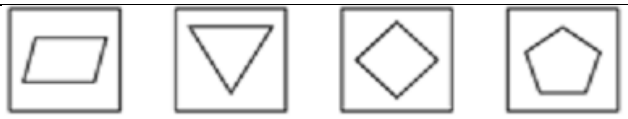
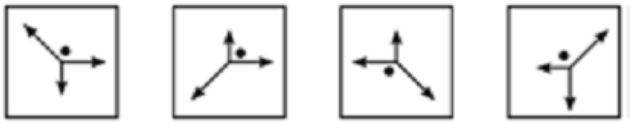
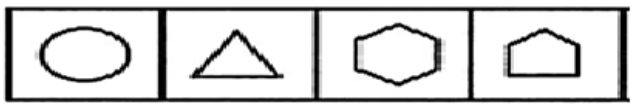
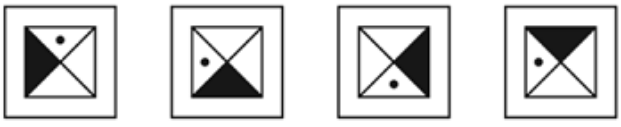
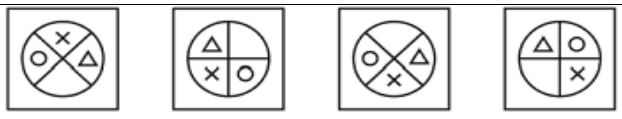
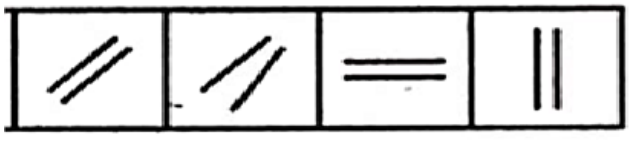
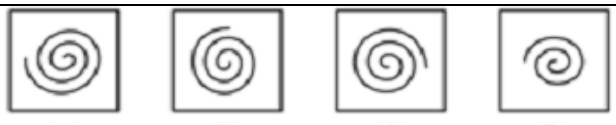
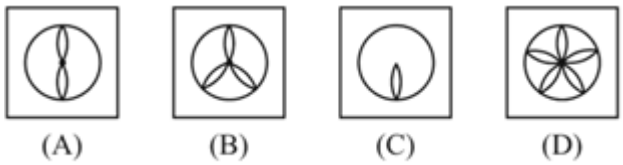
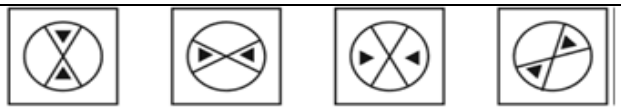
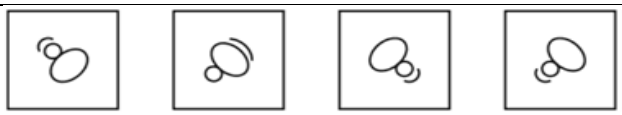
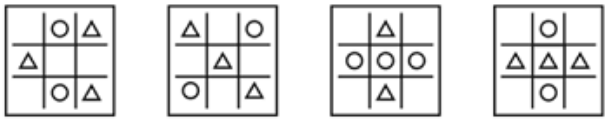
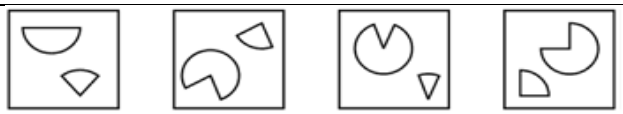
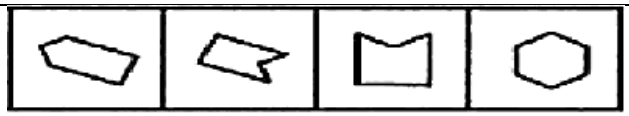
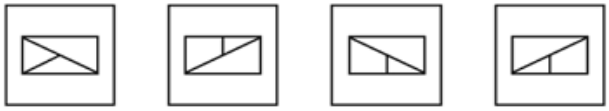
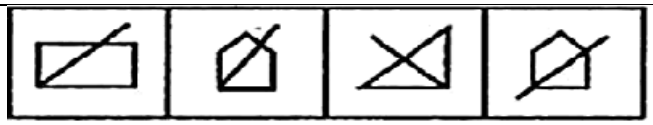
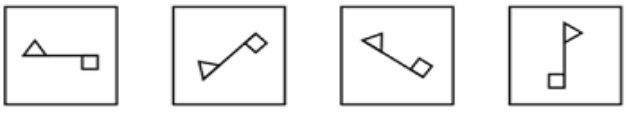
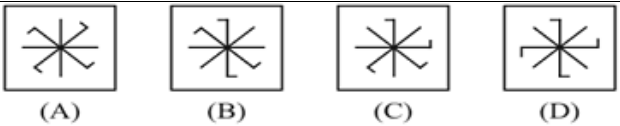
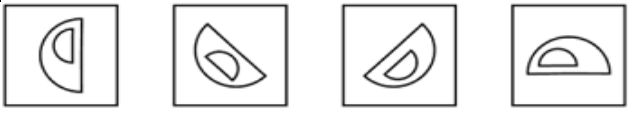
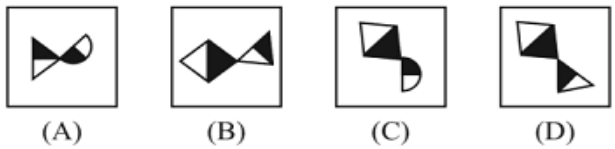
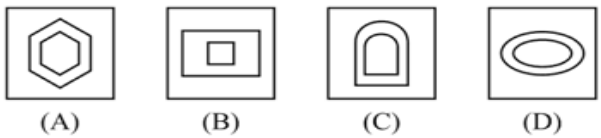
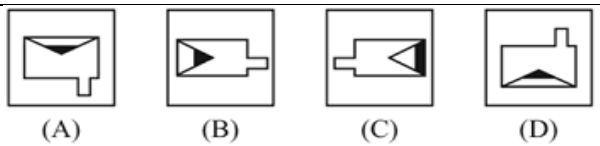
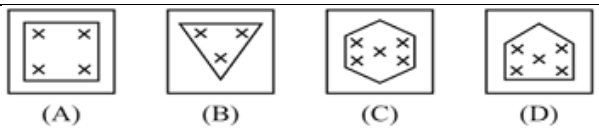
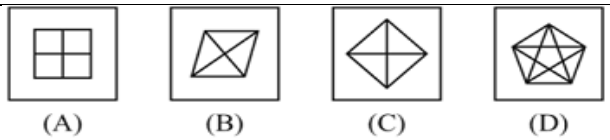
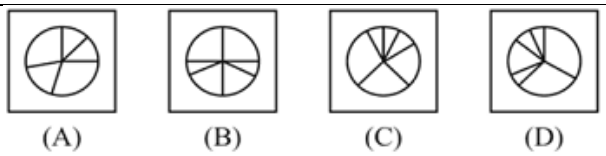
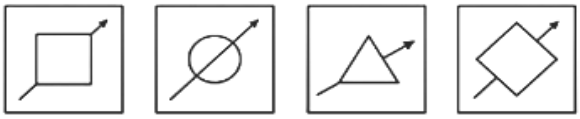
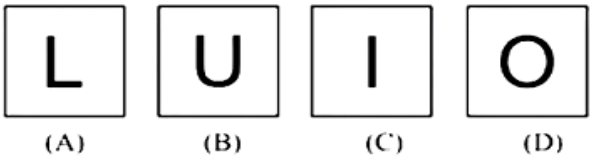
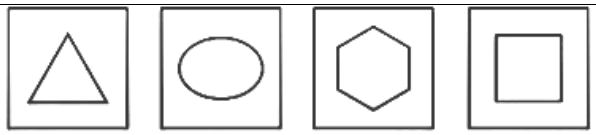
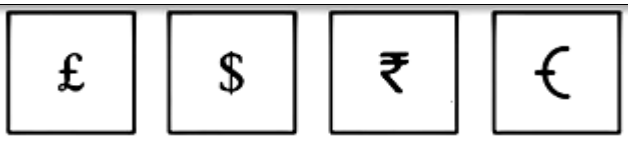
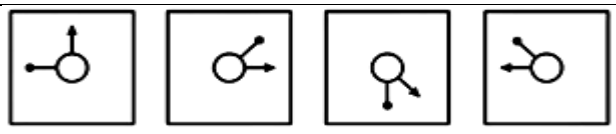
455)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
456)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
457)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
458)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
459)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
460)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
461)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

462)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
463)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
464)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
465)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
466)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
467)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
468)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
469)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
470)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
471)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
472)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

473)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
474)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
475)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
476)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
477)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
478)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
479)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
480)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
481)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
482)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
483)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)

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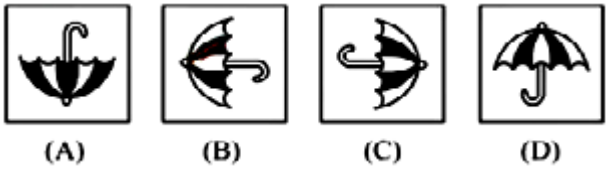

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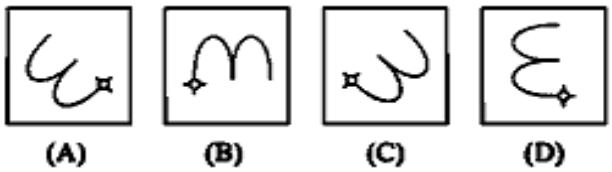

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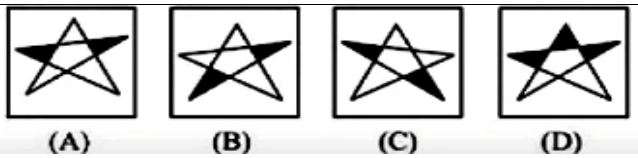

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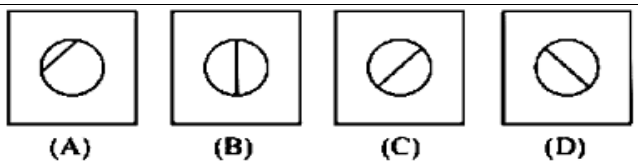

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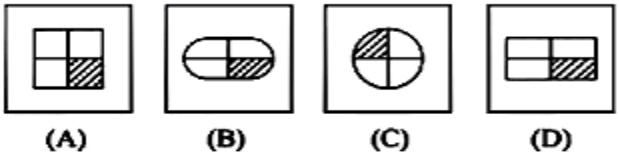

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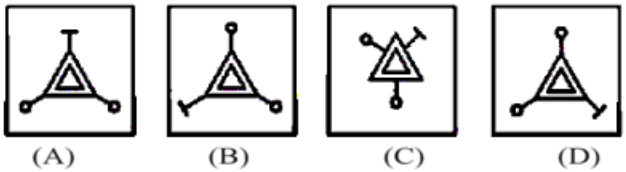

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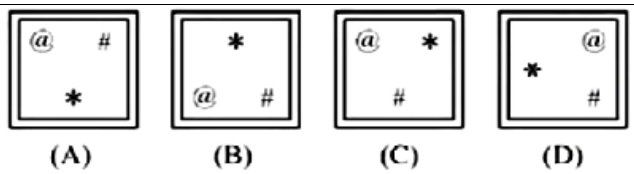

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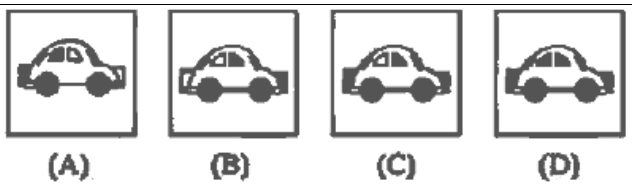

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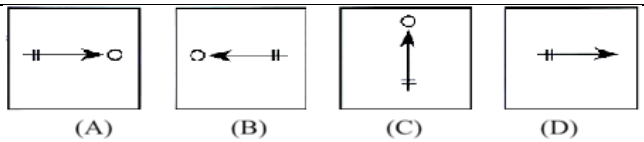

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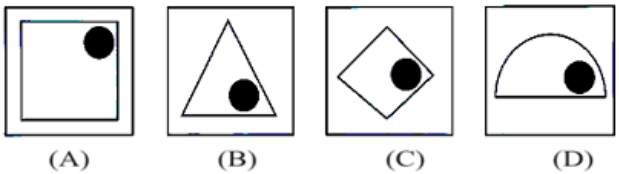

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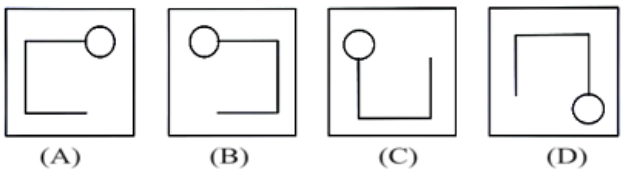

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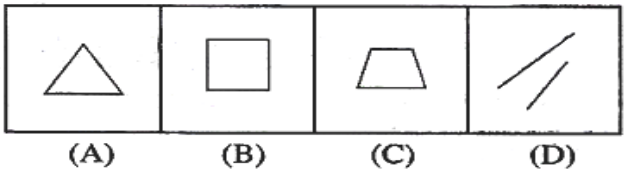

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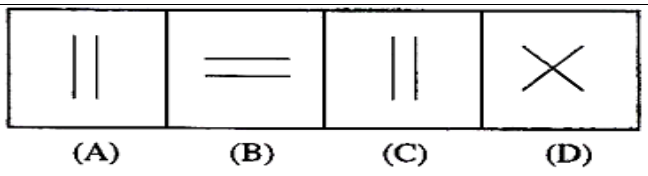

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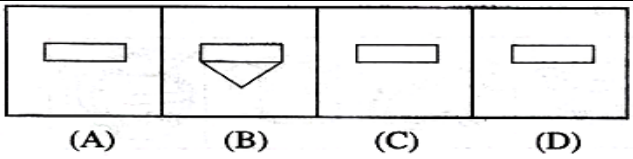

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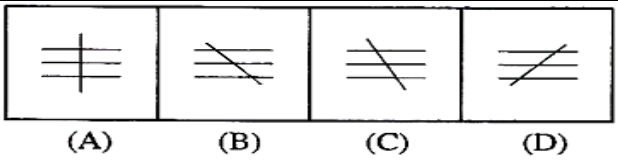

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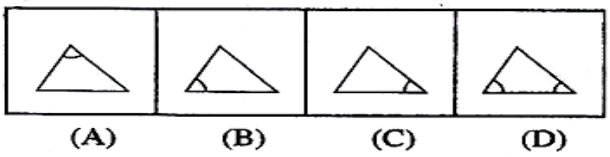

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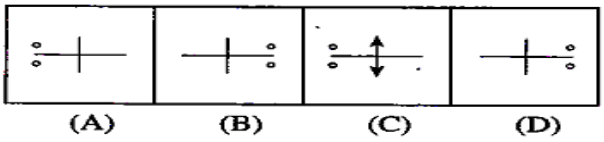

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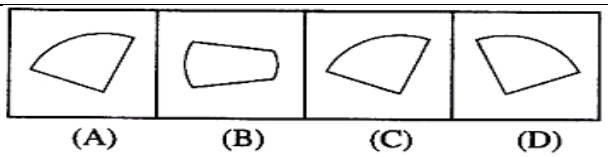
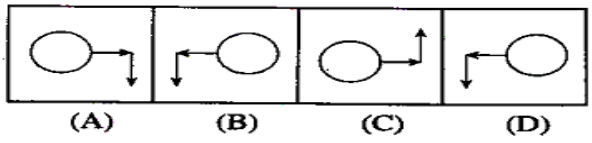


502)



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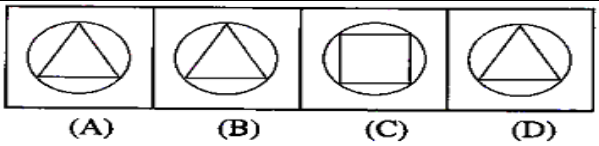

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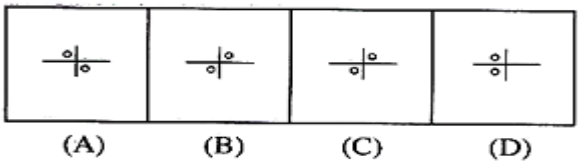

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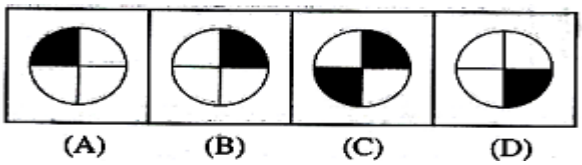

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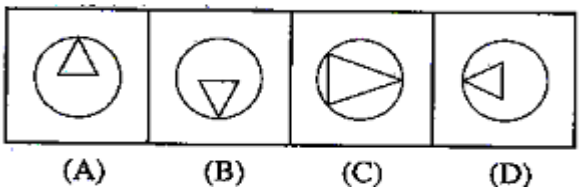

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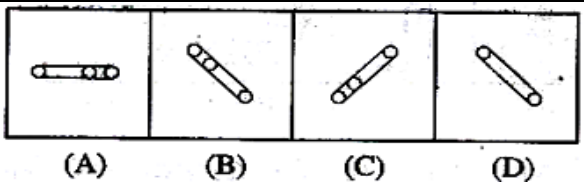

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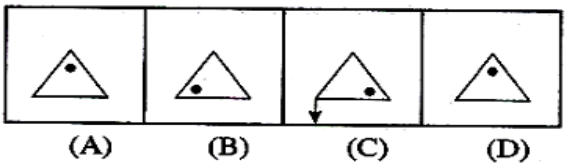

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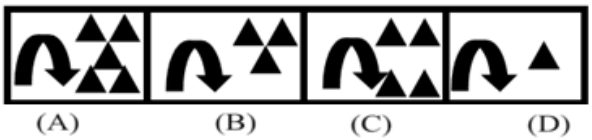

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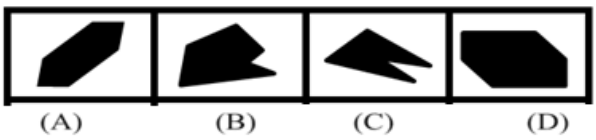

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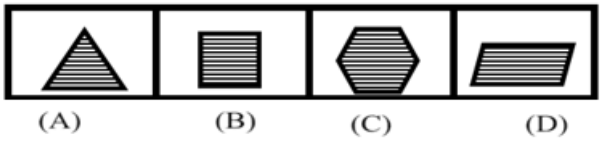

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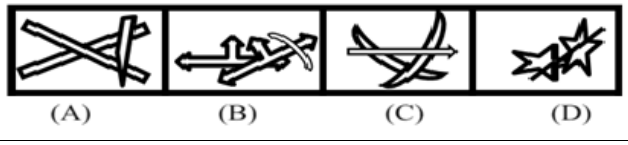

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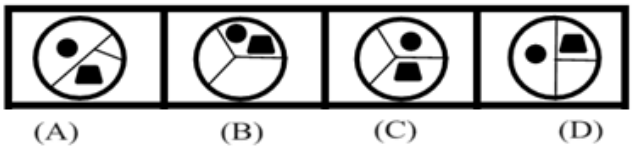

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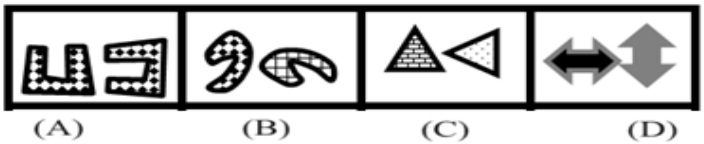

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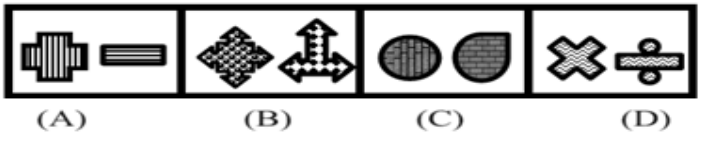
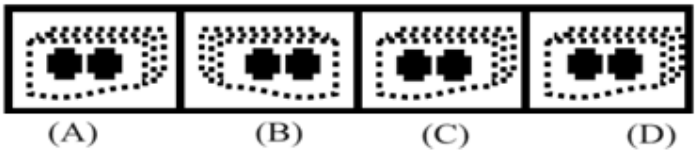


516)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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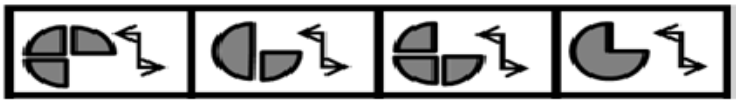
518)	(A) (B) (C) (D)
519)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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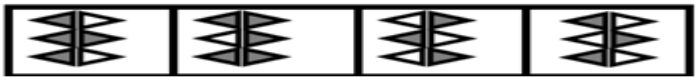
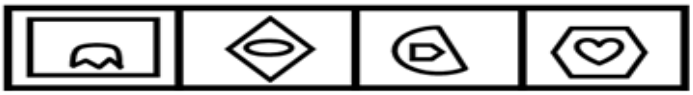
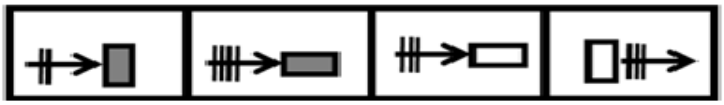
521)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
522)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
523)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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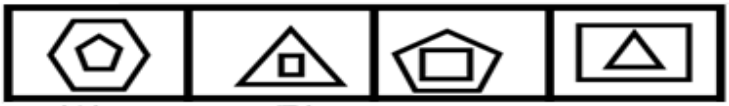
525)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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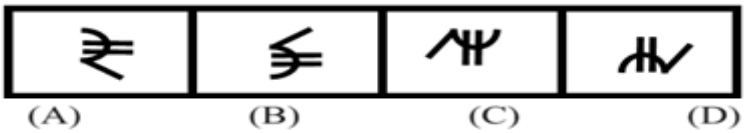
528)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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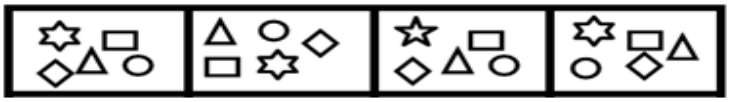
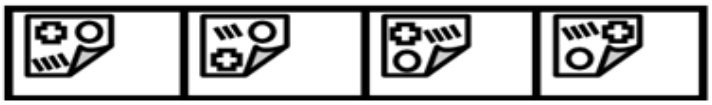
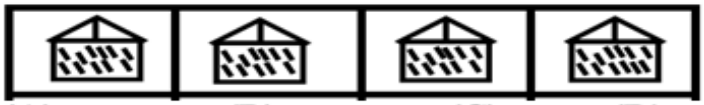
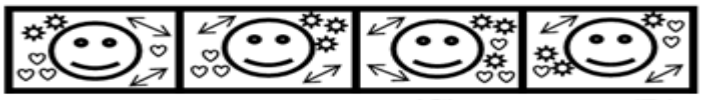
530)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
531)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
532)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
533)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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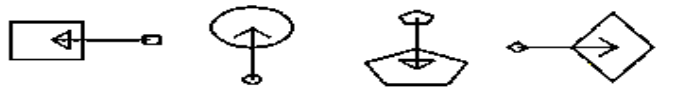
535)	 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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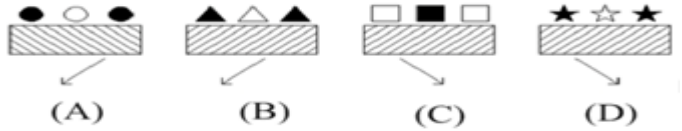
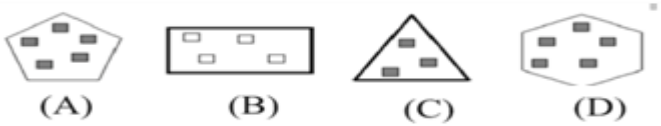
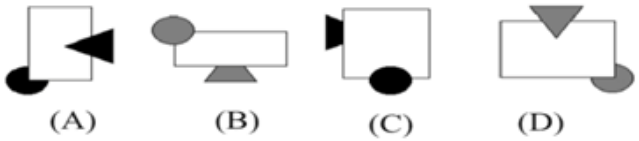
542)	
543)	
544)	

PART-I ANSWER KEY

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11	C	12	B	13	B	14	C	15	D	16	C	17	D	18	A	19	B	20	C
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31	B	32	C	33	D	34	B	35	C	36	D	37	D	38	D	39	D	40	C
41	C	42	C	43	C	44	C	45	D	46	D	47	D	48	B	49	B	50	D
51	B	52	D	53	B	54	B	55	A	56	B	57	D	58	D	59	D	60	D
61	C	62	B	63	B	64	D	65	D	66	D	67	D	68	C	69	C	70	D
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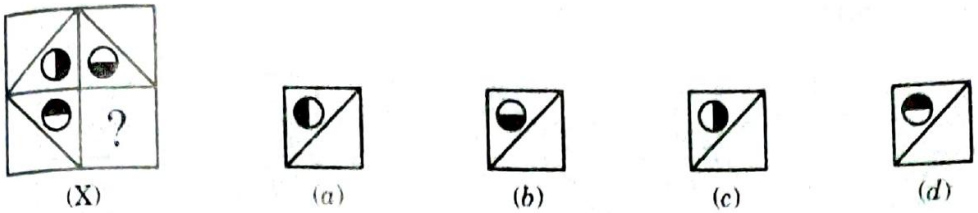
521	A	522	C	523	D	524	C	525	B	526	B	527	C	528	B	529	C	530	C
531	B	532	D	533	A	534	D	535	D	536	B	537	D	538	D	539	B	540	A
541	C	542	C	543	D	544	C												

PART-2
FIGURE MATCHING

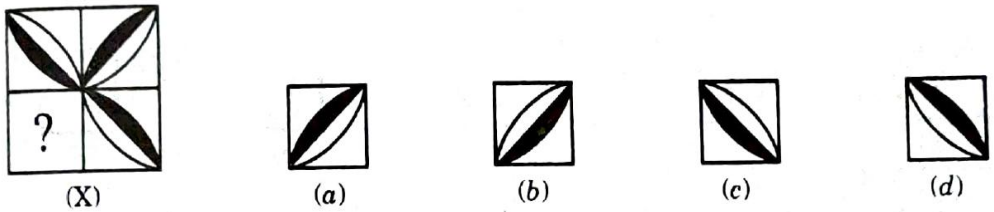
In the following Questions, there is a question figure on the left side, a part of which is missing. Observe the answer figures (a), (b), (c) and (d) on the right side and find out the answer figure which, without changing the direction, fits in the missing part of the question figure in order to complete the pattern in the question figure. Indicate your answer by darkening the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

Question Figure Answer Figure

01.



02.



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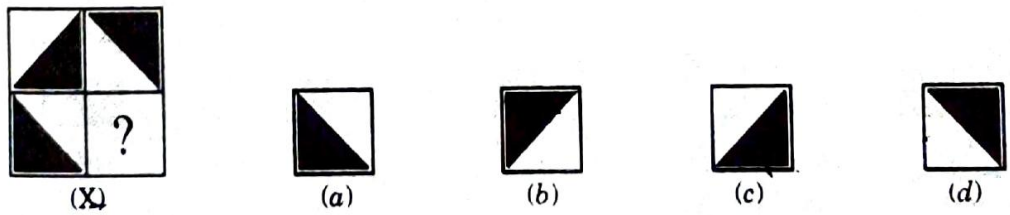

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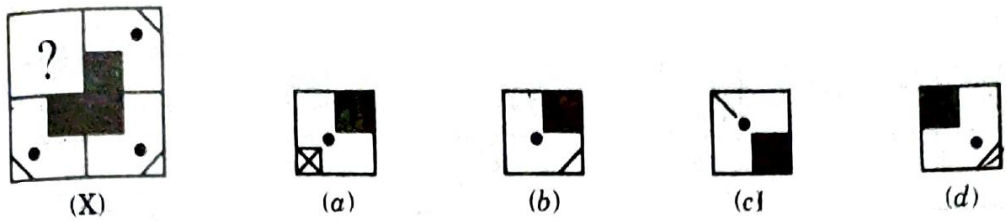
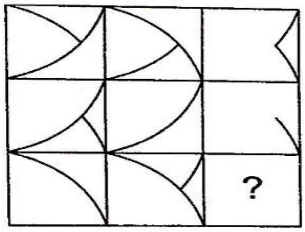
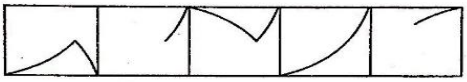


05.

Problem Figures



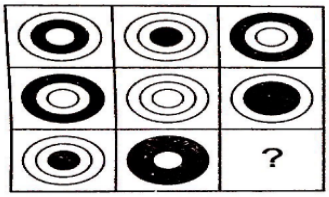
Answer Figures



(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

06.

Problem Figures

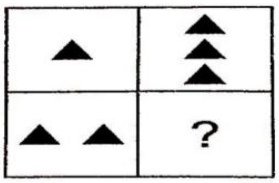


Answer Figures

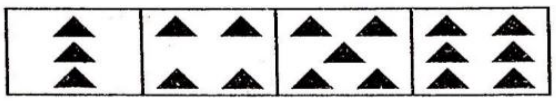
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

07.

Problem Figures



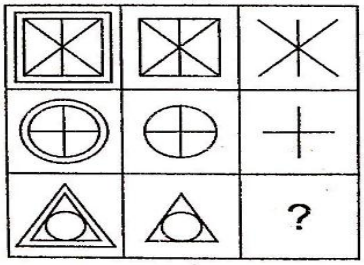
Answer Figures



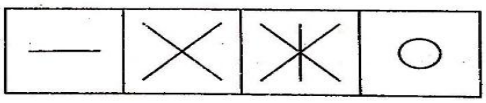
(a) (b) (c) (d)

08.

Problem Figures



Answer Figures



(a) (b) (c) (d)

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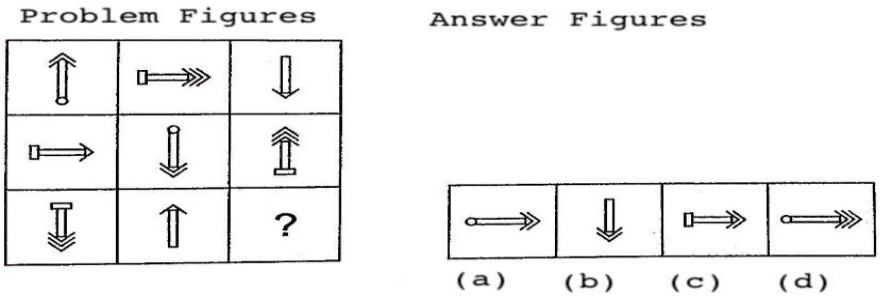

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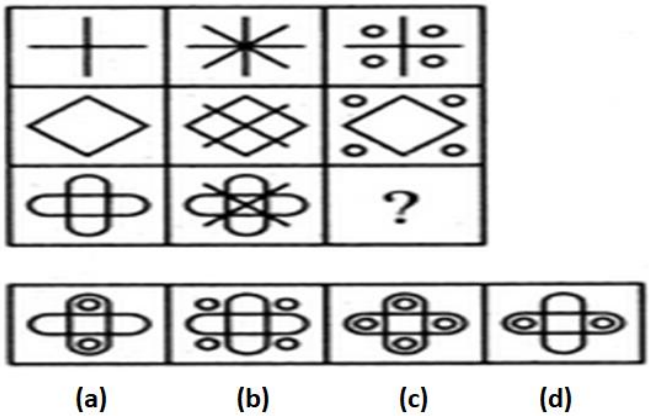

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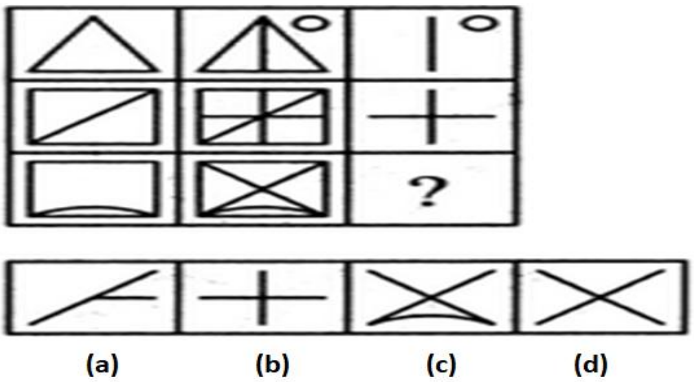

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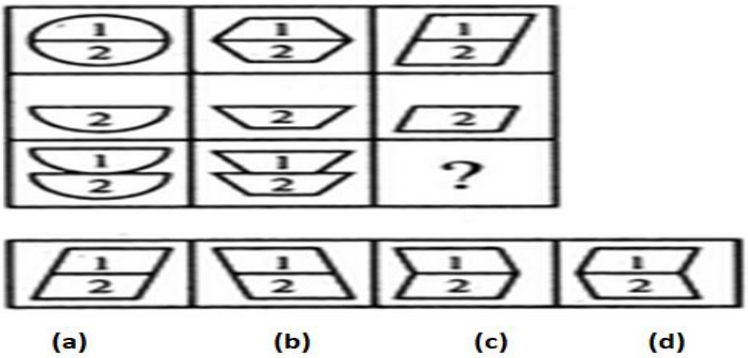

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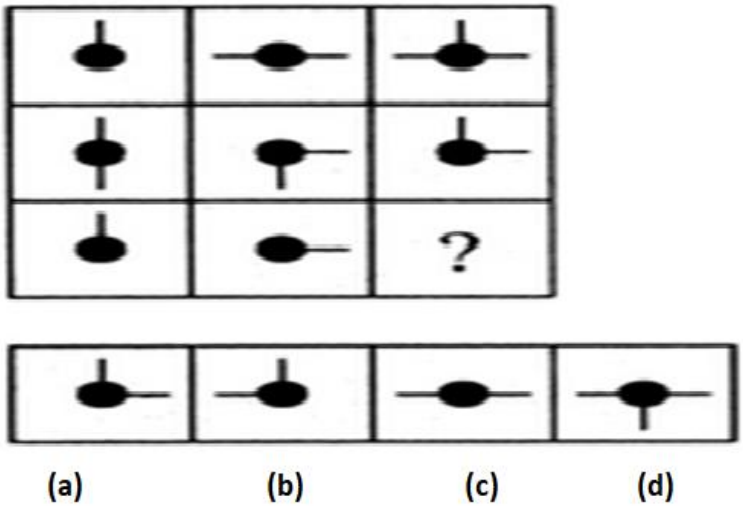

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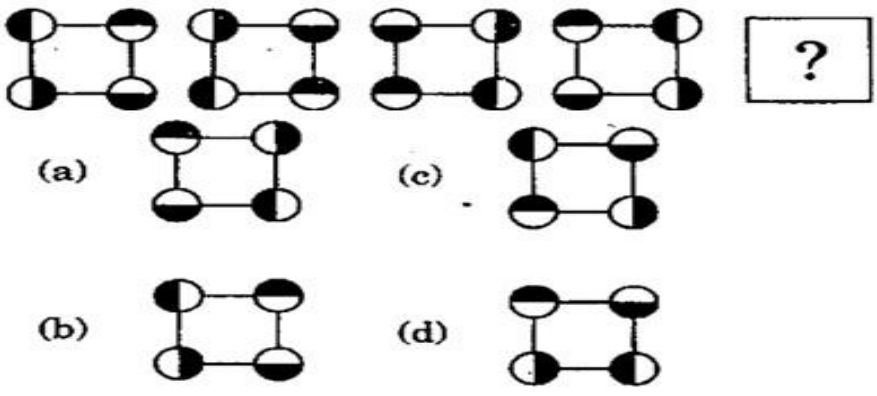

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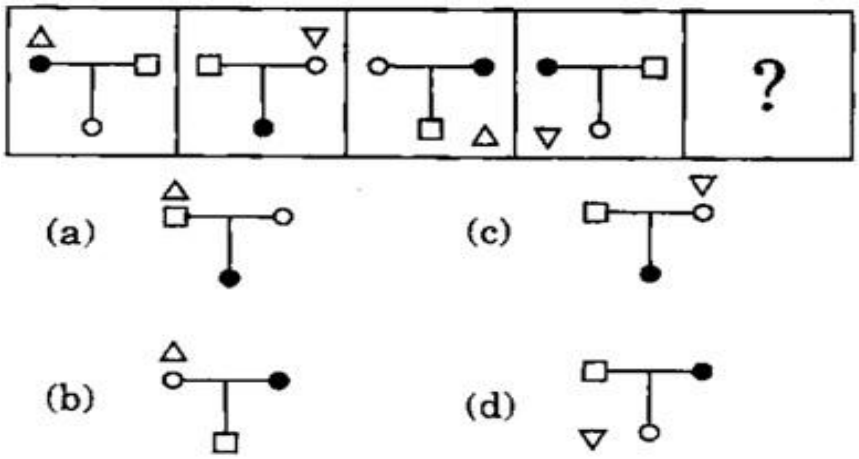

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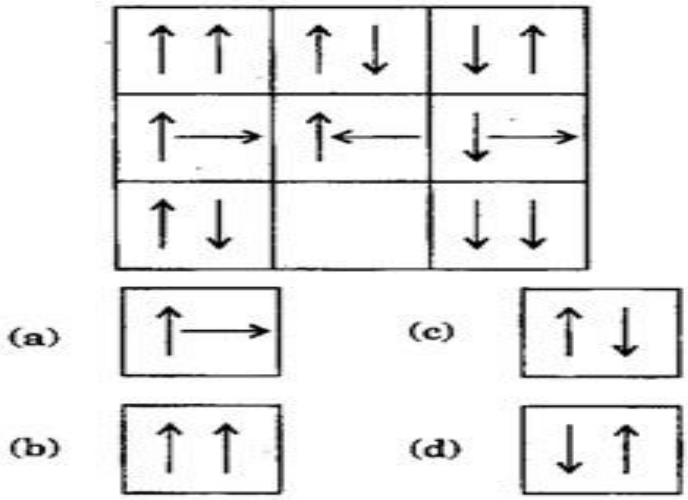

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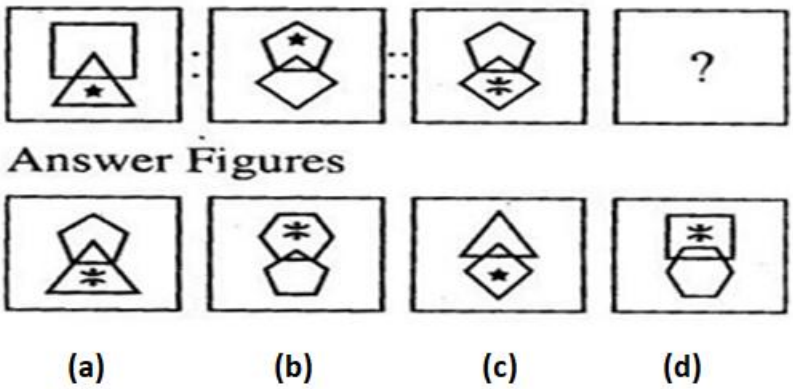

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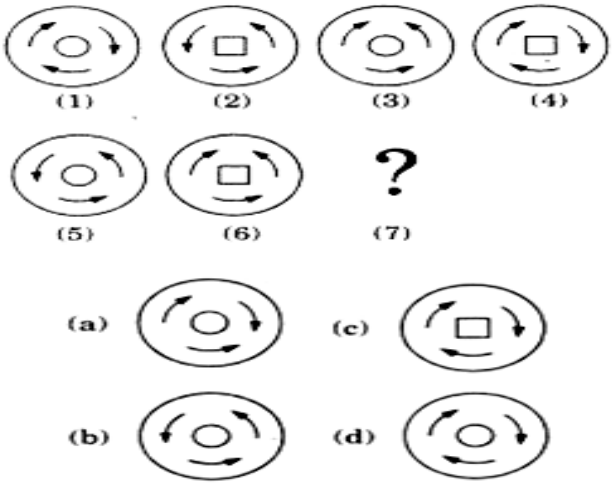

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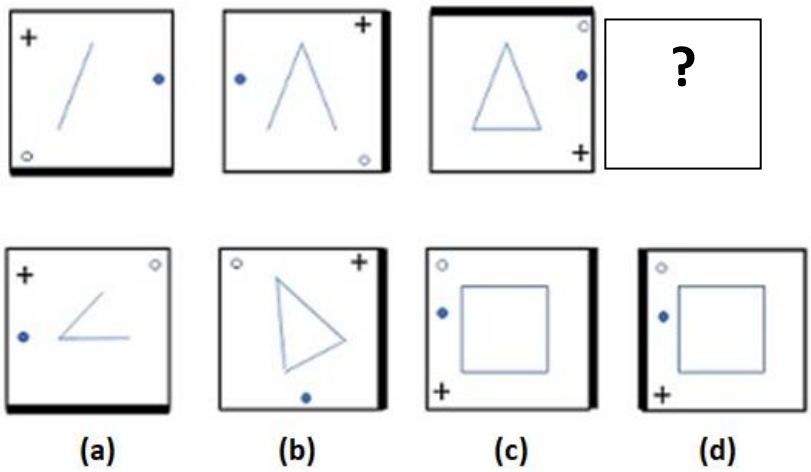

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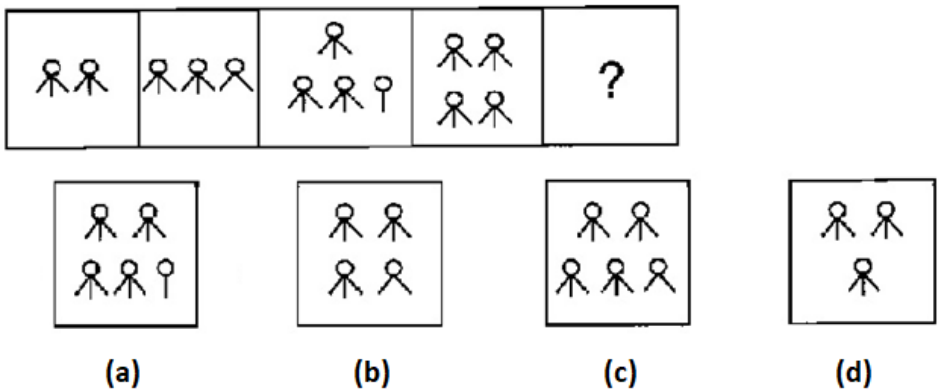

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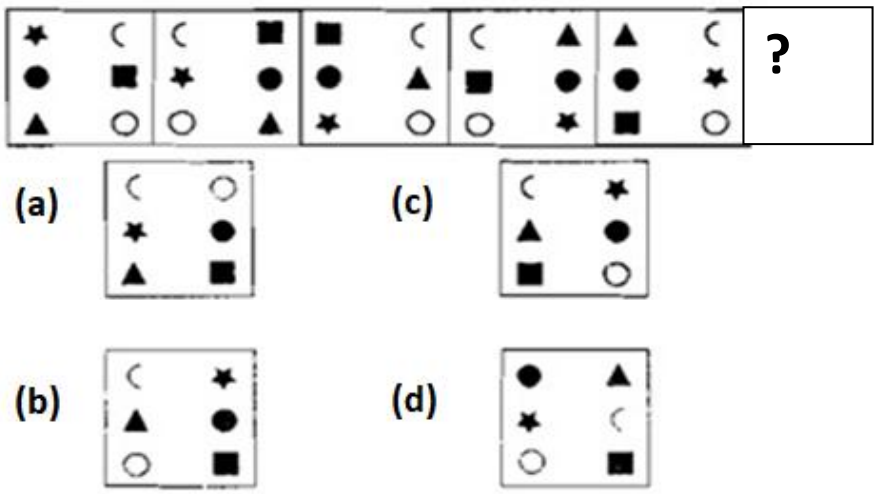

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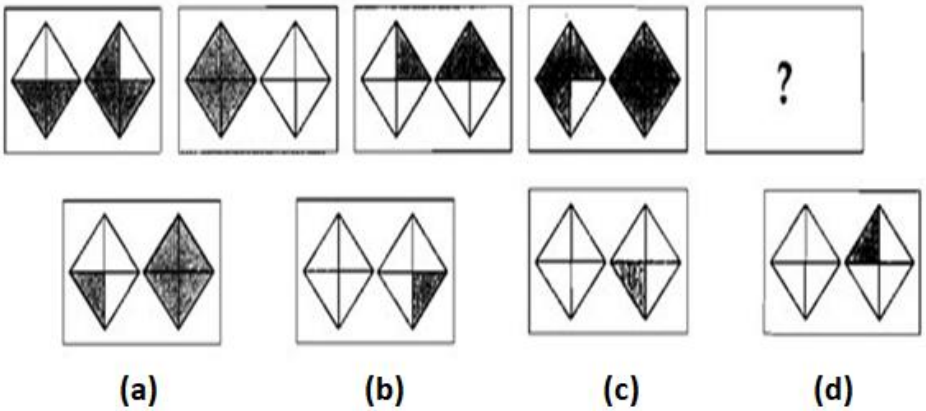

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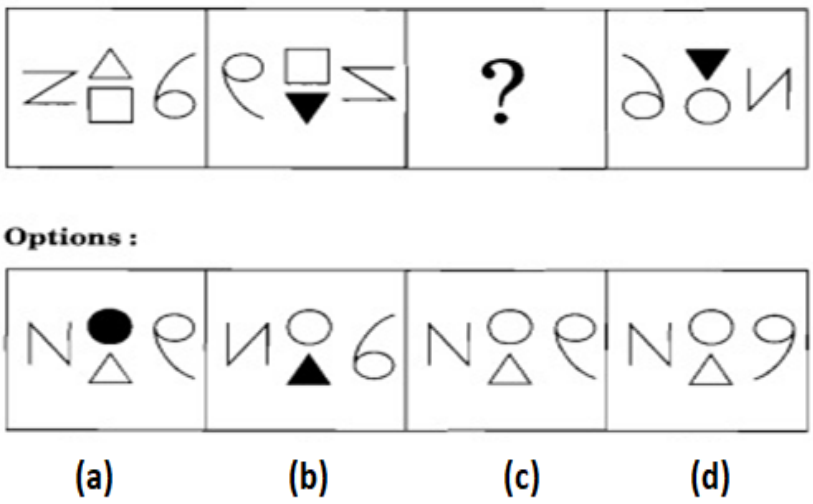

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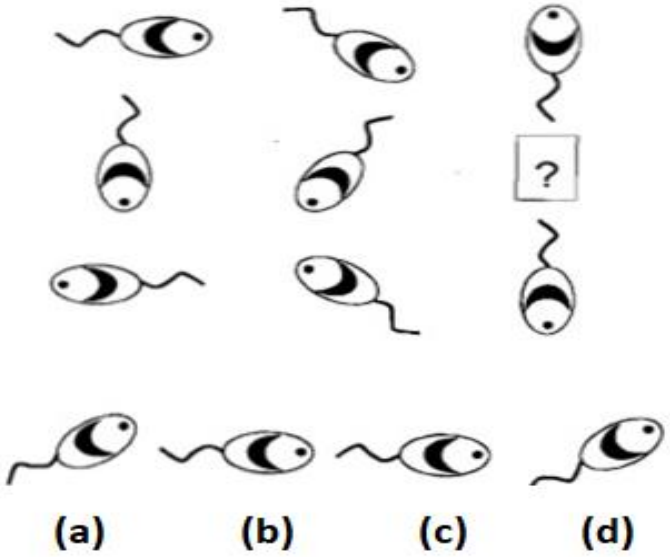
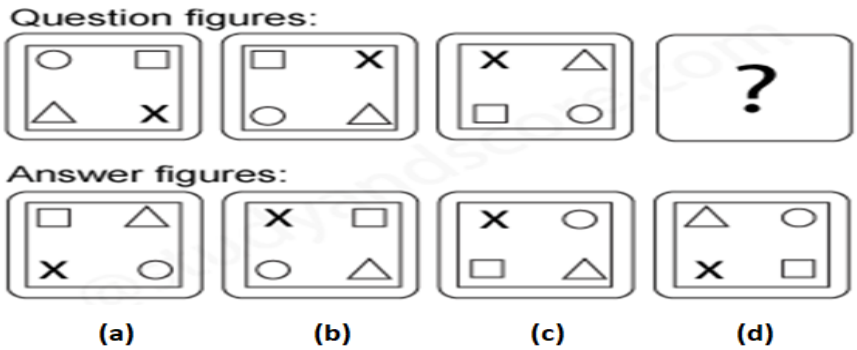
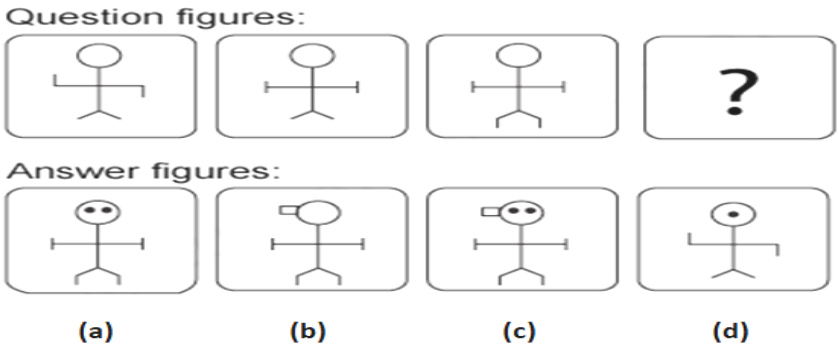

?
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

25.


Question figures:
?
Answer figures:
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

26.


Question figures:
?
Answer figures:
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

27.

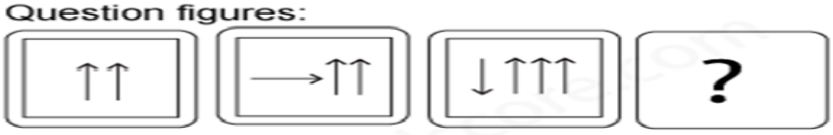
Question figures:

Answer figures:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

28.

Question figures:



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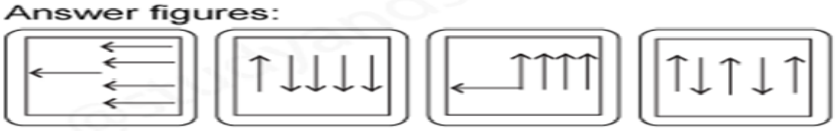


(a) (b) (c) (d)

29.

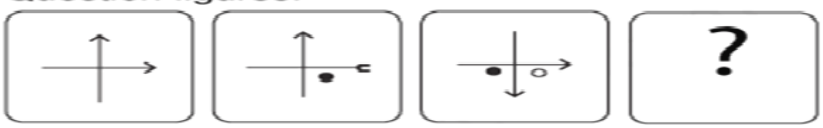
Question figures:

Answer figures:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

30.

Question figures:

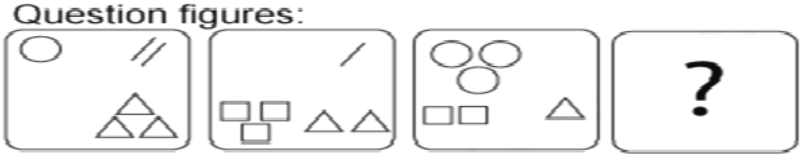


Answer figures:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

31.

Question figures:



Answer figures:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

32.

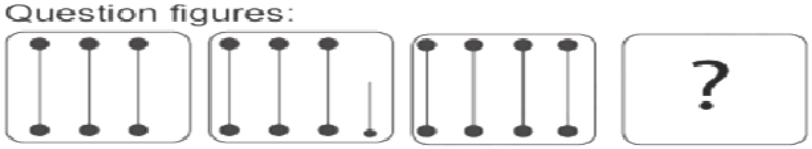
Question figures:

Answer figures:

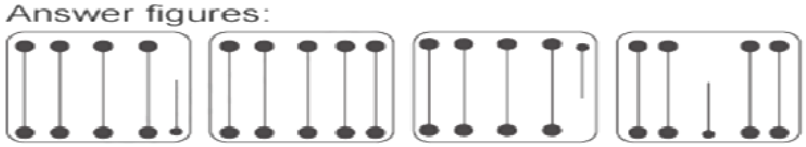
(a) (b) (c) (d)

33.

Question figures:



Answer figures:



(a) (b) (c) (d)

34.

Question figures:

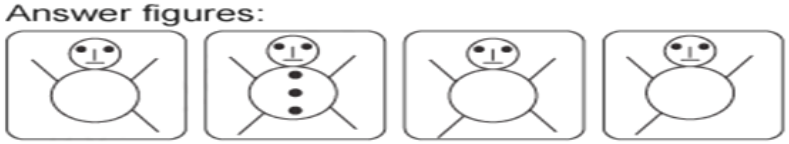
Answer figures:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

35.

Question figures:

Answer figures:



(a) (b) (c) (d)

36.

Question figures:

Answer figures:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

37.

Question figures:

Answer figures:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

38.

Question figures:

Answer figures:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

39.

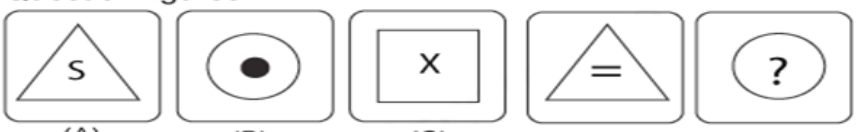
Question figures:

Answer figures:

(a) **(b)** **(c)** **(d)**

40.

Question figures:



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

Answer figures:

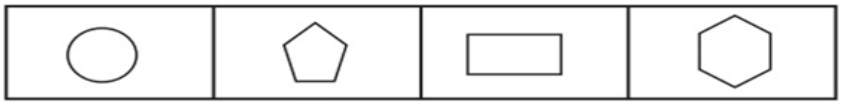
(a) **(b)** **(c)** **(d)** **(e)**

41.

Question Figure

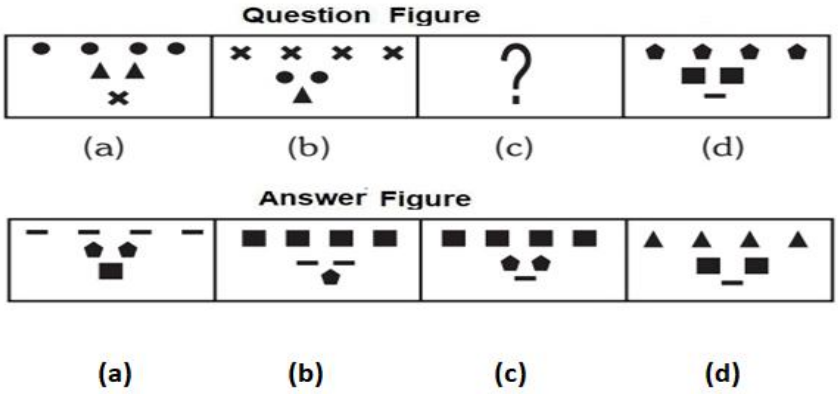
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Answer Figure



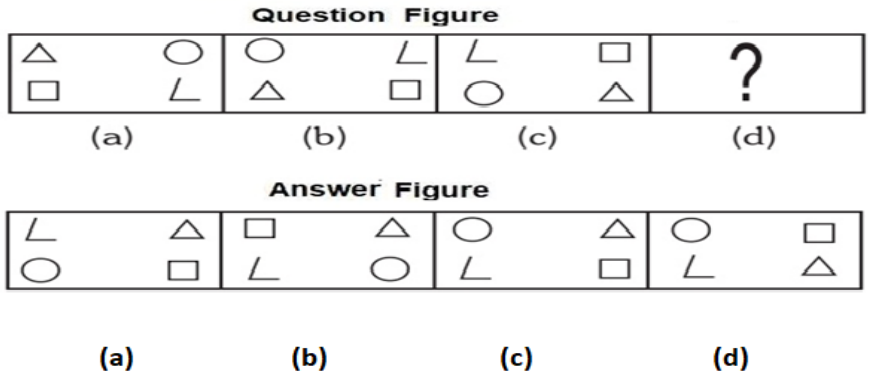
(a) **(b)** **(c)** **(d)**

42.



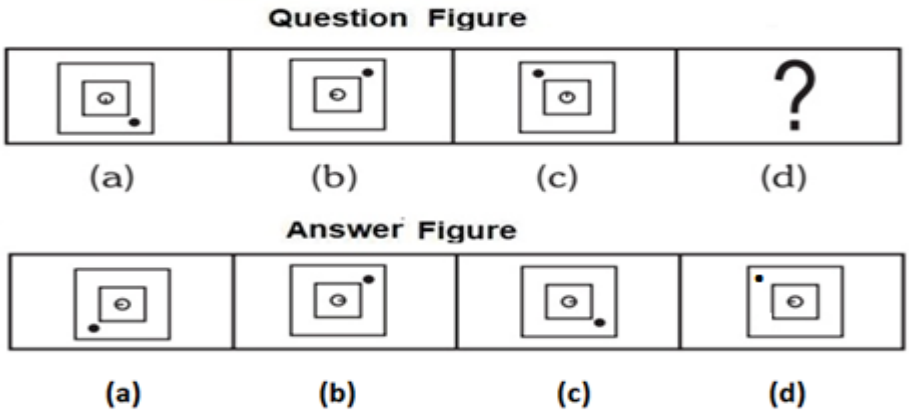
(a) **(b)** **(c)** **(d)**

43.



(a) **(b)** **(c)** **(d)**

44.



(a) **(b)** **(c)** **(d)**

45.

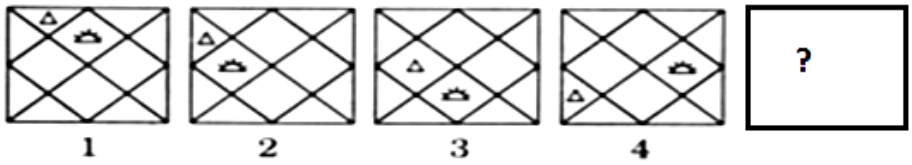
Question Figure

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Answer Figure

(a) (b) (c) (d)

46.

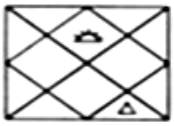


1 2 3 4

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d) 

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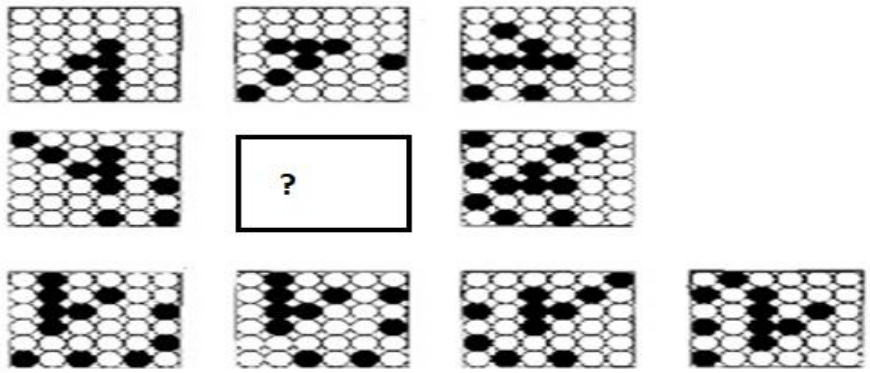
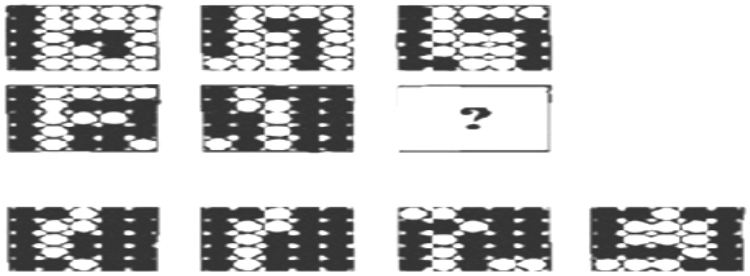


(a) (b) (c) (d)

48.



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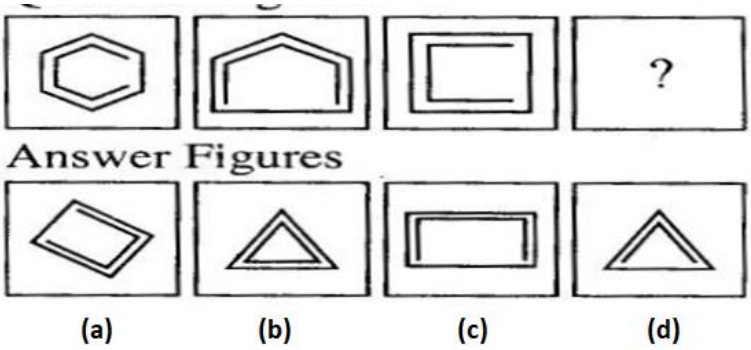
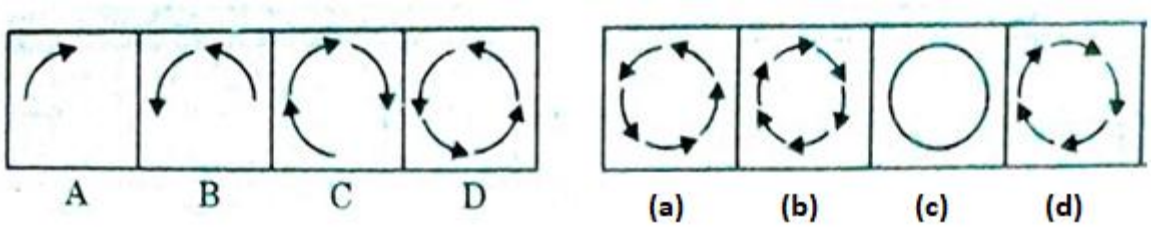
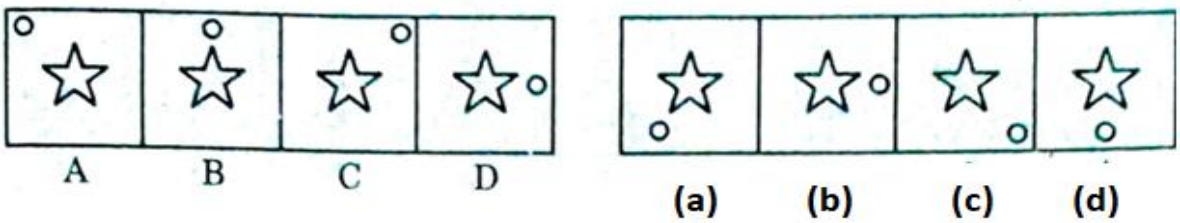


In the following Questions, there are four question figures on the left side. The question figures are in a series. Find out one figure from among the answer figures and completes the series. Indicate your answer by darkening the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

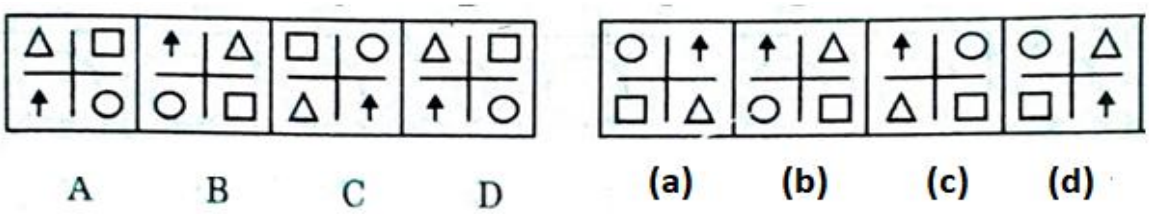
50.



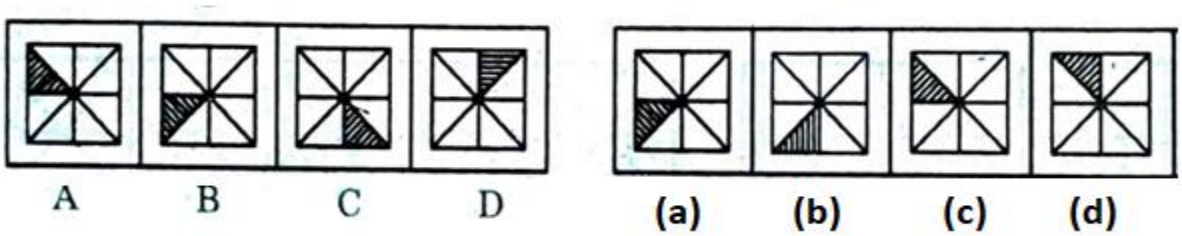
51.



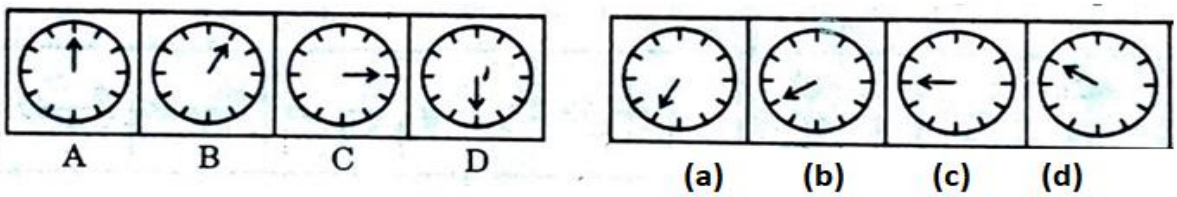
52.



53.

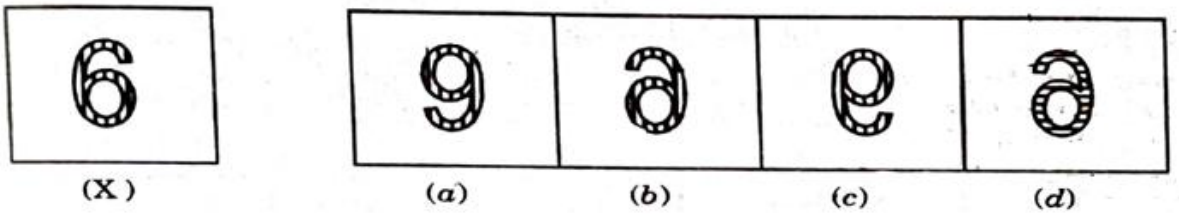


54.

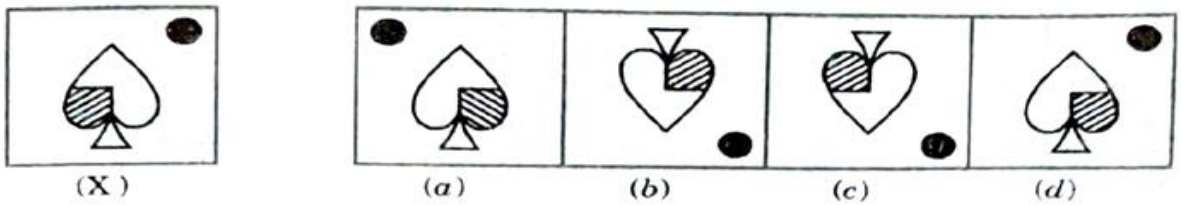


In the following Questions, there is a question figure on the left side and four answer figures marked A), (B), (C) and (D) are given on the right side. Select the answer figure which is exactly the mirror image of the question figure. Indicate your answer by darkening the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

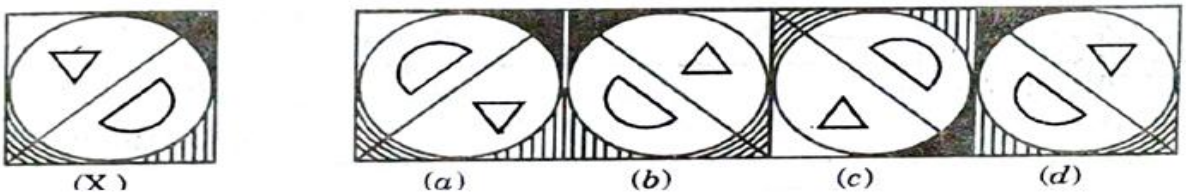
55.



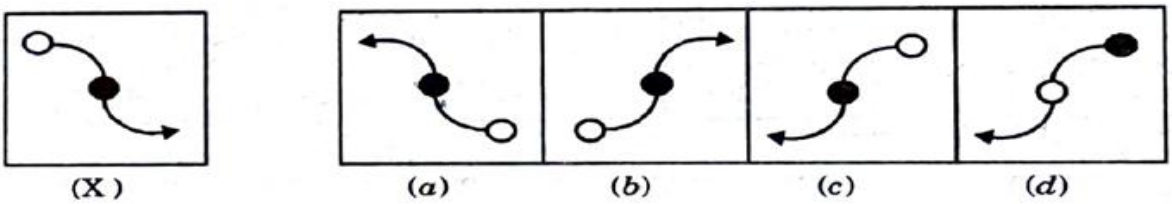
56.



57.



58.



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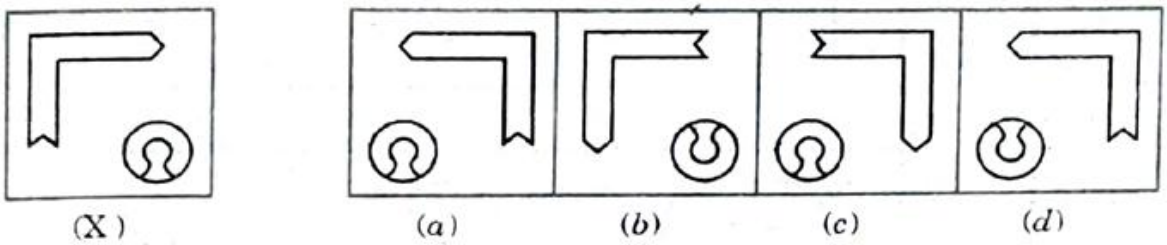

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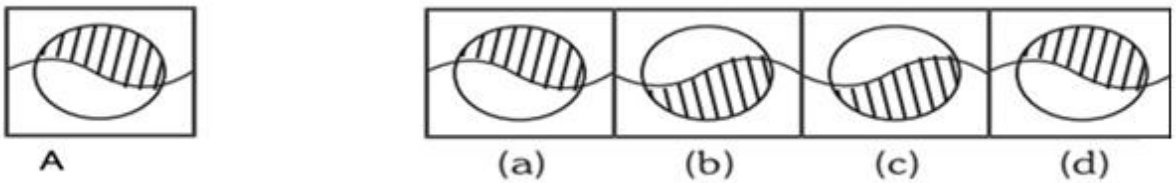

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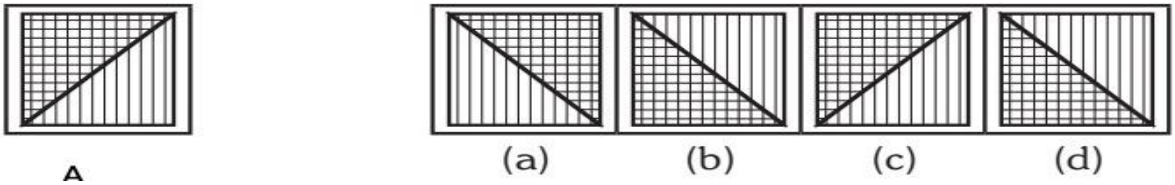
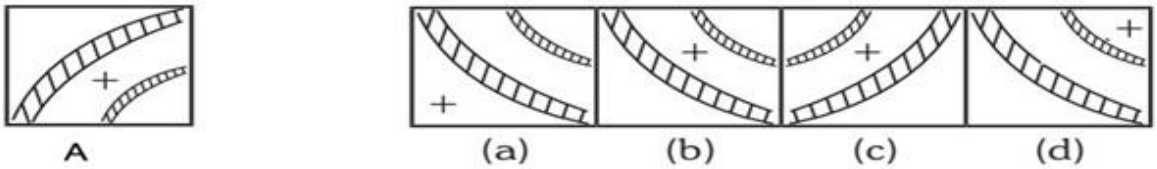
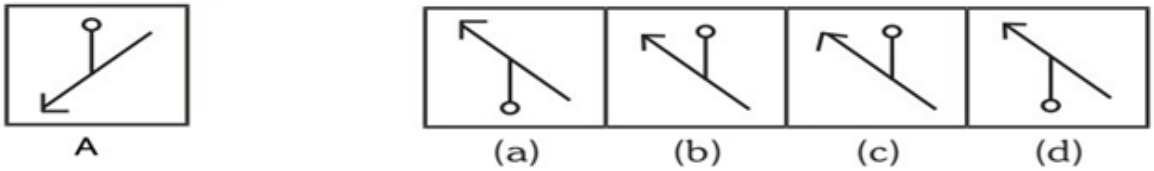


62.

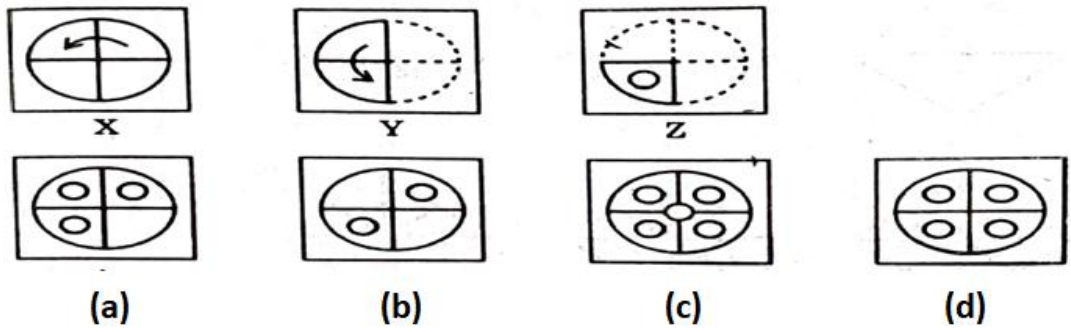


63.

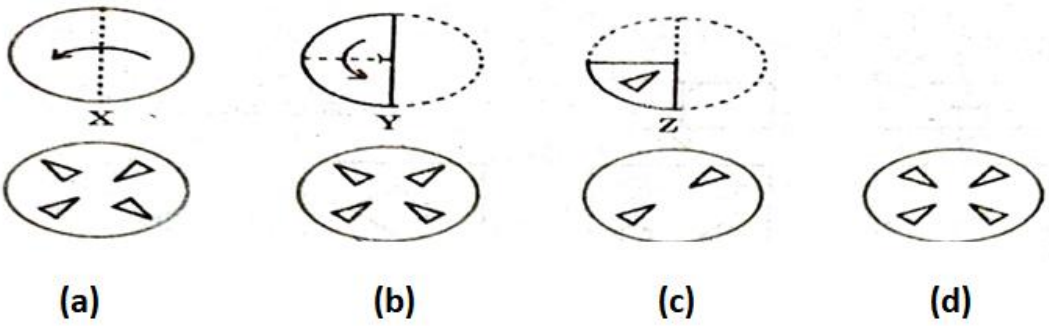


In the following Questions, a piece of paper is folded and punched as shown in question figures on the left side and four answer figures marked (a), (b), (c) and (d) are given on the right side. Select the answer figure which indicates how the paper will appear when opened (unfolded). Indicate your answer by darkening the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

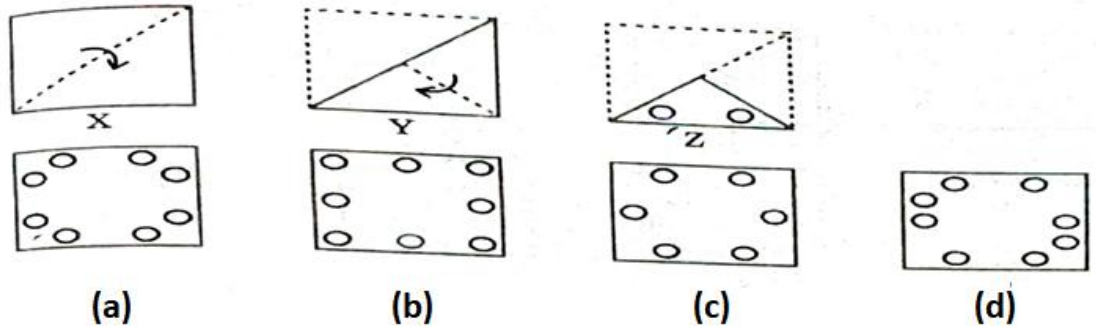
64.



65.



66



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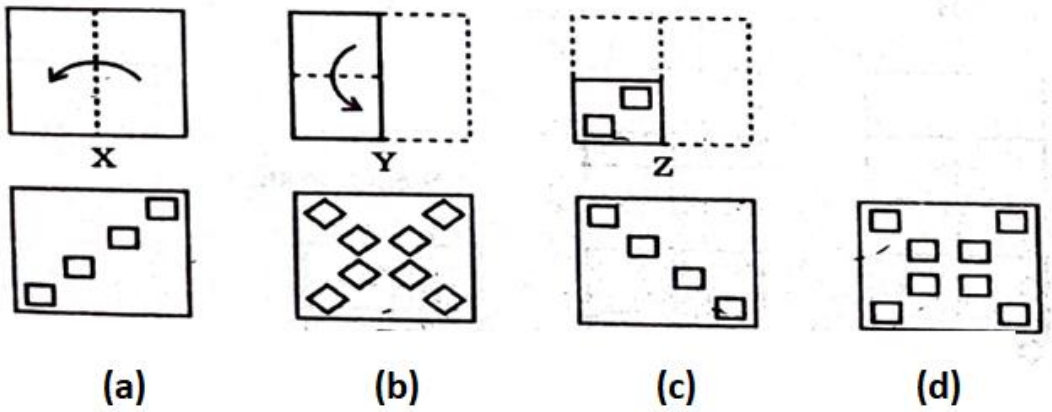
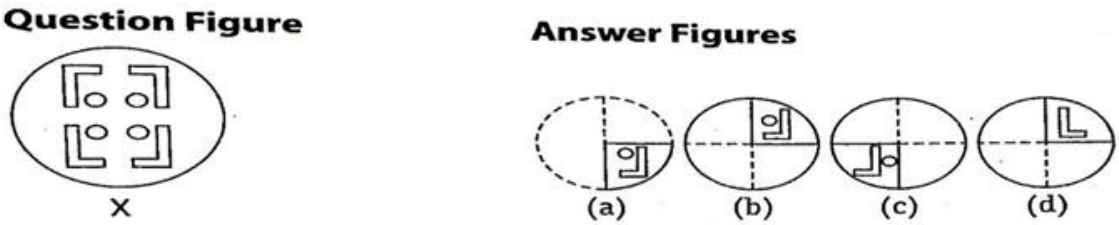


68.



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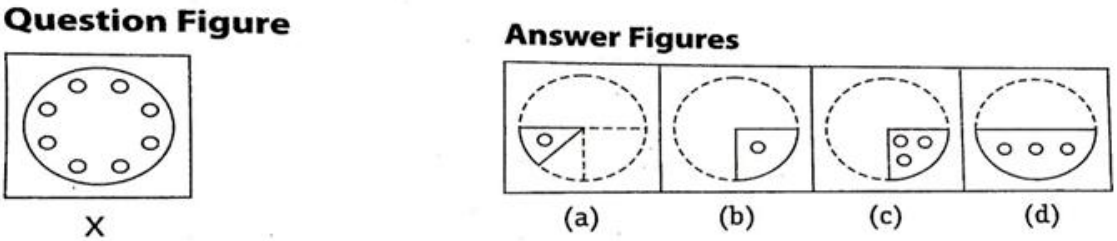
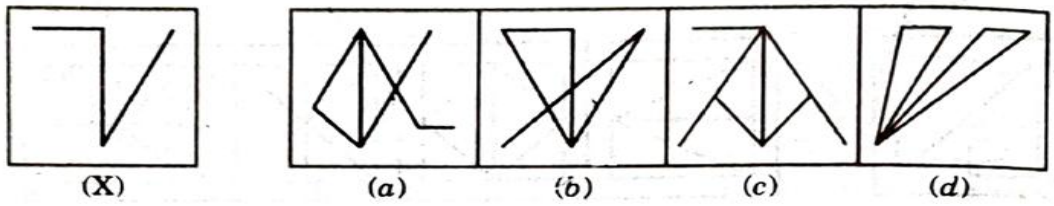
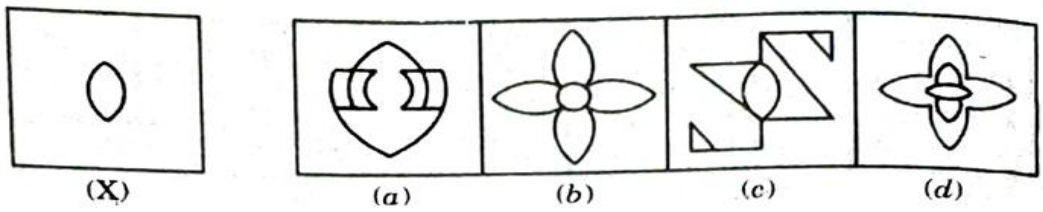


In the following Questions, a question figure is given on the left side and four answer figures marked (a), (b), (c) and (d) are given on the right side. Select the answer figure in which the question figure is hidden/embedded. Darken the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

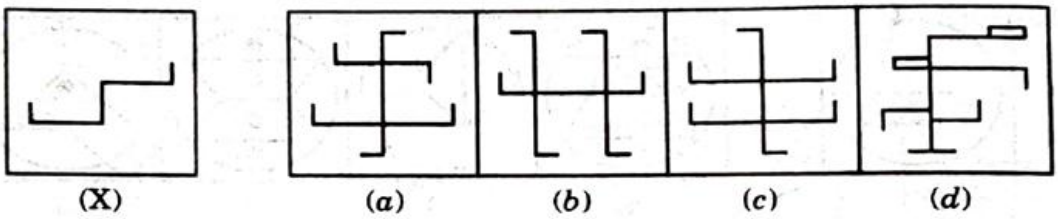
70.



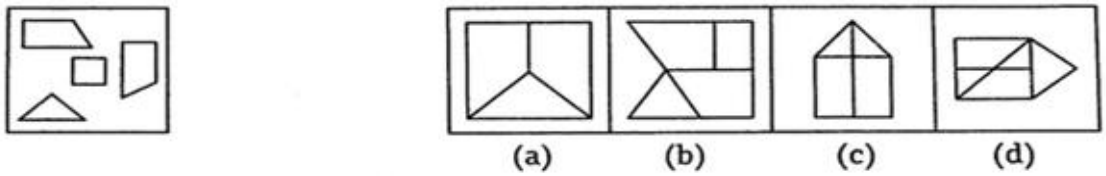
71



72.

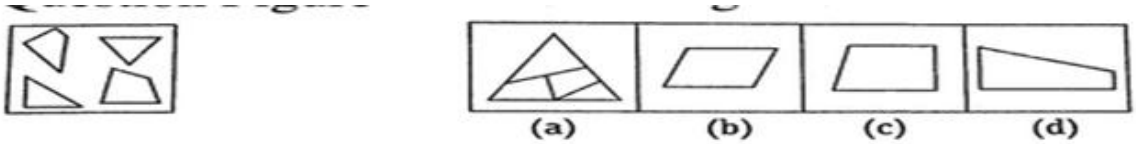


73



74.

75.



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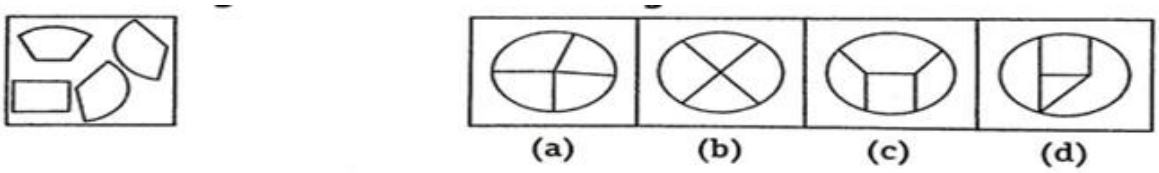
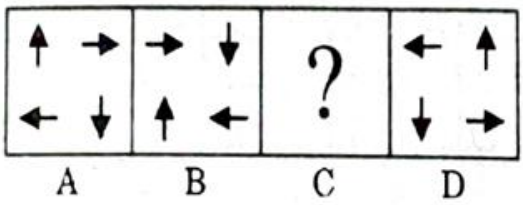
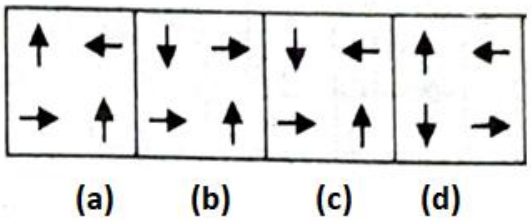


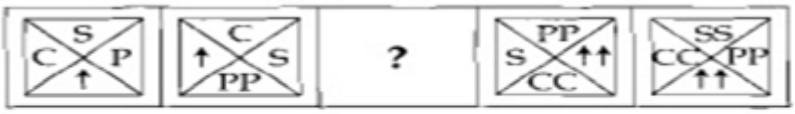
In each of the following questions, there is a set of four figures label A, B, C and D called the Problem Set followed by a set of five other figures labelled 1,2,3 and 4 called the Answer set. Select a suitable figure from the Answer Set which will substitute this question mark so that a series formed by the figures A, B, C and D taken in order.

77.





78.



(a)

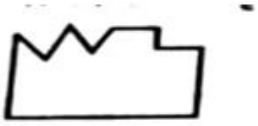
(c)

(b)

(d)

In the following Questions, a part is missing as shown in question figures on the left side and four answer figures marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 are given on the right side. Select the answer figure which completes the figure. Indicate your answer by darkening the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

79.



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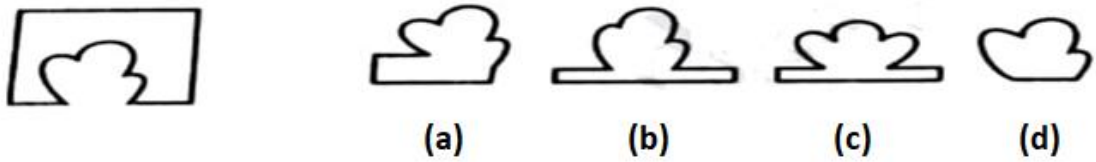
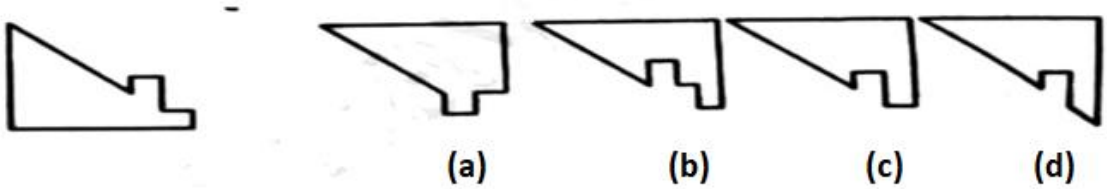
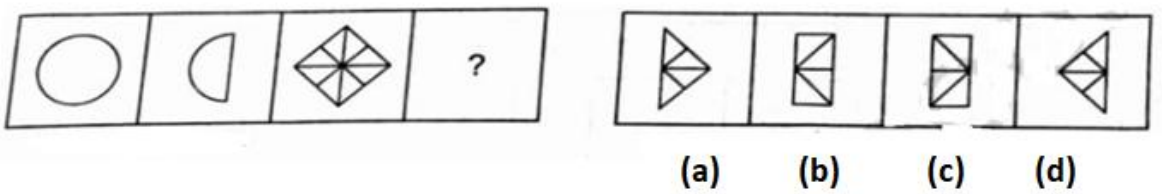


81.



82.

83.



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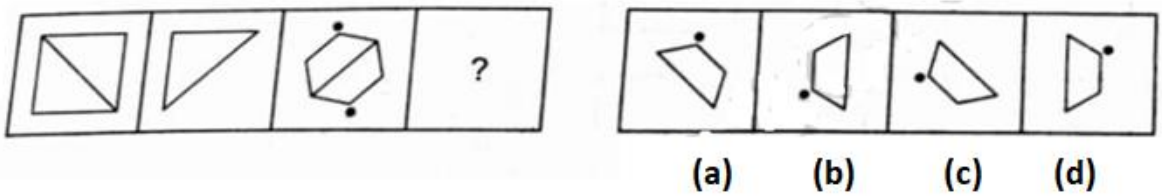

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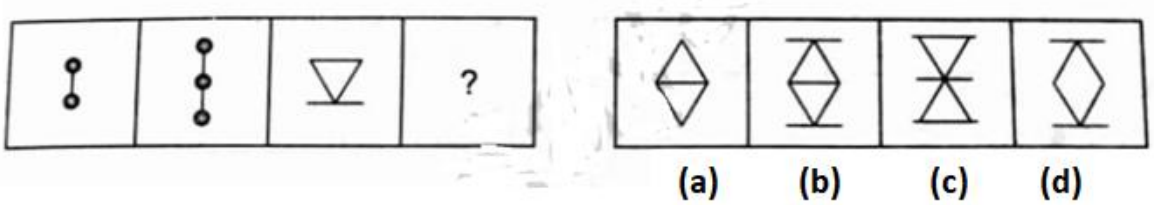
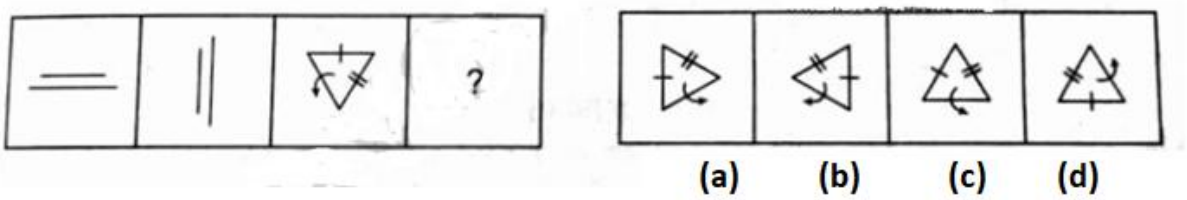


86.



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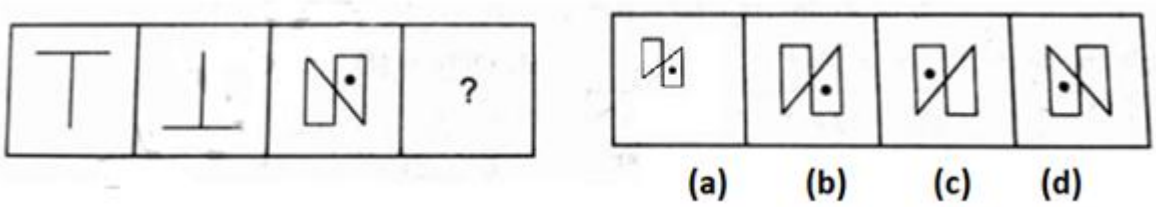

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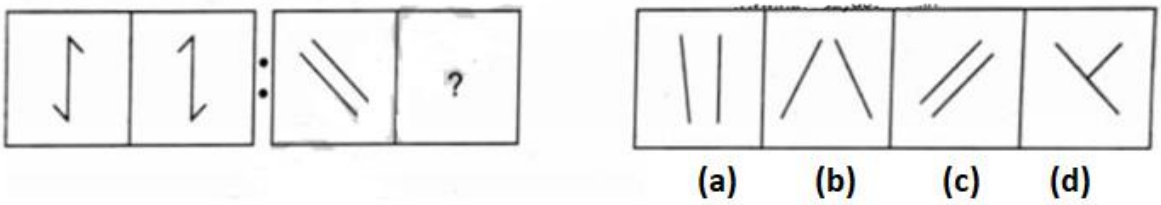
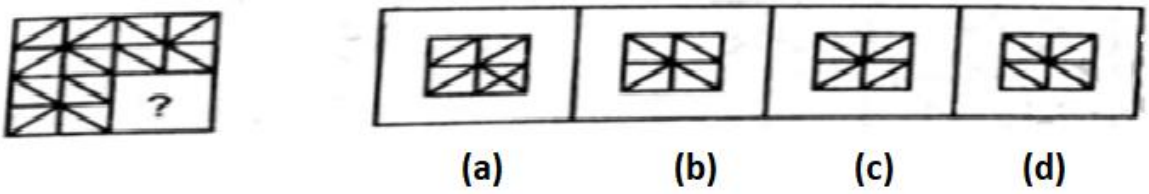
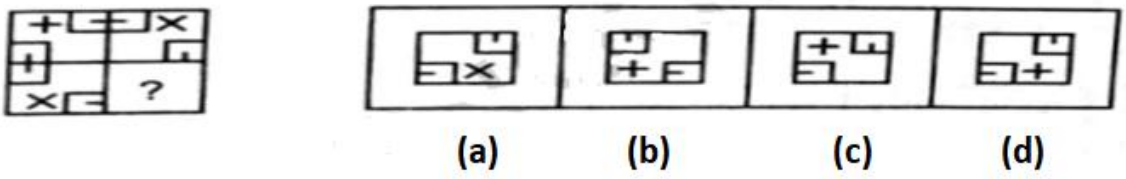


89.



90.



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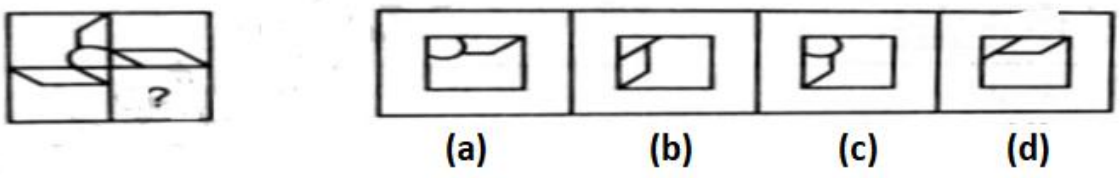

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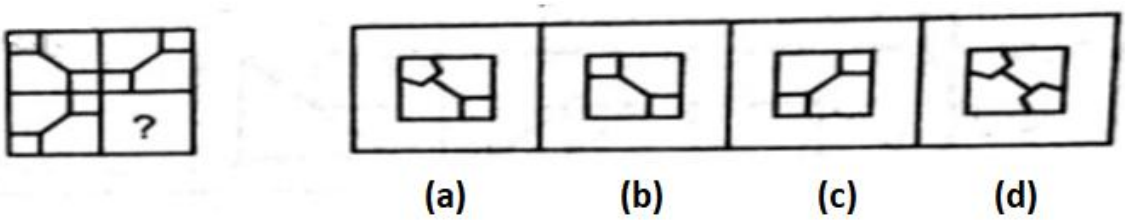
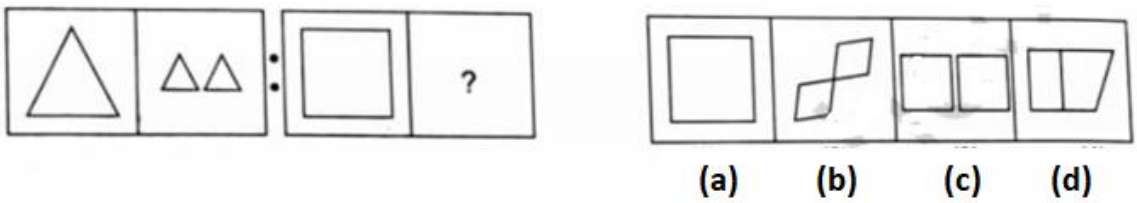


93.



PART-II.1 ANSWER KEY

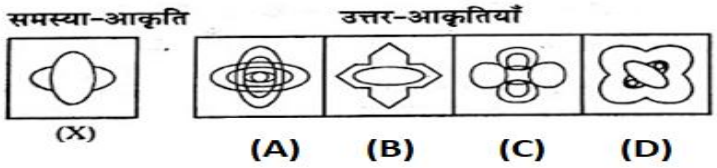
Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	a	2	b	3	b	4	d	5	b	6	B	7	d	8	d	9	a	10	b
11	d	12	c	13	a	14	b	15	a	16	b	17	b	18	d	19	d	20	c
21	c	22	b	23	d	24	b	25	c	26	a	27	d	28	c	29	d	30	c
31	b	32	c	33	a	34	b	35	d	36	c	37	b	38	d	39	c	40	d
41	b	42	b	43	b	44	d	45	c	46	b	47	c	48	b	49	d	50	d
51	c	52	a	53	b	54	d	55	b	56	a	57	d	58	c	59	c	60	a
61	b	62	d	63	b	64	d	65	d	66	a	67	d	68	a	69	d	70	b
71	c	72	c	73	b	74	c	75	a	76	c	77	c	78	b	79	a	80	b
81	c	82	d	83	d	84	c	85	b	86	a	87	b	88	d	89	c	90	d
91	c	92	b	93	c														

PART-3
PATTERN COMPLETION

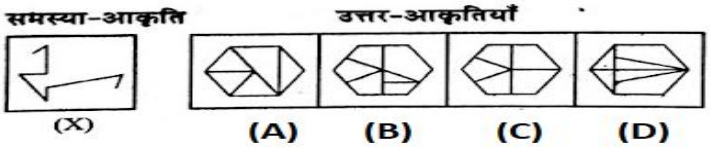
Directions – (Question number 01 to 04) A problem figure is given on the left side and four answer figures A, B, C and D are given on the right side. Select the answer figure in which the problem figure is hidden.

निर्देश – (**प्रश्न संख्या** 01 **से** 04) **बाईं ओर एक समस्या आकृति दी गई है और दाईं ओर चार उत्तर आकृतियाँ** A,B,C, **और** D **दी गई हैं।उस उत्तर आकृतिका चयन करें जिसमें समस्या आकृति छिपी हुई है।**

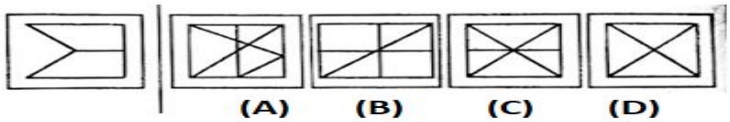
01.



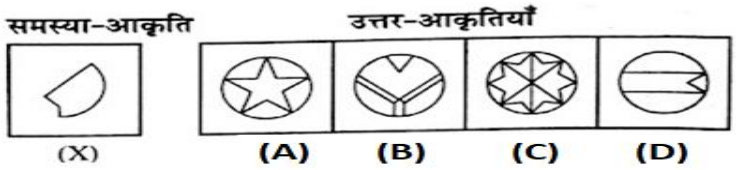
02.



03.



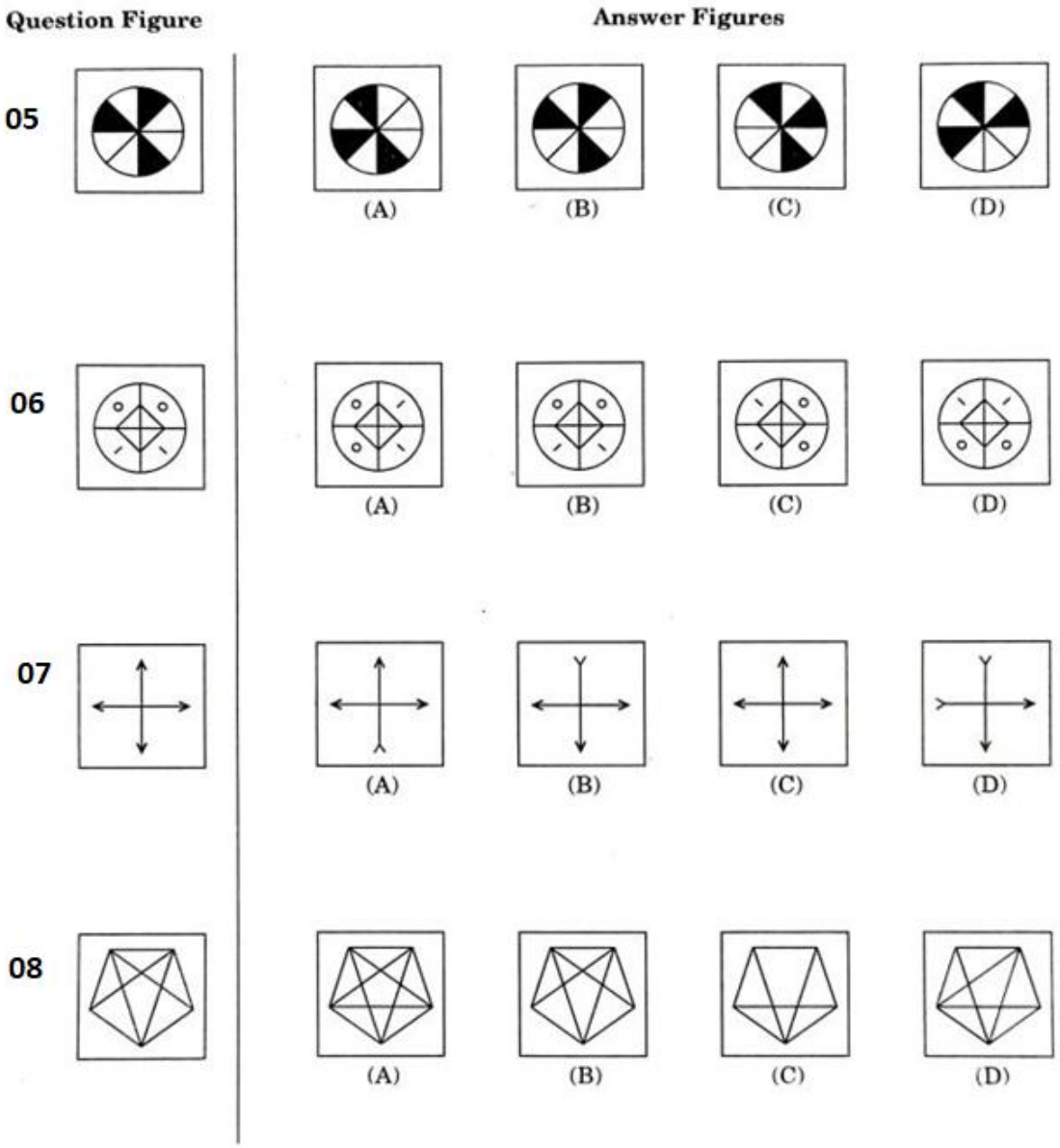
04.



Directions : In Question Nos. 05 to 08, a question figure is given on the left side and four answer figures marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given on the right side. Select the answer figure which is exactly the same as the question figure and darken the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

निर्देश : प्रश्न संख्या 5 से 8 में, बाईंओर एक प्रश्न आकृति दी गई है और दाईं ओर चार उत्तर आकृतियाँ (A), (B), (C) और (D) अंकित हैं। उत्तर आकृति का चयन करें जो बिल्कुल प्रश्न आकृति के समान है और ओएमआर उत्तर पत्रक में प्रश्न की संगत संख्या के सामने वृत्त को काला करें।

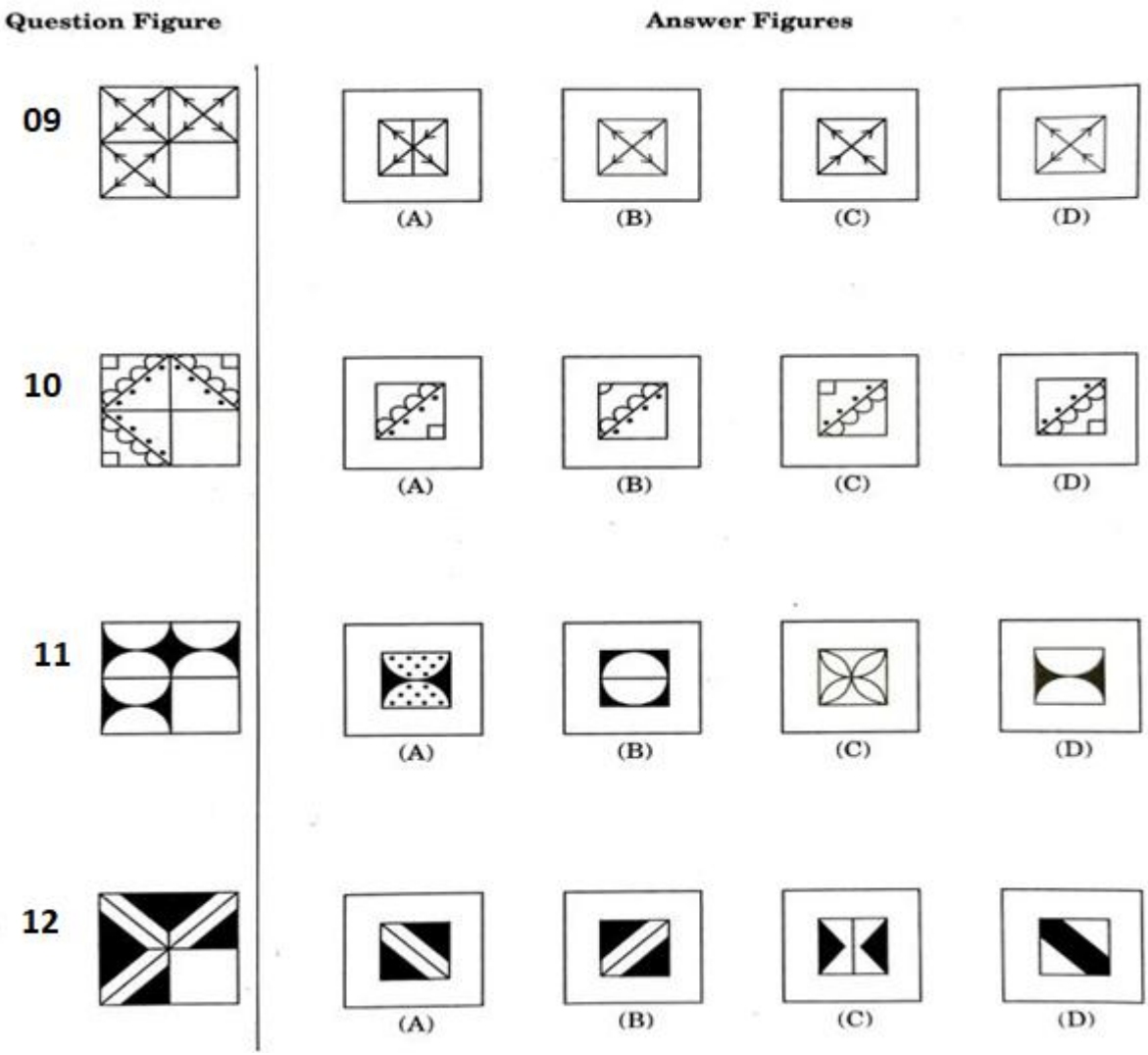
Question No.- 05 to 08



Directions In Question Nos. 09 to 12, there is a question figure on the left side, a part of which 1s missing. Observe the answer figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) on the right side and find out the answer figure which, without changing the direction, fits in the missing part of the question figure in order to complete the pattern in the question figure. Indicate your answer by darkening the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

निर्देश प्रश्न संख्या 09 से 12 में बाईं ओर एक प्रश्न आकृति है, जिसका एक भाग गायब है।उत्तरआकृतियों (ए), (बी), (सी) और (डी) को दाईं ओर देखें और उत्तर आकृति का पता लगाएं, जो दिशा बदले बिना, प्रश्न आकृति के लापता हिस्से में फिट हो जाती है ताकि प्रश्न को पूरा किया जासके।प्रश्न आकृति में पैटर्न ।प्रश्न के अनुरूप संख्या के सामने ओएमआर उत्तरपत्रक में वृत्त को काला करके अपना उत्तर इंगित करें।

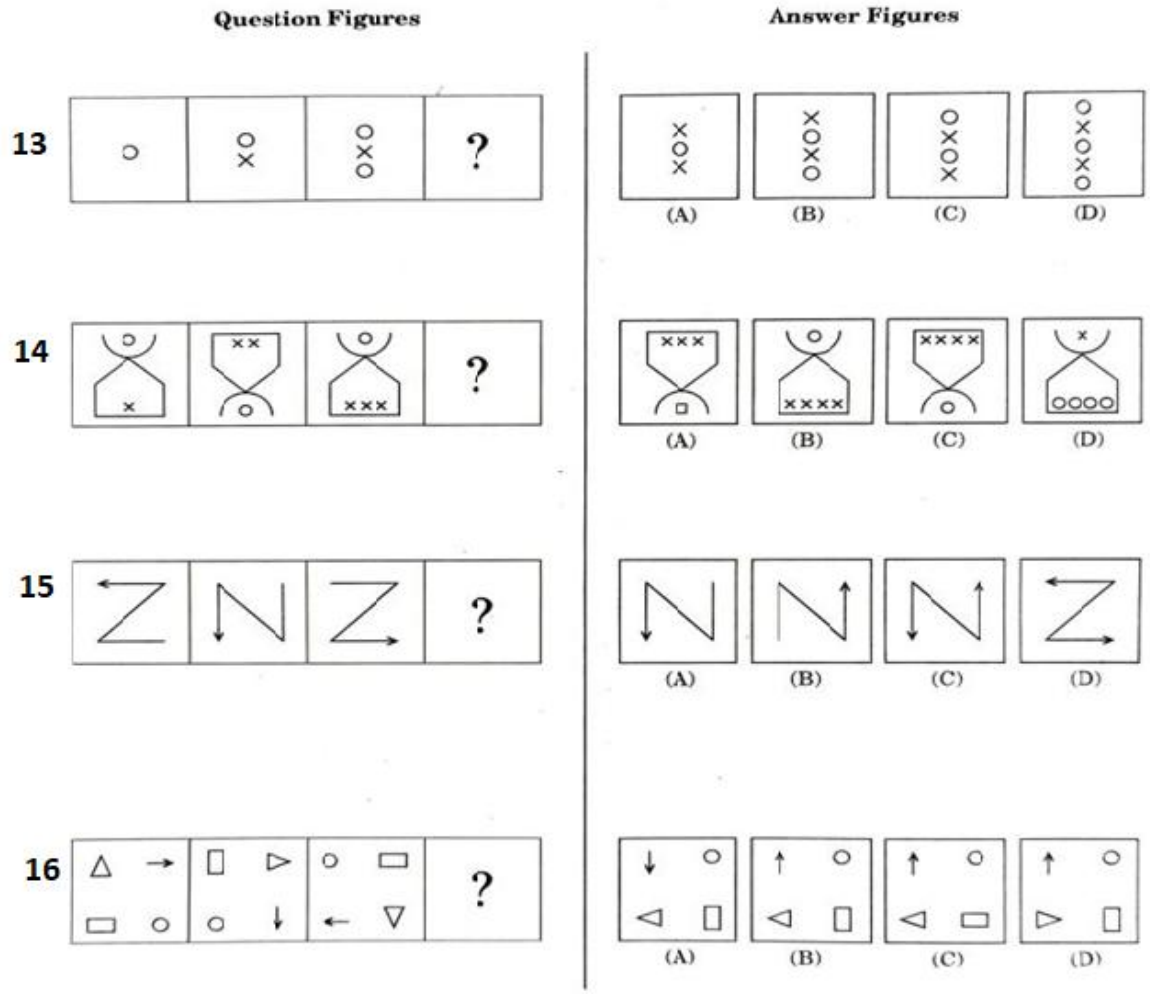
Question No- 09-12



Directions : In Question Nos. 13 to 16, there are there question figures on the left side and the space for the fourth figure is left blank. The question figures are in a series. Find out one figure from among the answer figures given on the right side which occupies the blank space for the fourth figure on the left side and completes the series. Indicate your answer by darkening the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

निर्देश : प्रश्न संख्या 13 से16 में, बाईं ओर प्रश्न आकृतियाँ हैं और चौथी आकृति के लिए स्थान खाली छोड़ दिया गया है।प्रश्न संख्या एक श्रृंखला में हैं।दाईं ओर दीगई उत्तर आकृतियों में से एक ऐसी आकृतिज्ञात कीजिए जो बाईं ओर चौथी आकृति के लिए रिक्तस्थान घेरती है और श्रृंखला को पूरा करती है।प्रश्न के अनुरूप संख्या के सामने ओएमआर उत्तरपत्रक में वृत्त को काला करके अपना उत्तर इंगित करें।

Question No.- 13 to 16

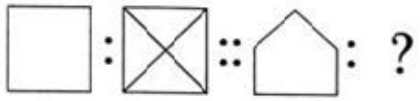


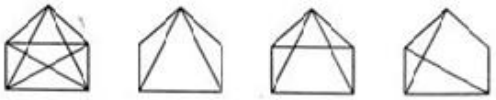
Directions: In Question Nos. 17 to 20, there are two sets of two question figures each. The second set has an interrogation mark (?). There exists a relationship between the first two question figures. Similar relationship should exist between the third and the fourth question figure. Select one of the answer figures which replaces the mark of interrogation. Darken the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

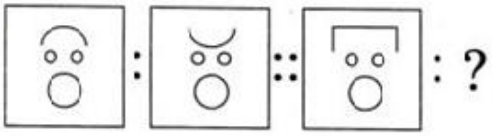
निर्देश: प्रश्न संख्या 17 से 20 में, प्रत्येक में दो प्रश्न आकृतियों के दो सेट हैं।दूसरे सेट में एक पूछताछ चिह्न (?) है।पहले दो प्रश्नों के आंकड़ों के बीच एक संबंध मौजूद है।इसी तरहका संबंध तीसरे और चौथे प्रश्न आकृति के बीच होना चाहिए।उत्तर आकृतियों में से एक काचयन करें जो पूछताछ के निशान की जगह लेती है।प्रश्न के अनुरूप संख्या के सामने ओएमआर उत्तरपत्रक में गोले को काला करें।

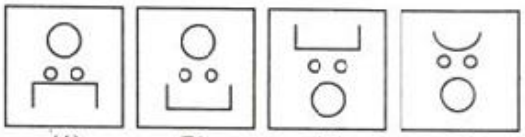
Question No-17 to 20

Question Figures **Answer Figures**

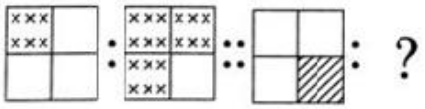
17 

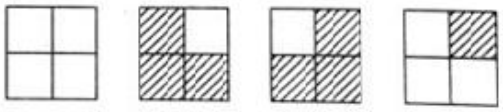


18 



19

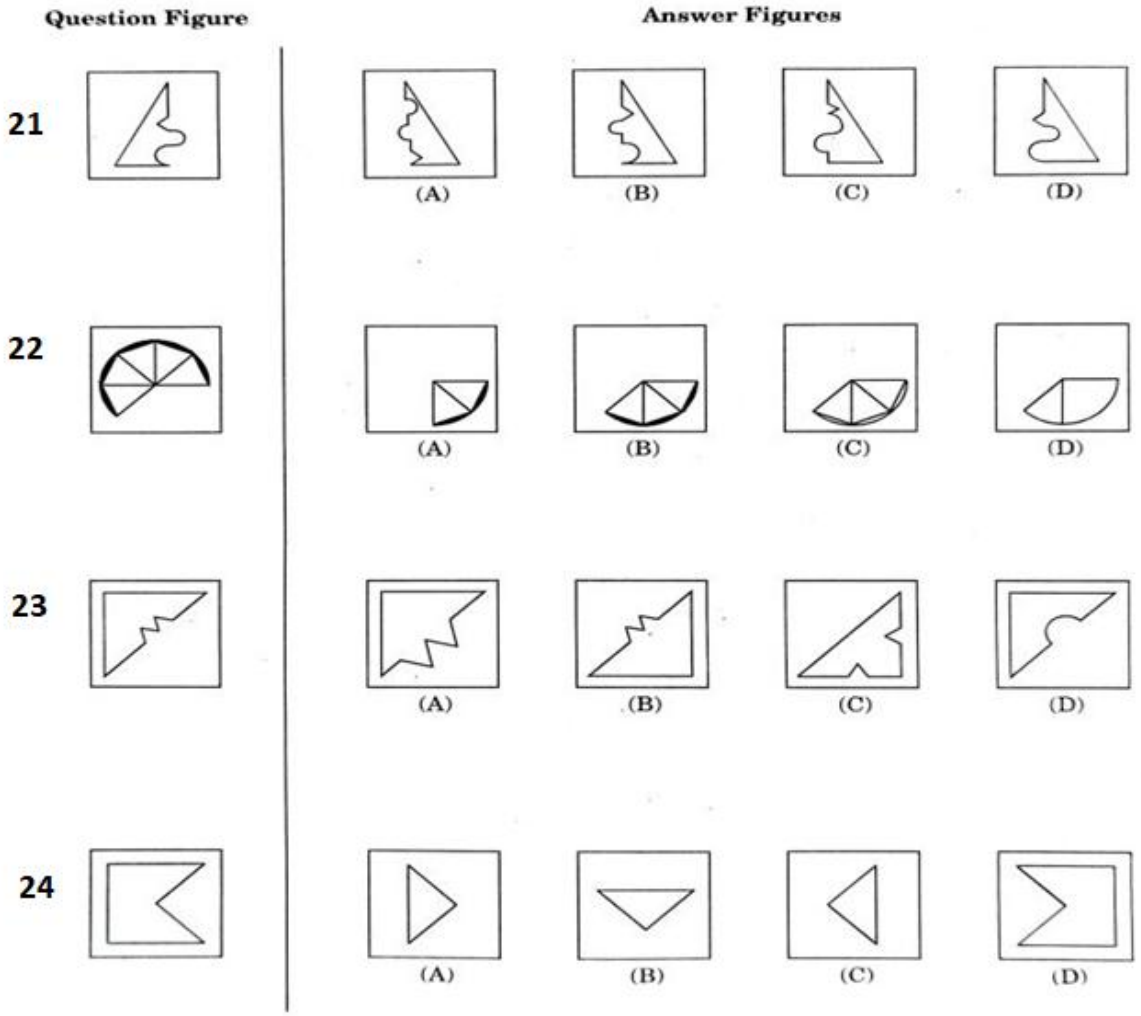
20 



Directions : In Question Nos. 21 to 24, one part of a geometrieal figure ("Triangle, Square, Circle) is on the left side as question figure and the other one is among the four answer figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) on the right side. Find the figure on the right side that completes the geometrical figure and darken the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

निर्देश : प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 24 में, ज्यामितीय आकृति का एक भाग ("त्रिकोण, वर्ग, वृत्त) बाईं ओर प्रश्न आकृति के रूप में है और दूसरा चार उत्तर आकृतियों (ए), (बी) में से एक है। (सी) और (डी) दाईं ओर।दाईं ओर की आकृतिको खोजें जोज्यामितीय आकृति को पूरा करती है और प्रश्न के अनुरूप संख्या के सामने ओएमआर उत्तरपत्रक में सर्कल को काला कर देती है।

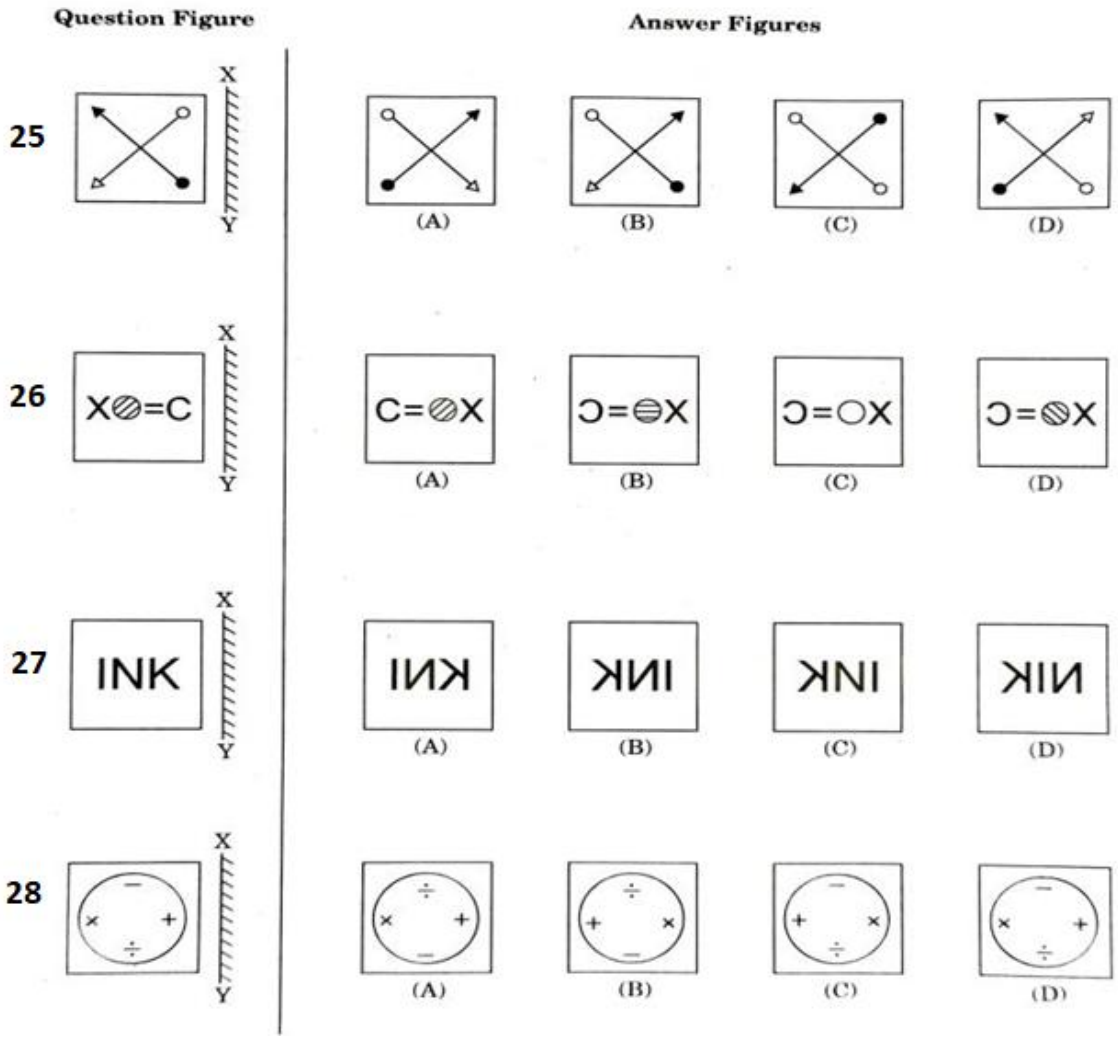
Question No- 21 to 24



Directions : In Question Nos. 25 to 28, there is a question figure on the left side and four answer figures marked A), (B), (C) and (D) are given on the right side. Select the answer figure which is exactly the mirror image of the question figure when the mirror is held at XY. Indicate your answer by darkening the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

निर्देश : प्रश्नसंख्या 25 से 28 में, बाईं ओर एक प्रश्न आकृति है और दाईं ओर चार उत्तर आकृतियाँ A), (B), (C) और (D) अंकित हैं।उस उत्तर आकृति का चयन करें जो दर्पण को XY पर रखने पर प्रश्न आकृति का बिल्कुल दर्पण प्रतिबिम्ब है।प्रश्न के अनुरूप संख्या के सामने ओएमआर उत्तरपत्रक में वृत्त को काला करके अपना उत्तर इंगित करें।

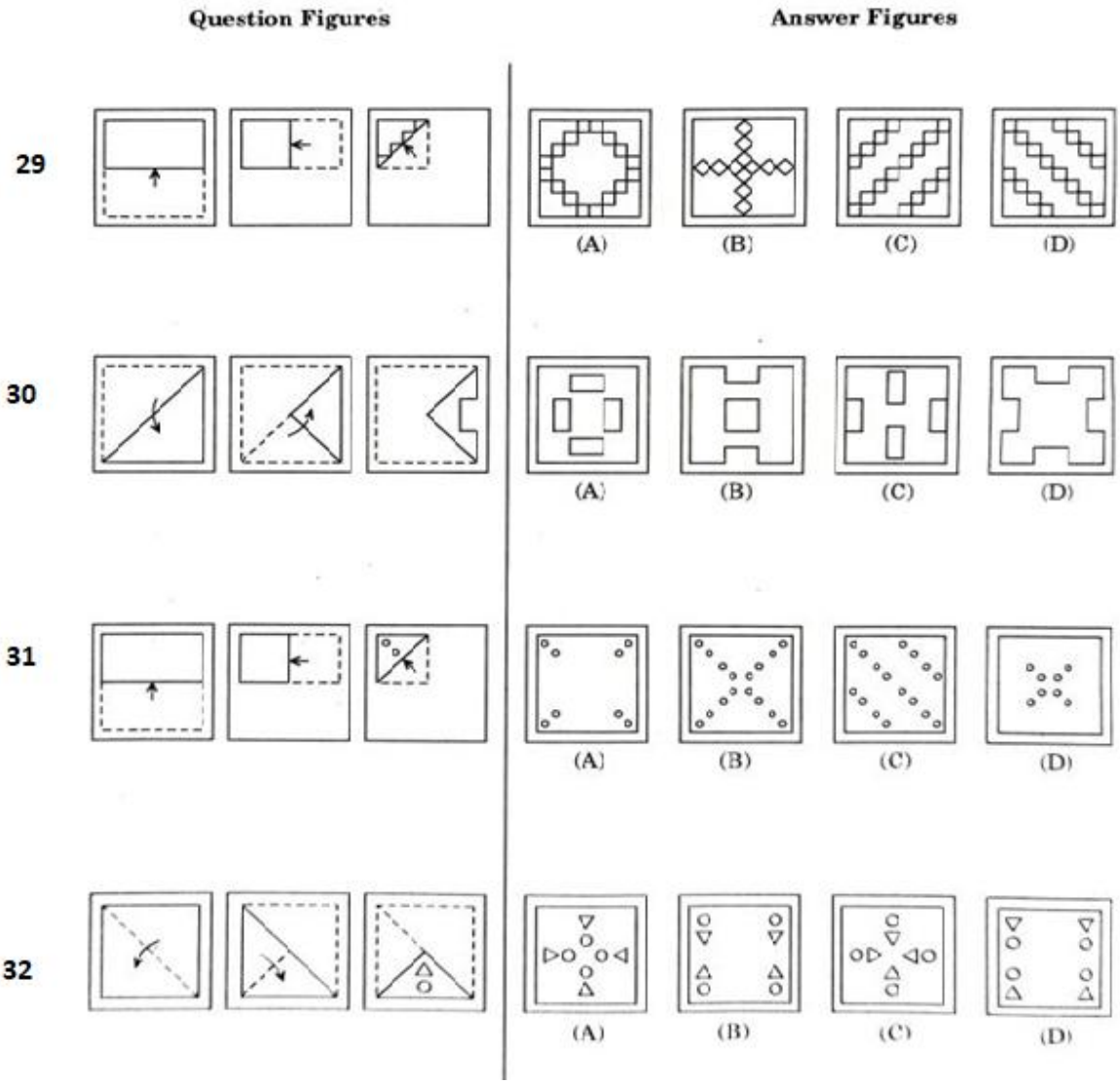
Question No-25 to 28



Directions : In Question Nos. 29 to 32, a piece of paper is folded and punched as shown in question figures on the left side and four answer figures marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given on the right side. Select the answer figure which indicates how the paper will appear when opened (unfolded). Indicate your answer by darkening the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

निर्देश: प्रश्नसंख्या 29 से 32 में, कागज के एक टुकड़े को मोड़ा और छिद्रित किया जाता है जैसा कि बाईं ओर प्रश्न आकृतियों में दिखाया गया है और चार उत्तरआकृतियाँ (A), (B), (C) और (D) अंकित हैं दाएं ओर।उस उत्तर आकृति का चयन करें जो यह इंगित करती है कि कागज़ खोलने पर (खुलाहुआ) कैसा दिखाई देगा।प्रश्न के अनुरूप संख्या के सामने ओएमआर उत्तरपत्रक में वृत्त को काला करके अपना उत्तर इंगित करें।

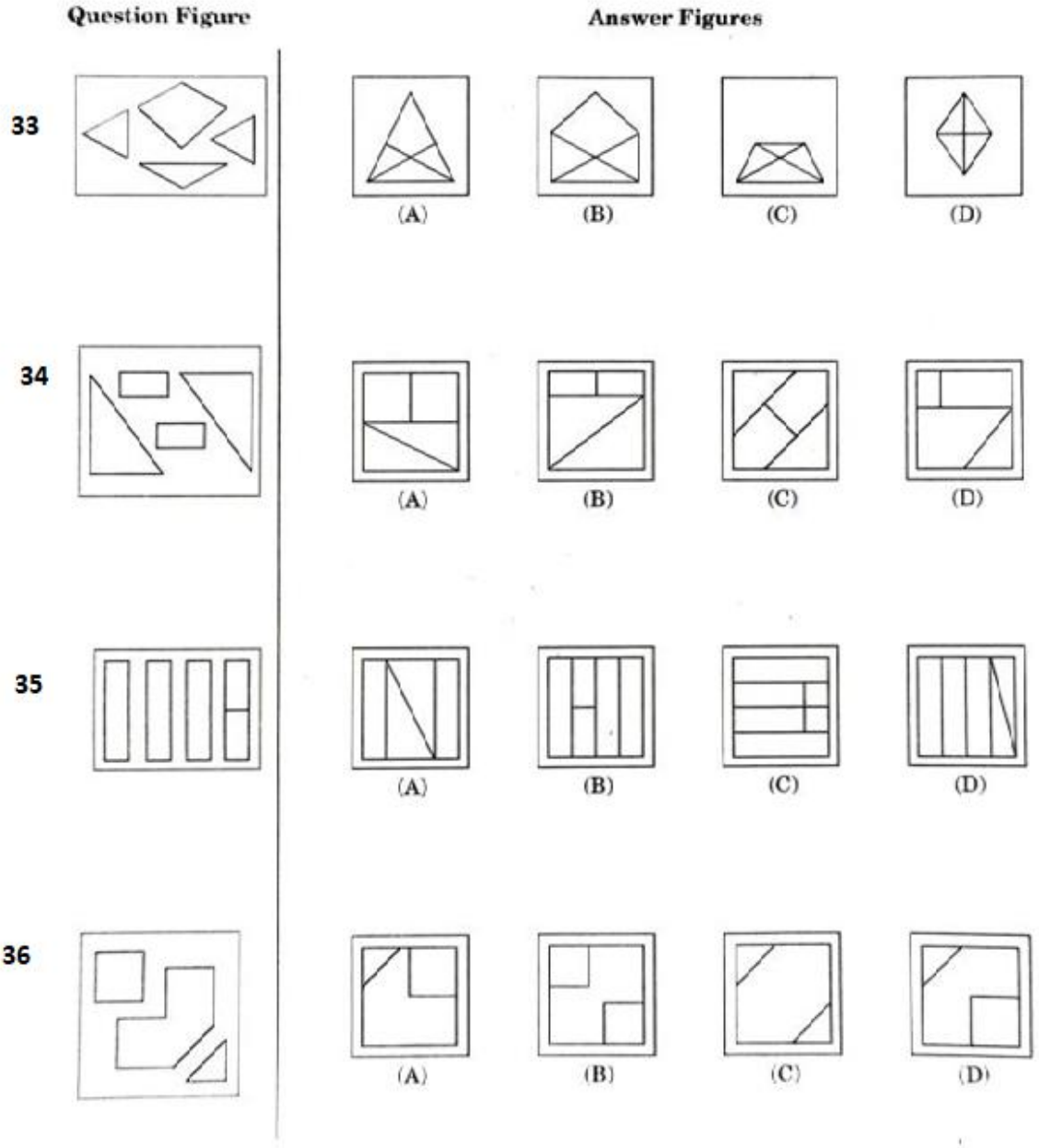
Question No-29 to 32



Directions: In Question Nos. 33 to 36, a question figure is given on the left side and four answer figures marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given on the right side. Select the answer figure which can be formed from the cut-out pieces given in the question figure. Darken the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

निर्देश: प्रश्नसं ख्या 33 से 36 में, बाईं ओर एक प्रश्न आकृति दी गई है और दाईं ओर चार उत्तर आकृतियाँ (A), (B), (C) और (D) अंकित हैं।उस उत्तर आकृति का चयन करें जो प्रश्न आकृति में दिए गए कट-आउट टुकड़ों से बनाई जासकती है।प्रश्न के अनुरूप संख्या के सामने ओएमआर उत्तरपत्रक में गोले को काला करें।

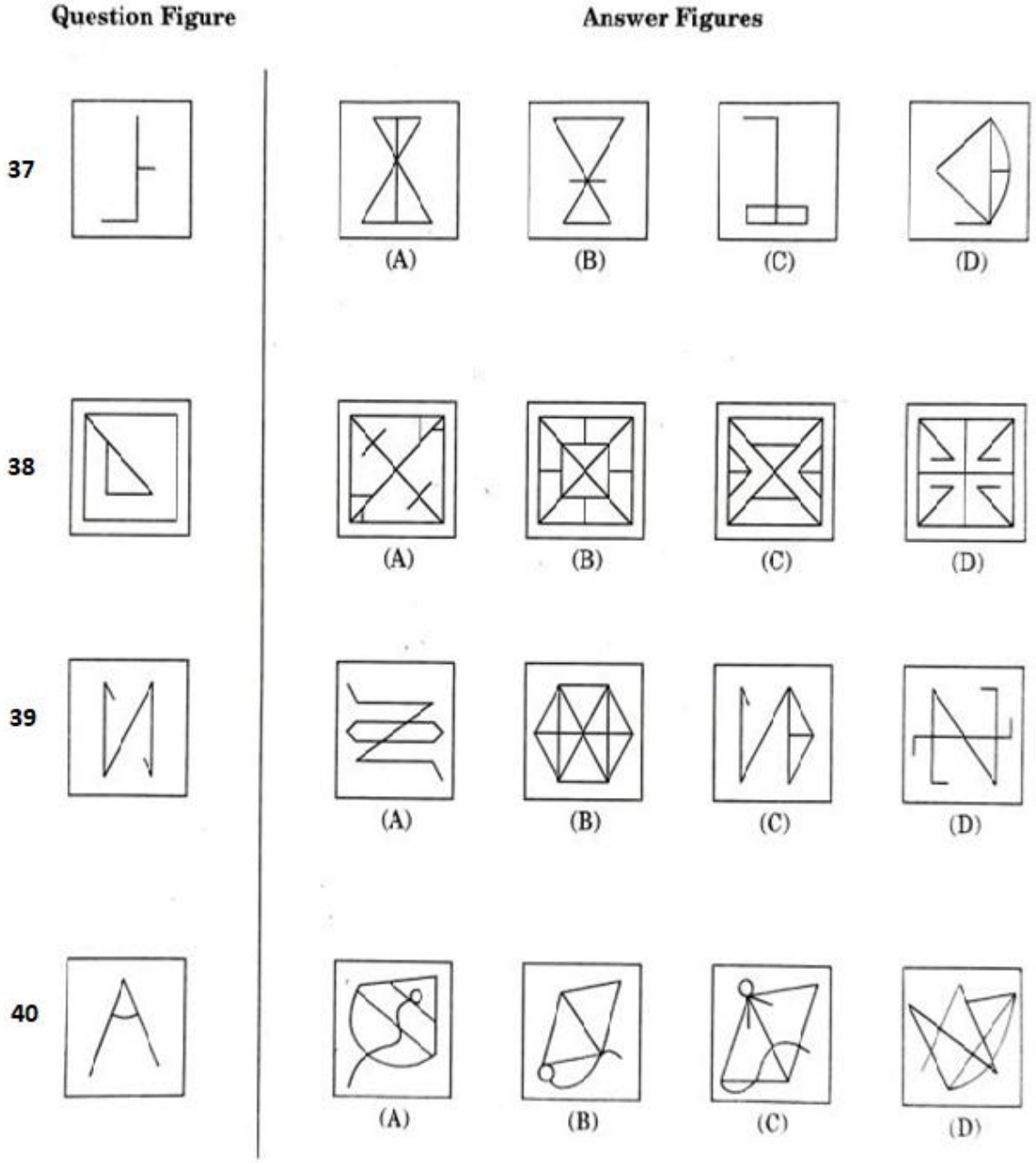
Question No- 33 to 36



Directions: In Question Nos. 37 to 40, a question figure is given on the left side and four answer figures marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given on the right side. Select the answer figure in which the question figure is hidden/embedded. Darken the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

निर्देश: प्रश्न संख्या37 से 40 में, बाईं ओर एक प्रश्न आकृति दी गई है और दाईं ओर चार उत्तर आकृतियाँ (A), (B), (C) और (D) अंकित हैं।उस उत्तर आकृति का चयन करें जिस में प्रश्न आकृति छिपी/अंत र्निहित है।प्रश्न के अनुरूप संख्या के सामने ओएमआर उत्तरपत्रक में गोले को काला करें।

Question No- 37 to 40

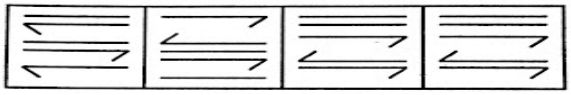


Instructions – (question numbers 41 to 50), four figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 are given in each question. Three of these four figures are somewhat similar and one is different. Select a different shape.

निर्देश -

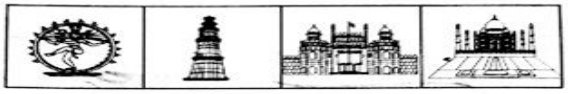
(प्रश्न संख्या 41 से 50), प्रत्येक प्रश्न में चार अंक 1, 2, 3 और 4 दिए गए हैं।इन चार में से तीन आंकड़े कुछ हद तक समान हैं और एक अलग है।एक अलग आकार चुनें।

41



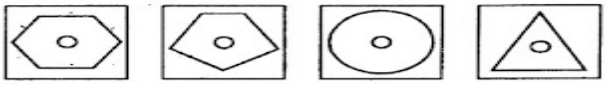
(A) (B) (C) (D)

42.



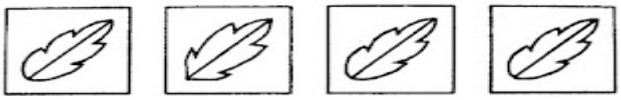
(A) (B) (C) (D)

43.



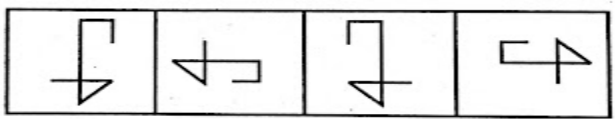
(A) (B) (C) (D)

44.



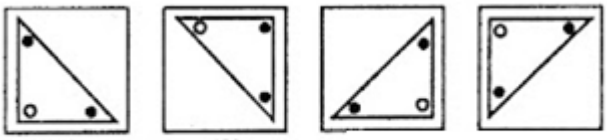
(A) (B) (C) (D)

45.



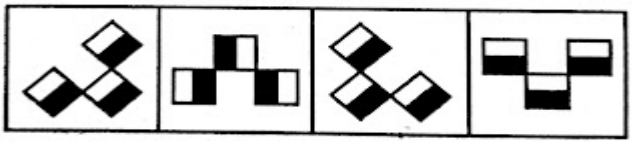
(A) (B) (C) (D)

46.



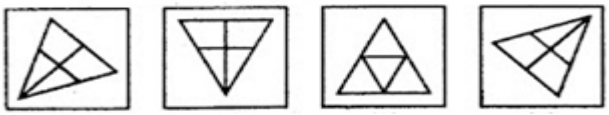
(A) (B) (C) (D)

47.



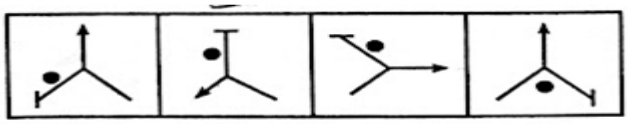
(A) (B) (C) (D)

48.



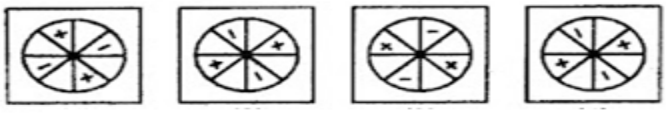
(A) (B) (C) (D)

49.



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

50.

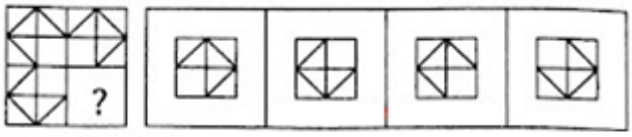


(A) (B) (C) (D)

Instructions – In the questions (51to 60), a problem is given on the left side. One part of this shape is missing. Look at the 1, 2, 3 and 4 answers on the right. Find the shape that fits in the missing part of the problem without changing its direction in such a way that the pattern of the problem shape is completely formed. goes . Choose the correct answer.

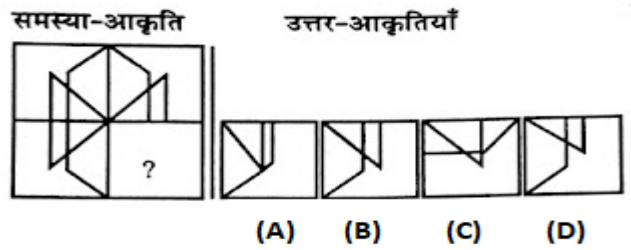
निर्देश – प्रश्न (51 से60) में बाईं ओर एक प्रश्न दिया गया है।इस आकृति का एक भाग गायब है। 1, 2, 3 और 4 उत्तरों को दाईं ओर देखें। वह आकृति ज्ञात कीजिए जो समस्या के लुप्त भाग में उसकी दिशा बदले बिना इस प्रकार फिट हो जाती है कि समस्या आकृति का पैटर्न पूरी तरह से बन जाता है।सही उत्तर चुने।

51 .

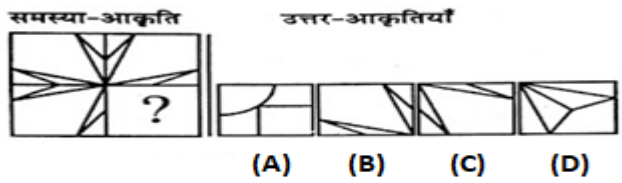


(A) (B) (C) (D)

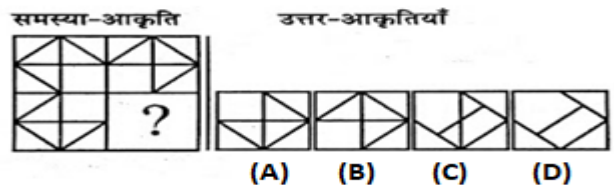
52.


समस्या-आकृति
उत्तर-आकृतियाँ
?
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)

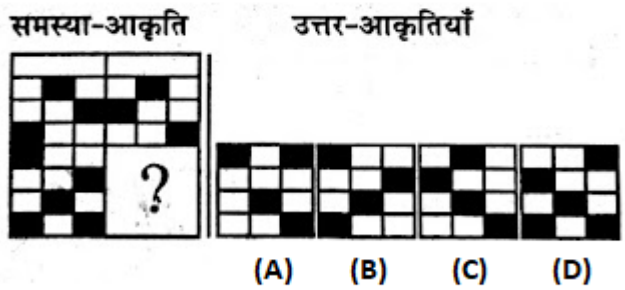
53.


समस्या-आकृति
उत्तर-आकृतियाँ
?
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)

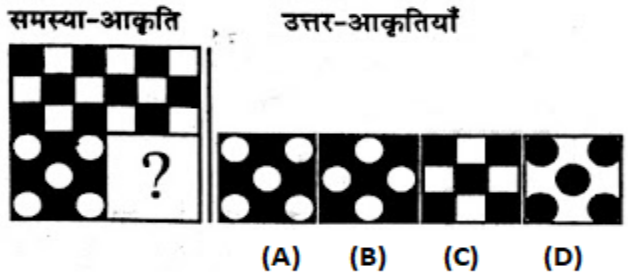
54.


समस्या-आकृति
उत्तर-आकृतियाँ
?
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)

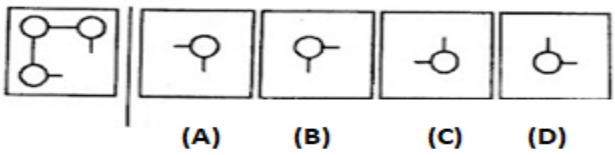
55.


समस्या-आकृति
उत्तर-आकृतियाँ
?
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)

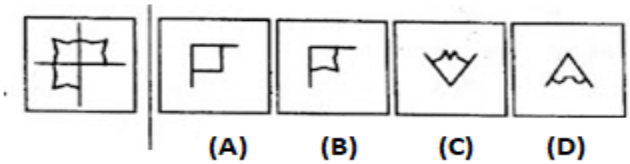
56.


समस्या-आकृति
उत्तर-आकृतियाँ
?
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)

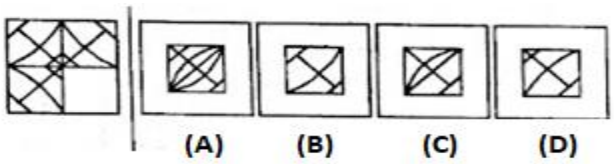
57.



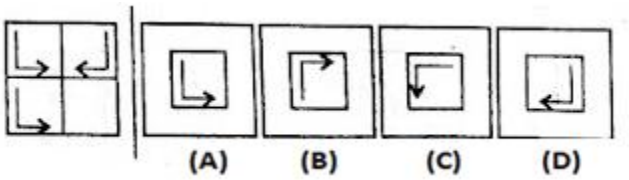
58.



59.



60.

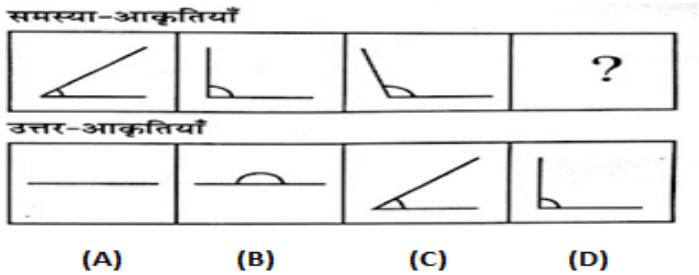


Instructions – The questions (61to 70) have three problem-shapes on the top side and a blank space has been kept for the fourth. Problem – Shapes are in a series. Find which of the answer figures given below meets this series. Choose the correct answer

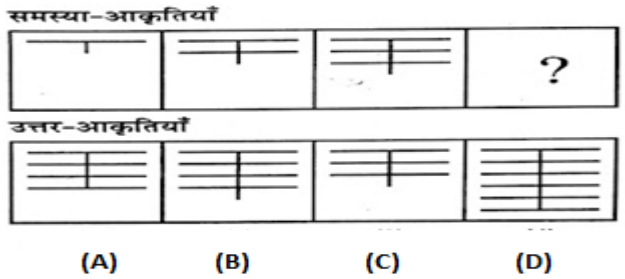
निर्देश – प्रश्न (61 से 70) के ऊपर तीन समस्या-आकृतियाँ हैं और चौथे के लिए एक रिक्त स्थान रखा गया है।समस्या – आकृतियाँ एक श्रृंखला में हैं।ज्ञात कीजिए कि नीचे दी गई कौन-सी उत्तर आकृतियाँ इस श्रंखला से मिलती हैं।सही उत्तर चुने।

61.

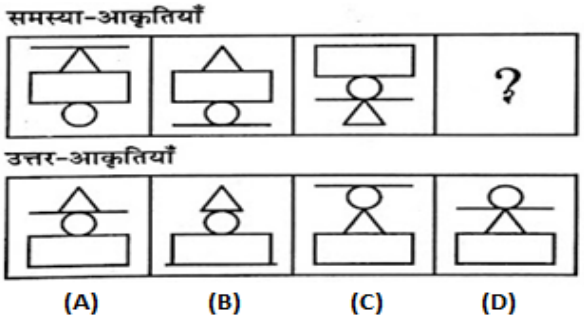
62.



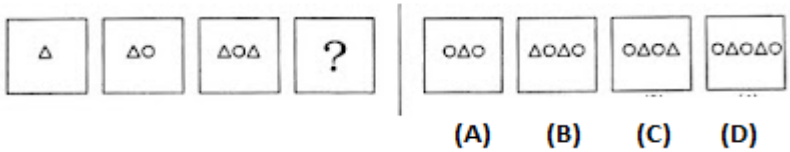
63.



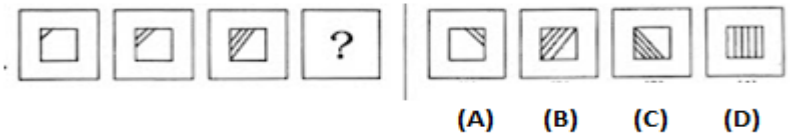
64.



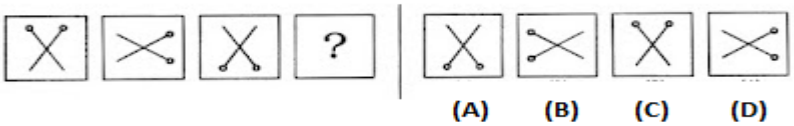
65.



66.

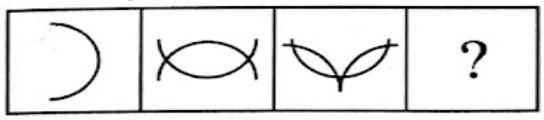


67.



68.

समस्या-आकृतियाँ

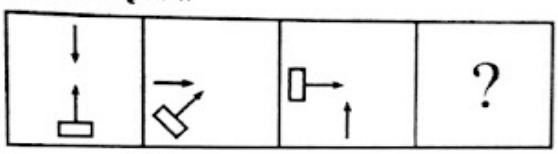


उत्तर-आकृतियाँ

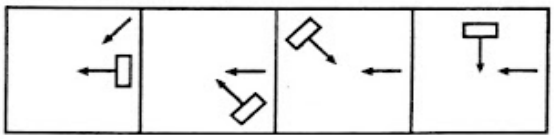
(A) (B) (C) (D)

69.

समस्या-आकृतियाँ

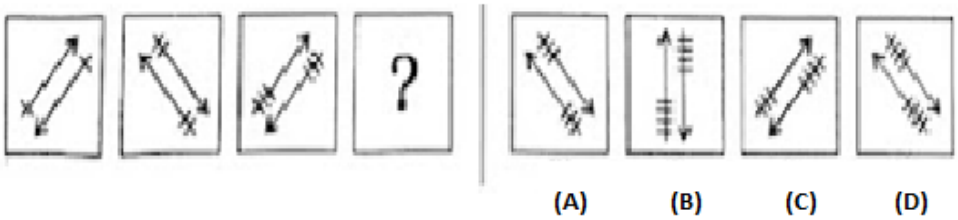


उत्तर-आकृतियाँ



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

70.

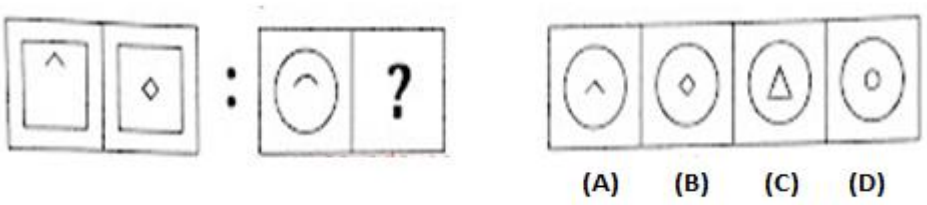


(A) (B) (C) (D)

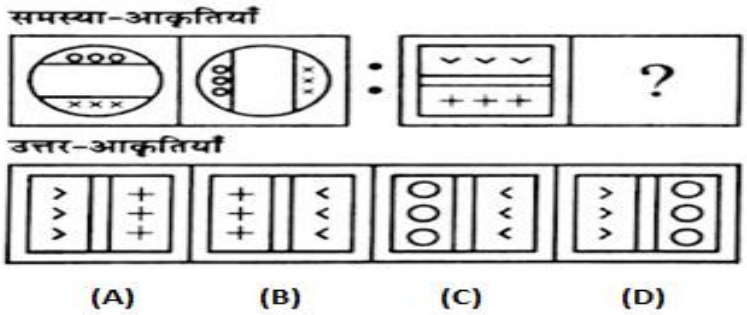
Instructions – Three problems in questions (71 to 80)– After the figures, there is a question mark mark in place of the fourth. The first two problems – shapes have a correlation. Similarly, there should be a relation between the third and fourth problem – shapes. Answer – Choose a shape from the figures that can fit exactly on the place where the question mark is indicated. Choose the correct answer..

निर्देश- प्रश्नों में तीन प्रश्न (71 से 80)- अंकों के बाद चौथे के स्थान पर प्रश्न वाचक चिन्ह लगा है।पहली दो समस्याएं – आकृतियों का एक संबंध है।इसी तरह, तीसरी और चौथी समस्या – आकृतियों के बीच संबंध होना चाहिए।उत्तर – आकृतियों में से ऐसी आकृति का चयन कीजिए जो प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह के स्थान पर बिल्कुल फिट हो सके।सही उत्तर चुने..

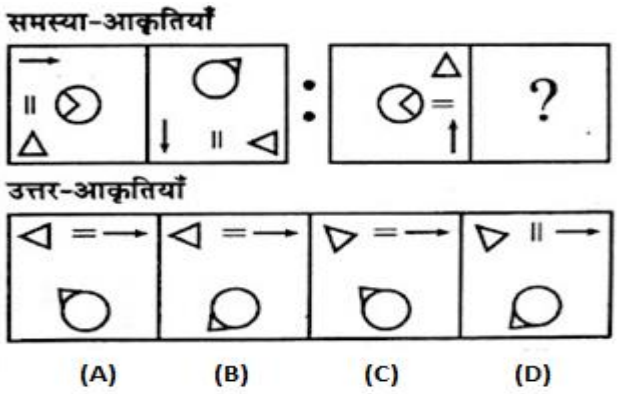
71.


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

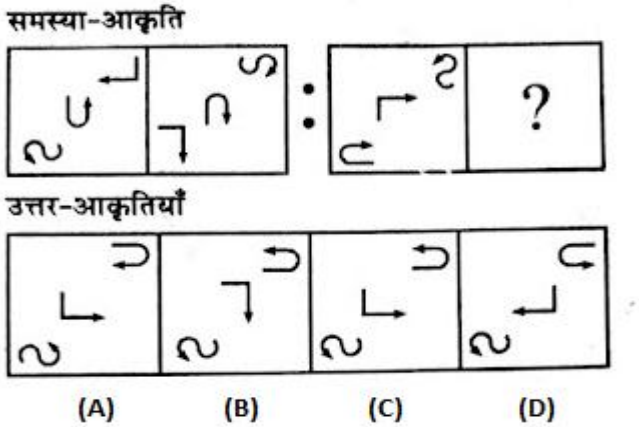
72.


समस्या-आकृतियाँ
?
उत्तर-आकृतियाँ
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)

73.

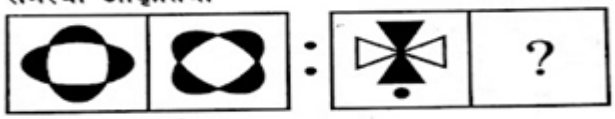

समस्या-आकृतियाँ
?
उत्तर-आकृतियाँ
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)

74.

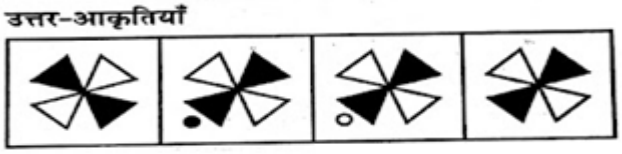

समस्या-आकृति
?
उत्तर-आकृतियाँ
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)

75.

समस्या-आकृतियाँ



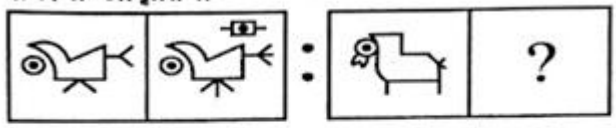
उत्तर-आकृतियाँ



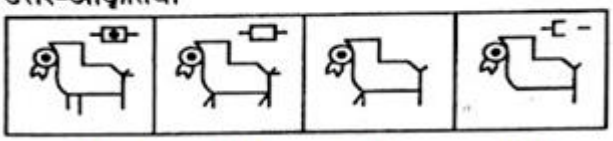
(A) (B) (C) (D)

76.

समस्या-आकृतियाँ



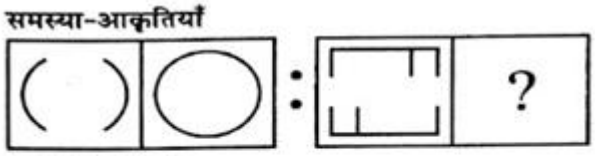
उत्तर-आकृतियाँ



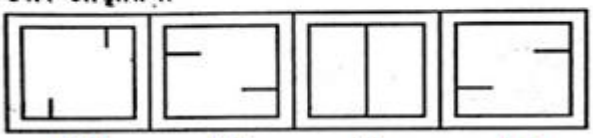
(A) (B) (C) (D)

77.

समस्या-आकृतियाँ



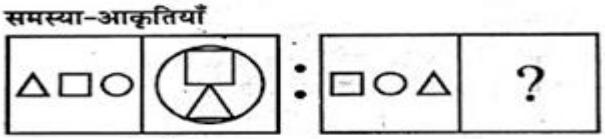
उत्तर-आकृतियाँ



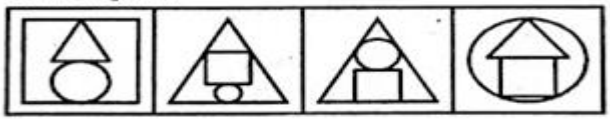
(A) (B) (C) (D)

78.

समस्या-आकृतियाँ



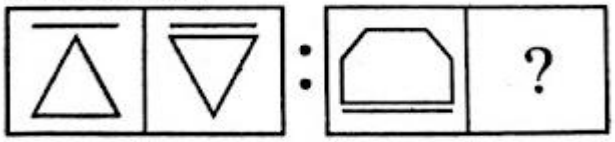
उत्तर-आकृतियाँ



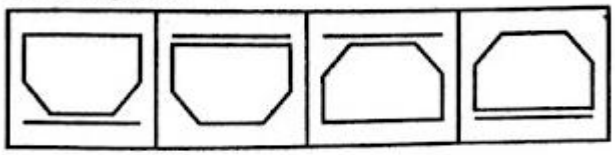
(A) (B) (C) (D)

79.

समस्या-आकृतियाँ



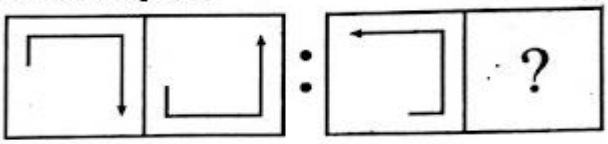
उत्तर-आकृतियाँ



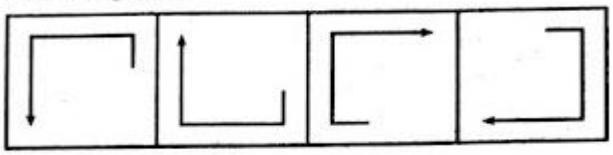
(A) (B) (C) (D)

80.

समस्या-आकृतियाँ



उत्तर-आकृतियाँ

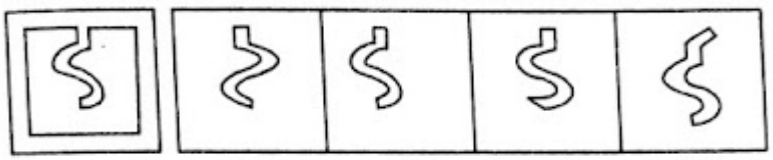


(A) (B) (C) (D)

Directions : In each question (81- 90), a part of the geometric shape (square, triangle) is given as a problem figure on the left side of the line and four answer figures 1, 2, 3 and on the right side of the line are given. One of the 4 is its second part. Find the shape that completes the geometric shape from the answer figures on the right. Choose the correct answer)

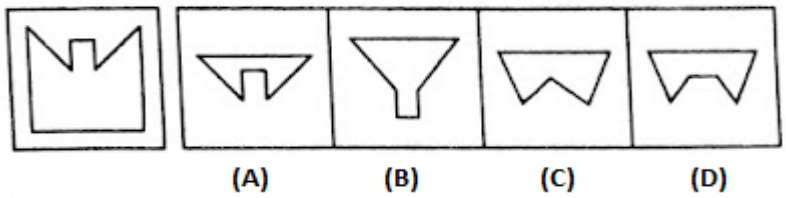
निर्देश : प्रत्येक प्रश्न (81- 90) में रेखा के बाईं ओर ज्यामितीय आकृति (वर्ग, त्रिभुज) का एक भाग समस्या आकृति के रूप में दिया गया है और चार उत्तर आकृतियाँ 1, 2, 3 और दायीं ओर दी गई हैं।लाइन दी गई है। 4 में से एक इसका दूसरा भाग है।दाईं ओर उत्तर आकृतियों से ज्यामितीय आकृति को पूरा करने वाली आकृति का पता लगाएं।सही उत्तर चुने)

81.

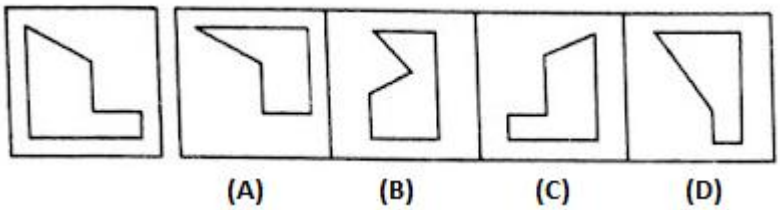


(A) (B) (C) (D)

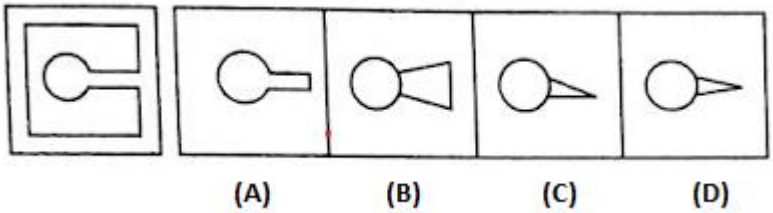
82.



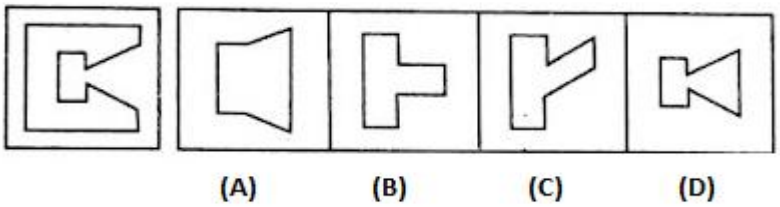
83.



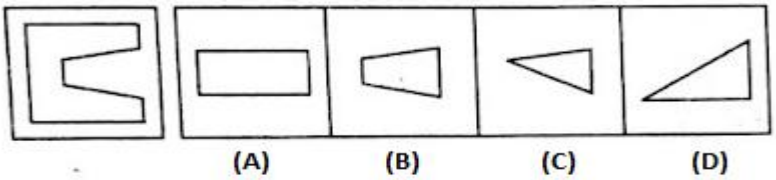
84.



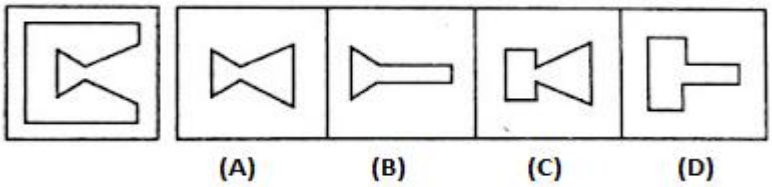
85.



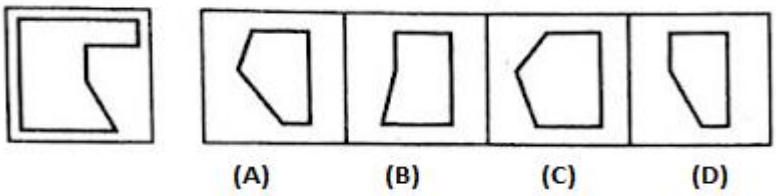
86.



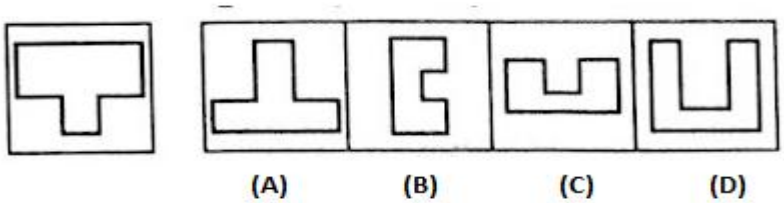
87.



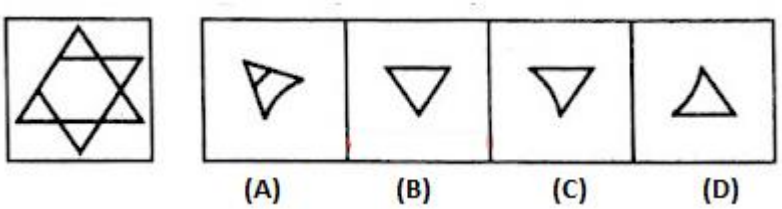
88.



89.



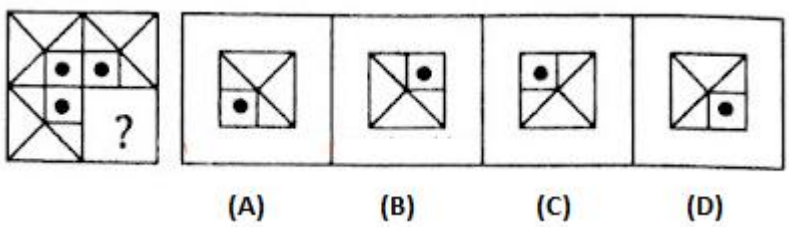
90.



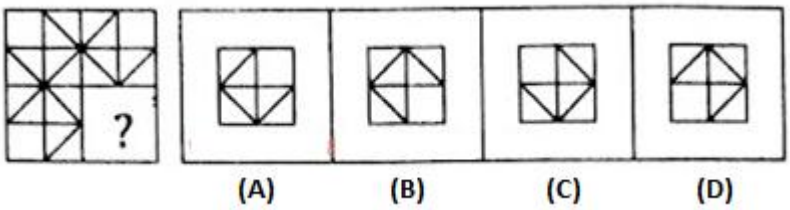
Instructions – In the questions,(91-100) a problem is given on the left side. One part of this shape is missing. Look at the 1, 2, 3 and 4 answers on the right. Find the shape that fits in the missing part of the problem without changing its direction in such a way that the pattern of the problem shape is completely formed. goes . Choose the correct answer.

निर्देश – प्रश्नों में (91-100) बाईं ओर एक प्रश्न दिया गया है।इस आकृति का एक भाग गायब है। 1, 2, 3 और 4 उत्तरों को दाईं ओर देखें।वह आकृति ज्ञात कीजिए जो समस्या के लुप्तभाग में उसकी दिशाबदले बिना इस प्रकार फिट हो जाती है कि समस्या आकृति का पैटर्न पूरी तरह से बन जाता है। सही उत्तर चुने।

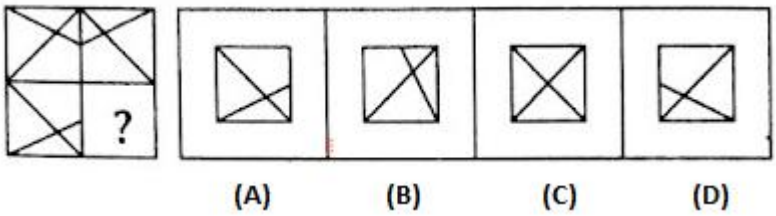
91.



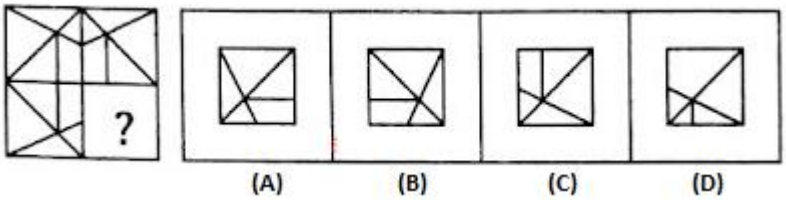
92.



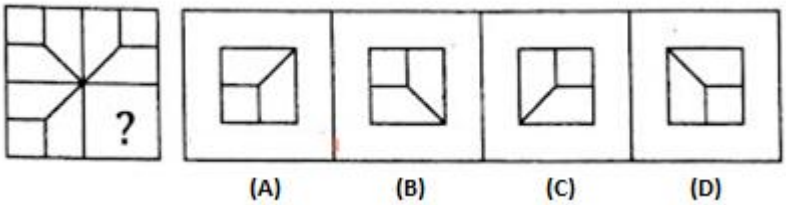
93.



94.



95.



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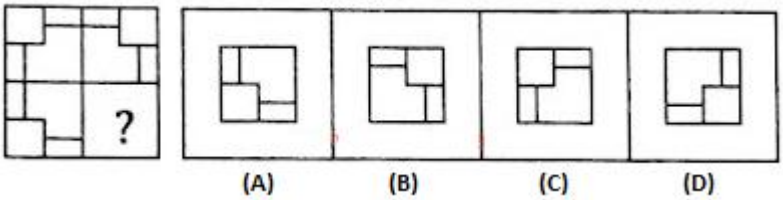

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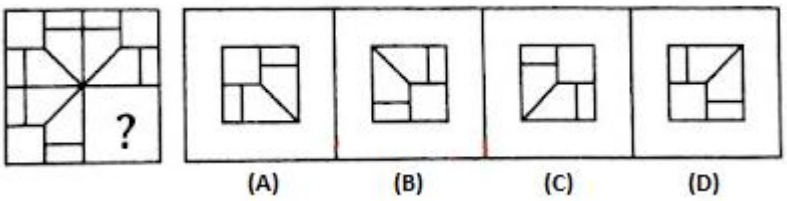

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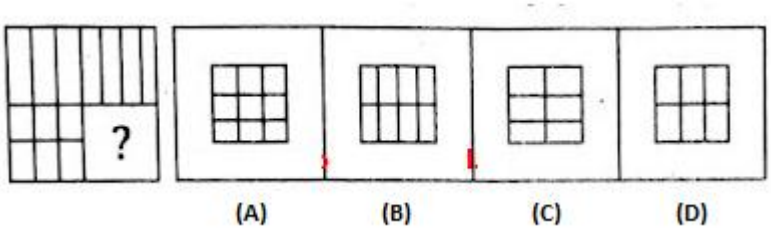

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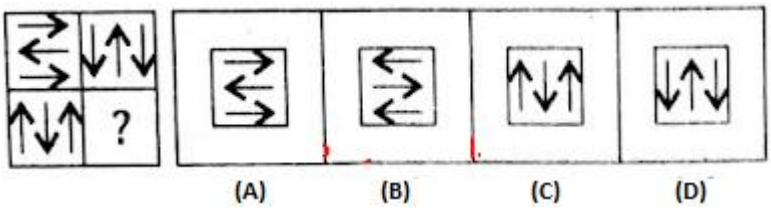

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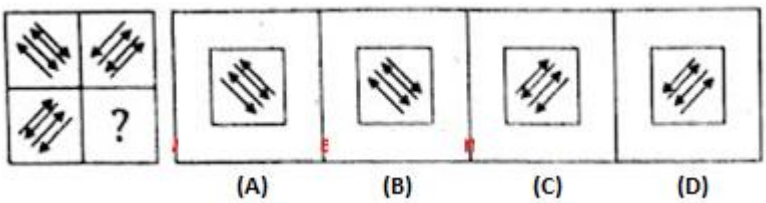

PART-III ANSWER KEY

Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	A.	2	D	3	C	4	C	5	B	6	B	7	C	8	B	9	B	10	D
11	D	12	A.	13	C	14	C	15	B	16	B	17	A.	18	C	19	B	20	C
21	D	22	B	23	B	24	C	25	A.	26	D	27	B	28	C	29	A.	30	D
31	B	32	C	33	C	34	B	35	B	36	D	37	D	38	B	39	B	40	C
41	A.	42	A.	43	C	44	B	45	C	46	B	47	B	48	C	49	D	50	C
51	D	52	D	53	C	54	A.	55	D	56	D	57	C	58	B	59	D	60	D
61	C	62	B	63	B	64	D	65	B	66	B	67	B	68	D	69	C	70	D
71	D	72	A.	73	B	74	C	75	B	76	A.	77	A.	78	C	79	A.	80	C
81	B	82	A.	83	A.	84	A.	85	D	86	B	87	A.	88	D	89	C	90	B
91	C	92	B	93	D	94	C	95	D	96	D	97	B	98	D	99	B	100	A.

PART-4

FIGURE SERIES COMPLETION

Select the answer figure which is exactly the same as the question figure and darken the circle in the OMR answer sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

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Answer figures

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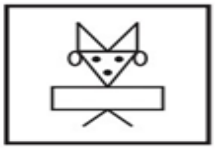

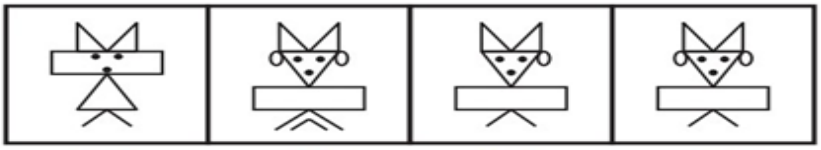

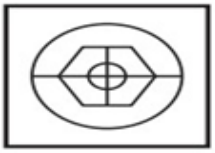

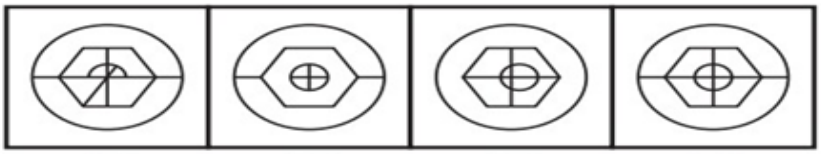

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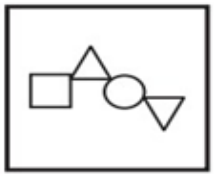

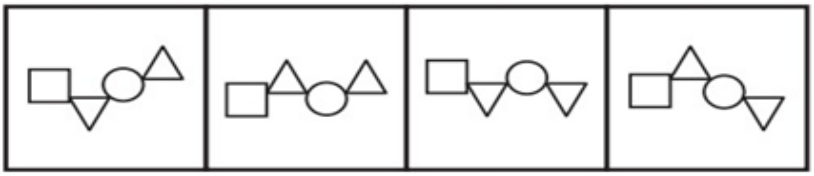

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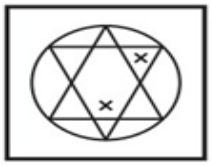

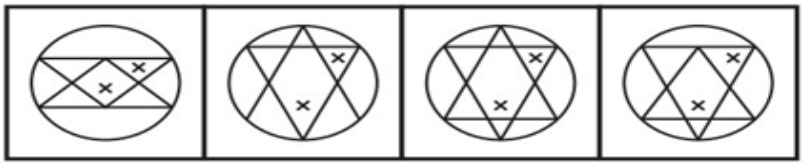

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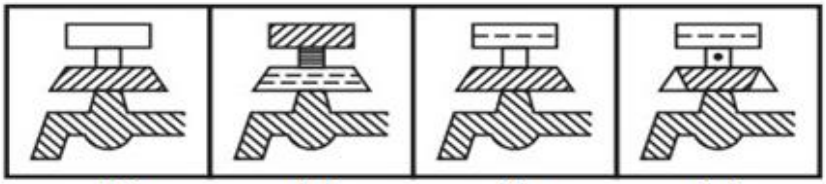

SNO. Question figure Answer figures

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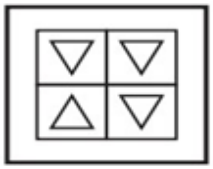

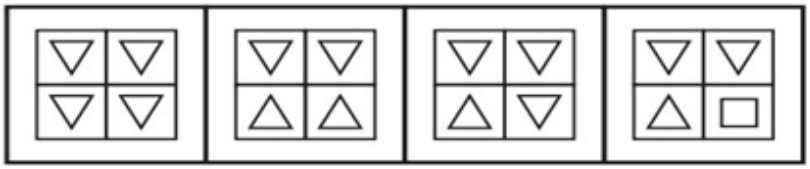

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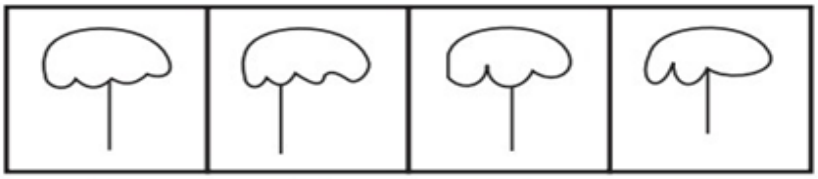

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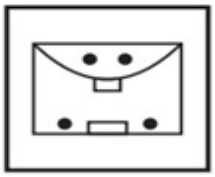

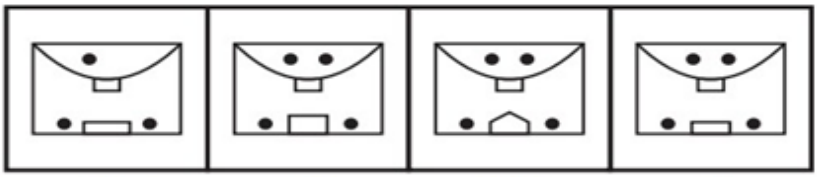

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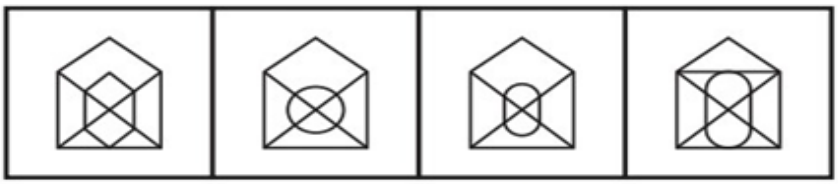

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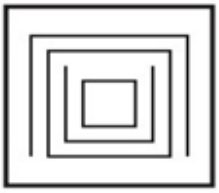

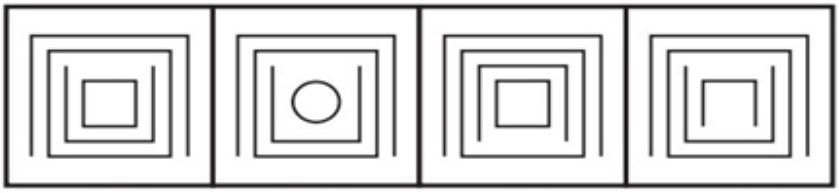

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SNO. Question figure Answer figures

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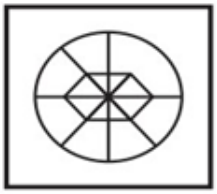

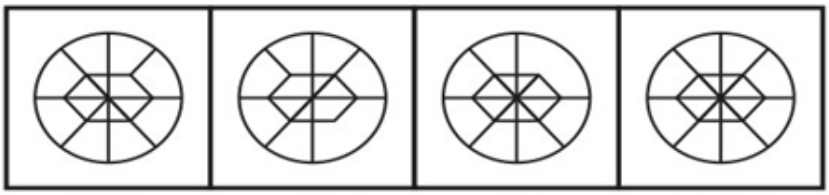

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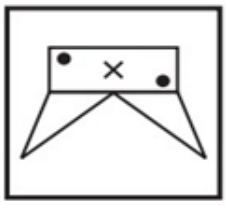

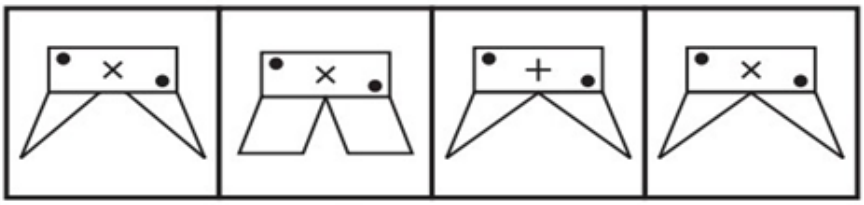

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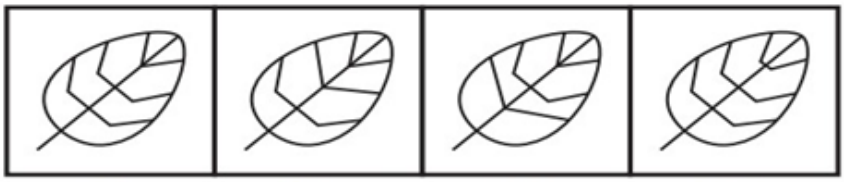

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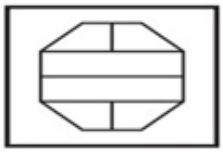

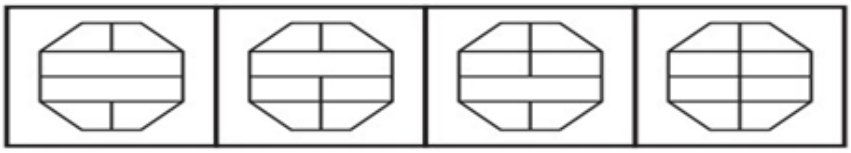

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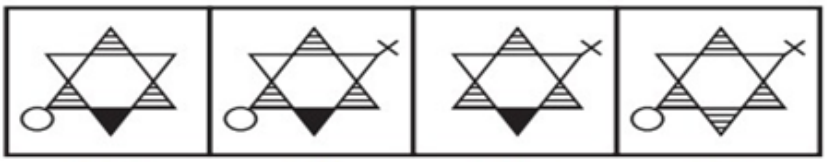

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SNO. Question figure | Answer figures

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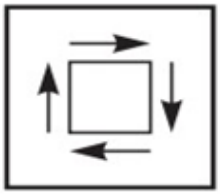

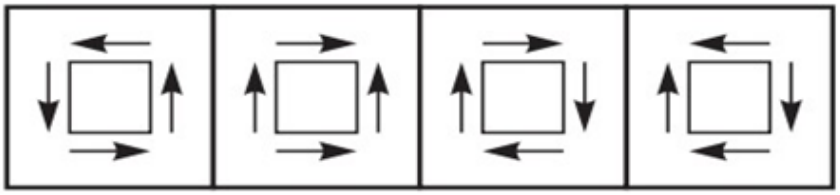

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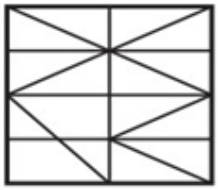

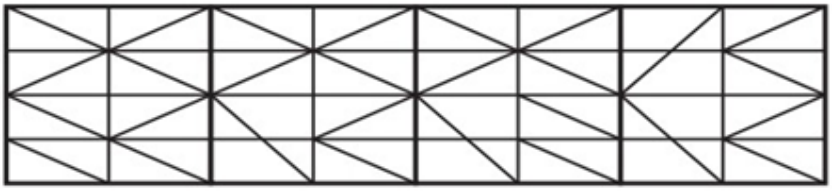

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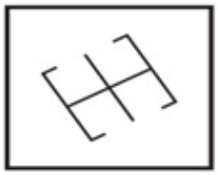

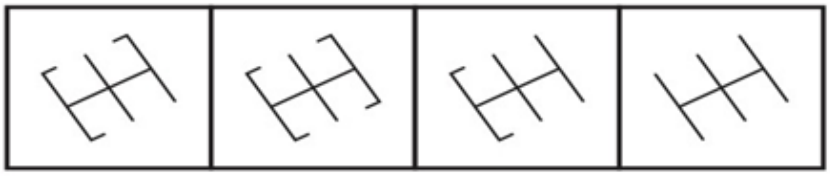

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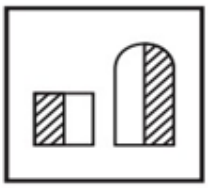

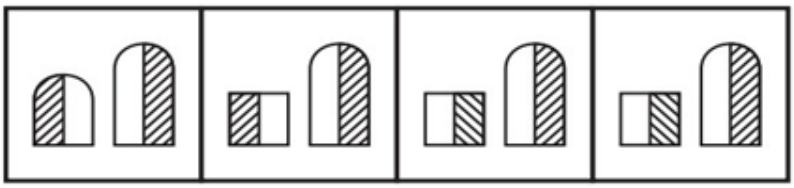

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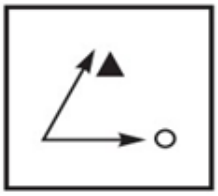

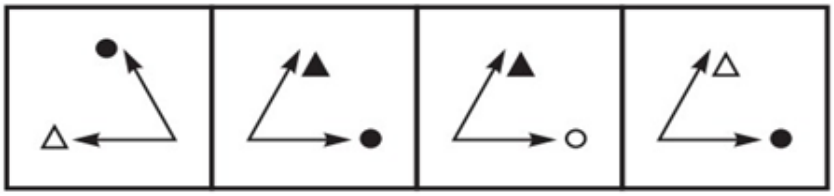

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SNO. Question figure

Answer figures

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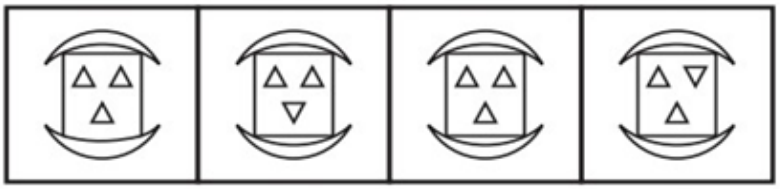

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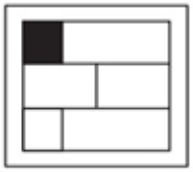

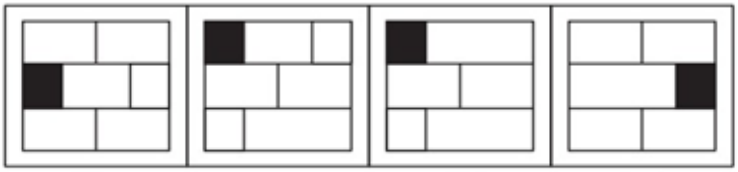

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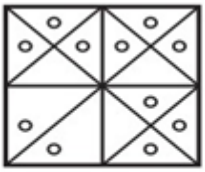

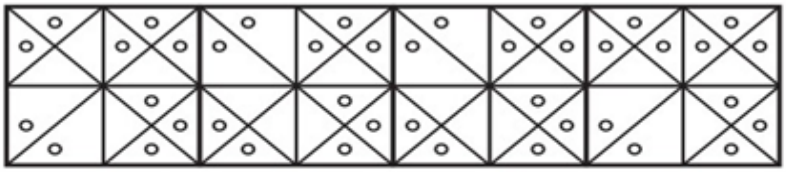

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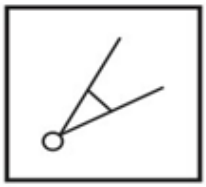

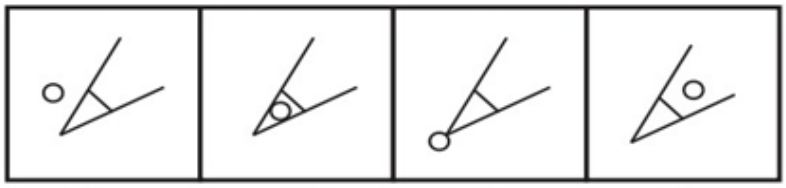

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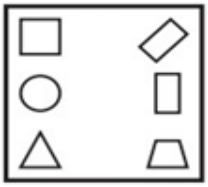

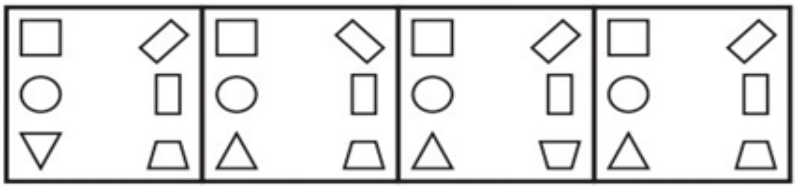

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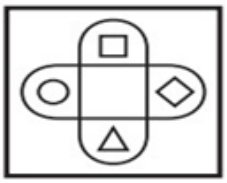
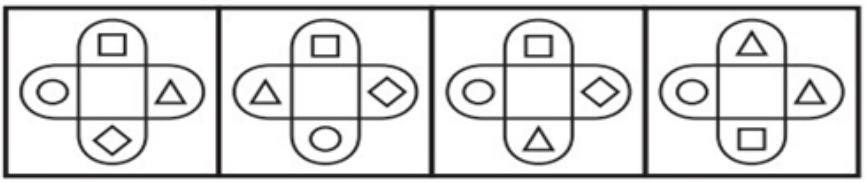
SNO. Question figure Answer figures

26.

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

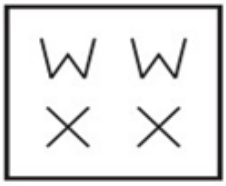
27.

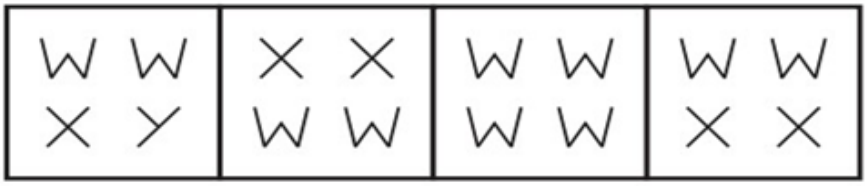




(A) (B) (C) (D)

28.





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

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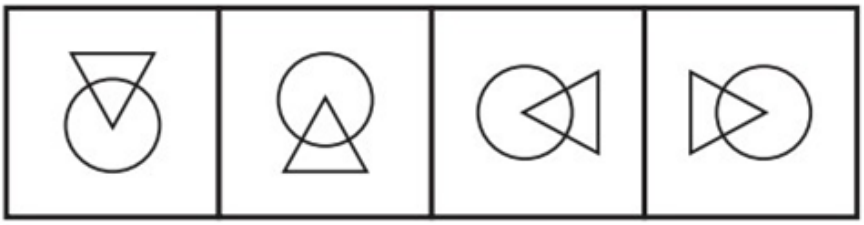
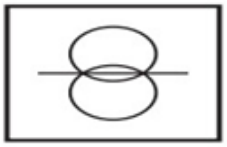
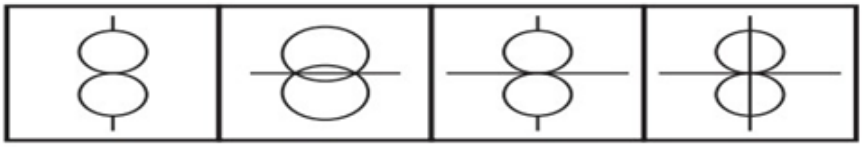


(A) (B) (C) (D)

30.

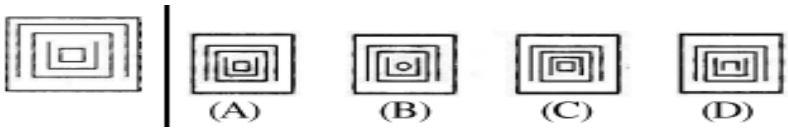




(A) (B) (C) (D)

In Question no. 31 to 70 a question figure is given on the left side and four answer figures marked (A),(B),(C),and (D), are given on the right side .select the answer figure which is exactly the same as the question figure and darken the circle in the OMR answer sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

31.



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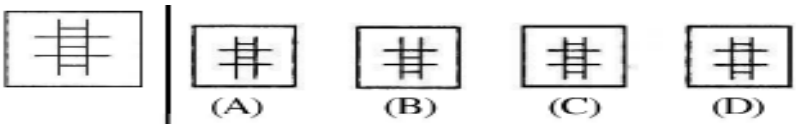

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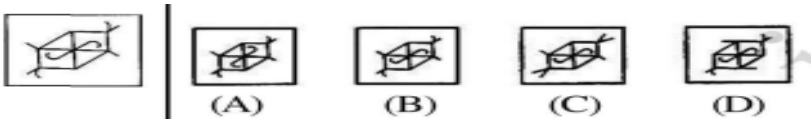

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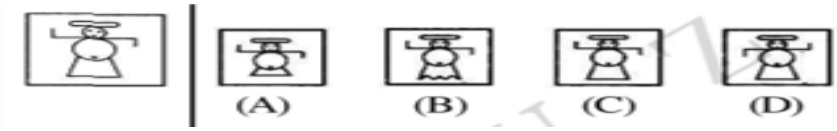

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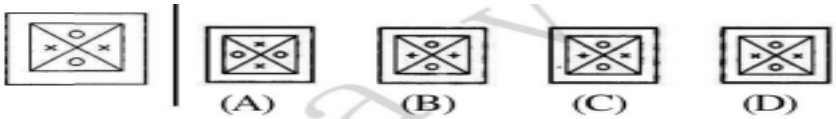

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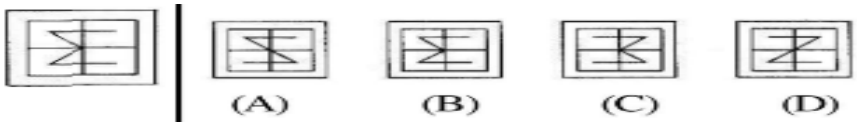
37.

38.



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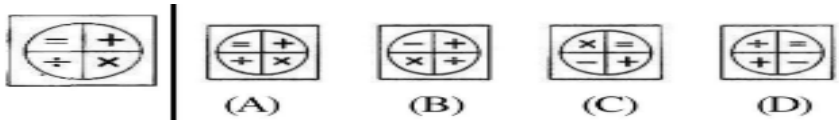

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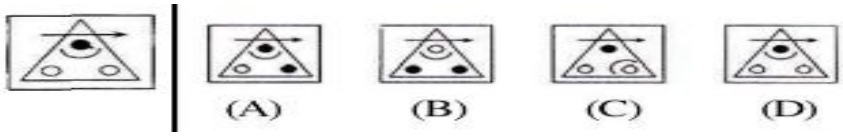

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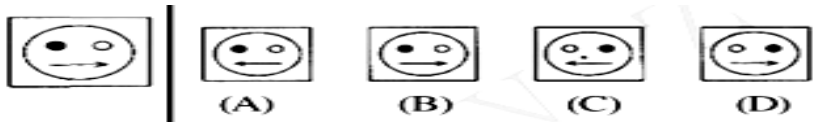
42.



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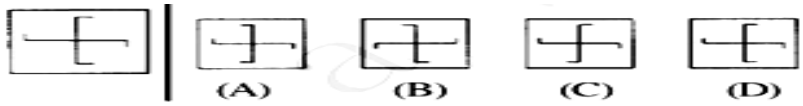

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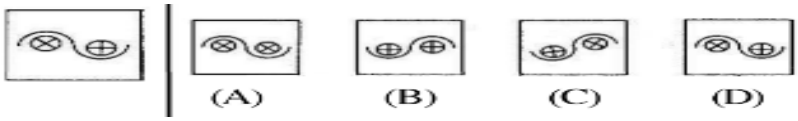

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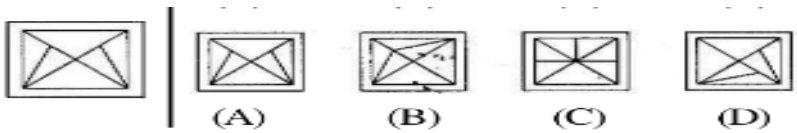

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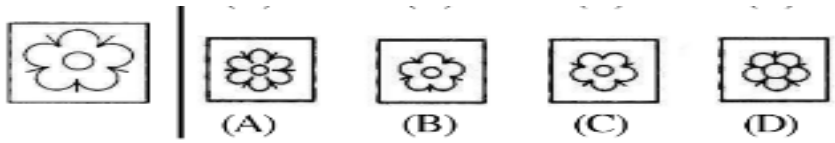

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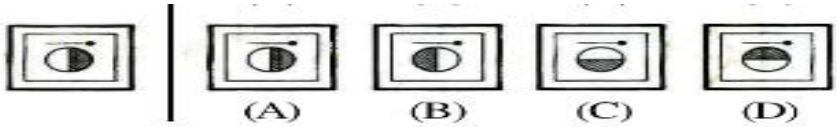

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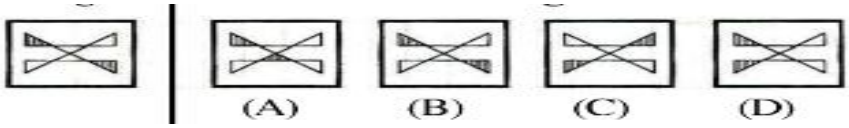

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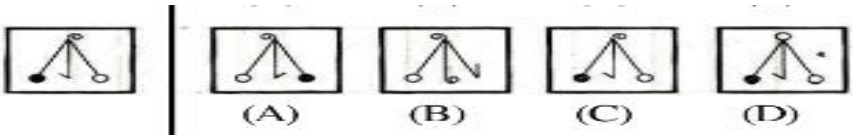

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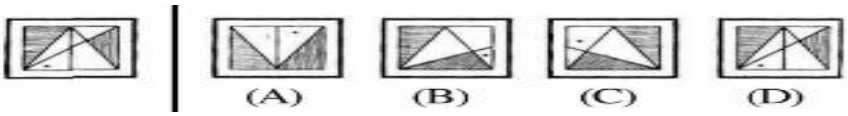

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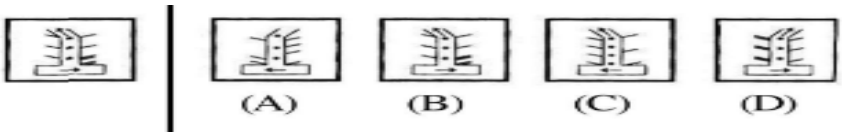

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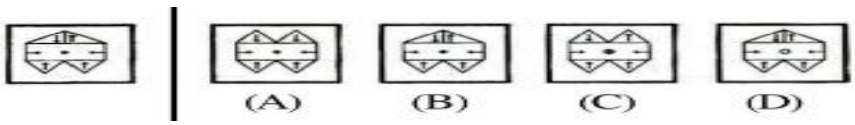

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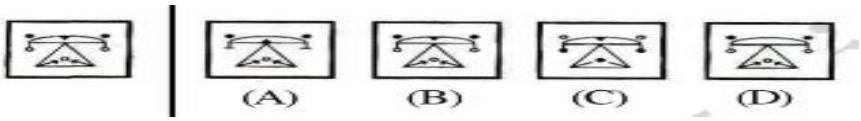

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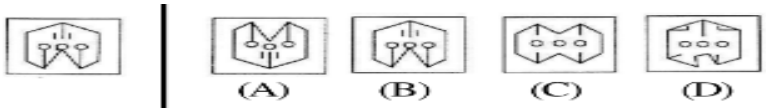

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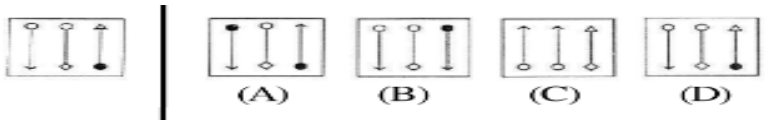
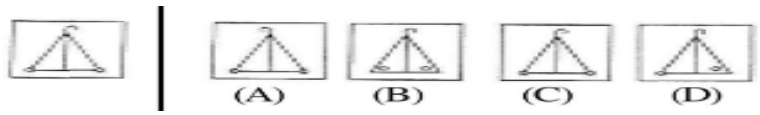


58.

59.



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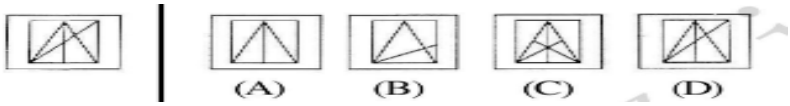
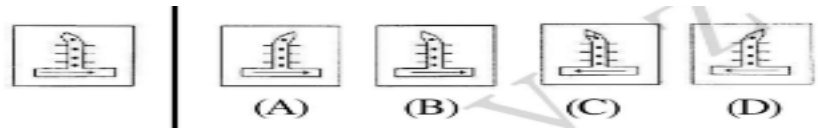
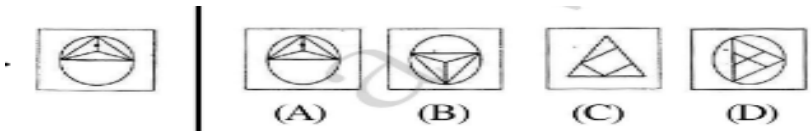


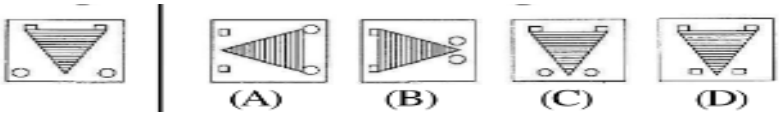
61.



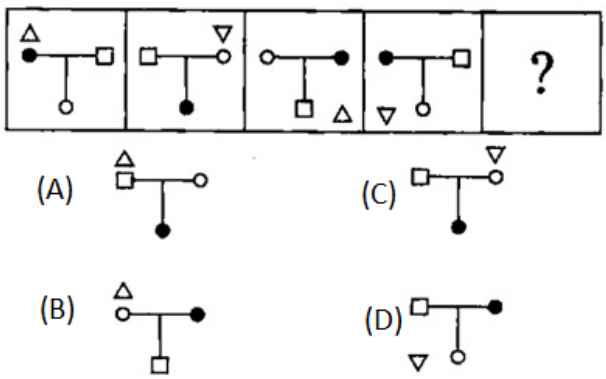
62.



63.

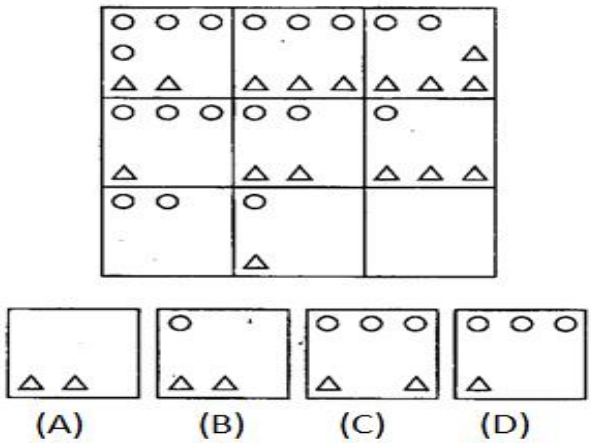


64. Out of the given answer figures, which is the correct one to replace the question mark?



a. B
b. A
c. C
d. D

65. Out of the given answer figures, which is the correct one to replace the empty box?



a. D
b. C
c. B
d. A

66. Out of the given answer figures, which is the correct one to replace the question mark?

Problem figures :

Answer figures :

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

a. B
b. D
c. C
d. A

67. What comes in place of question mark?

(A)

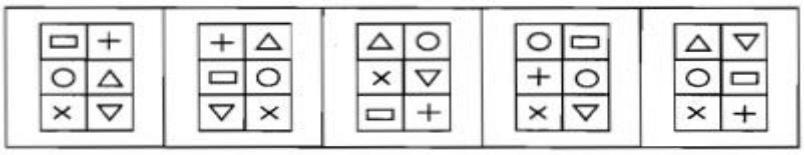
(C)

(B)

(D)

a. 2
b. 4
c. 1
d. 3

68. Out of the given 5 images, one image is not same as the other 4. Which is it?



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

a. C
b. D

c. B
d. E

69. Which is the next shape in the series?

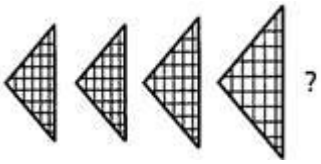
(A) (B) (C) (D)

70. Find the figure in the place of question .

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

71.Which shape is the next in the series?

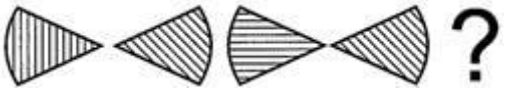
(A) (B) (C) (D)



72. Which is the next shape in the series?

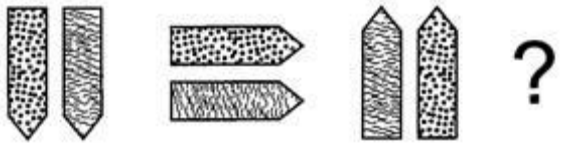
(A) (B) (C) (D)

73.Which is the next shape in the series?



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

74.Which is the next shape in the series?



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

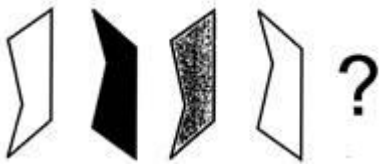
75.Which figure is the next in the series?

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

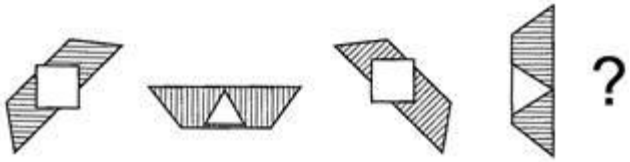
76.Which figure is the next in this series of figures?

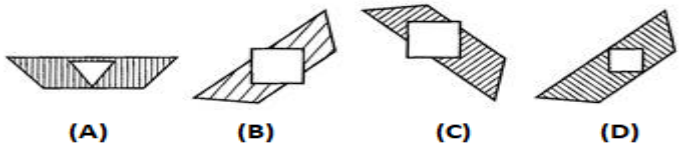
(A) (B) (C) (D)

77. Which shape is the next in the series?

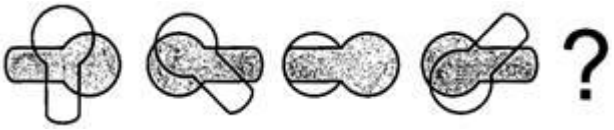


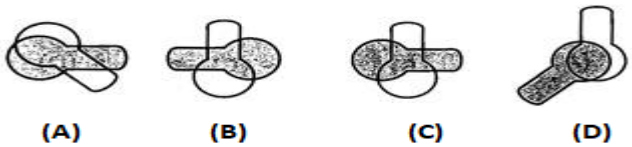
78. Which figure is the next in the series?





79.Which is the next figure?





PART –4 ANSWER KEY

Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	D	2	D	3	D	4	D	5	C	6	C	7	D	8	D	9	A.	10	A.
11	C	12	D	13	A.	14	A.	15	B	16	C	17	B	18	B	19	B	20	C
21	C	22	C	23	D	24	D	25	D	26	A.	27	C	28	C	29	B	30	B
31	A.	32	C	33	B	34	A.	35	D	36	D	37	C	38	B	39	A.	40	D
41	C	42	B	43	D	44	D	45	A.	46	B	47	A.	48	B	49	C	50	D
51	B	52	B	53	B	54	A.	55	C	56	B	57	D	58	D	59	C	60	D
61	B	62	A.	63	C	64	B	65	D	66	D	67	A.	68	B	69	A.	70	B
71	B	72	A.	73	C	74	A.	75	B	76	D	77	A.	78	D	79	B		

PART-5
ANALOGY

When you compare two things it becomes an analogy)

Topics under Analogy

A) Alphabet Analogy
B) Number Analogy
C) Analogous Pairs
D) Detecting Analogies
E) Non-Verbal Analogy)

सादृश्य

जब आप दो चीजों की तुलना करते हैं तो यह सादृश्य बन जाता है।

सादृश्यकेतहतविषय

A) **वर्णमाला सादृश्य**
B) **संख्या सादृश्य**
C) **अनुरूप जोड़े**
D) **अनुरूपता का पता लगाने**
E) **गैरमौखिक सादृश्य**

I) Alphabet Analogy

As the word stands, analogy means a correspondence, a relationship between something and someone) In these questions, a group of two words is given we have to establish a relationship between them and then find the answer based on such relationship)

Solved Example

Q- CDEF : MNOP: : UVWX:?

A) DEFG
B)EFGH
C) GHIJ
D)ABCD

Answer: In this question, first, you need to establish a relationship between CDEF and MNOP) And then look for the same relationship for UVWX and the answer) Before starting to solve the question, first assign the numerical values to all the alphabets and make a table as given below:

I)वर्णमालासादृश्य

शब्द के अनुसार, सादृश्य का अर्थ है एक पत्राचार, किसी चीज और किसी के बीच का संबंध। इन प्रश्नों में, दो शब्दों का एक समूह दिया गया है, हमें उनके बीच संबंध स्थापित करना है और फिर ऐसे संबंध के आधार पर उत्तर खोजना है।

उदाहरण:

प्र) CDEF: MNOP:: UVWX:?

A)DEFG
B)EFGH
C)GHIJ
D) ABCD

उत्तर: इस प्रश्न में सबसे पहले आपको CDEF **और** MNOP **के बीच संबंध स्थापित करने की जरूरत है।और फिर** UVWX **और उत्तर के लिए समान संबंध की तलाश करें। प्रश्न को हल करने से पहले, सभी अक्षरों के संख्यात्मक माननिर्दिष्ट करें और नीचे दी गई तालिका बनाएं:**

A = 1 H = 8 O = 15 V = 22
B = 2 I = 9 P = 16 W = 23
C = 3 J = 10 Q = 17 X =24
D = 4 K = 11 R = 18 Y = 25
E = 5 L = 12 S = 19 Z =26
F = 6 M = 13 T = 20
G = 7 N = 14 U = 21

Practice Questions/**अभ्यासप्रश्न**

1) DFH : EGI :: MOQ:?
   A) MQO
   B) VXZ
   C) OQM
   D) NPR

2) LMN : QPO :: OPQ:?
   A) MNL
   B) NML
   C) ONM
   D) LMO

3) CEG : IKM :: OQS:?
   A) YWU
   B) UHY
   C) WUY
   D) UWY

4) ODEQ : PEFR :: _____ : NQSP
   A) MPRO
   B) ORPM
   C) PROM
   D)RPM

5) OQ : RT :: _____ : NP
   A) MN
   B) LM
   C) KM
   D) PO

6 ABC : EHG :: _____ : MNO
   A) IJK
   B) ORM
   C) ROM
   D) RPM

7) A:Z : : B:_____
   A) X
   B) Y

C) Z
D)W

8) CAT : TAC:: _____ : DOG
A) GOD
B) GDO
C) GBO
D) BGO

9) PAPA:APAP::NANA:……
A) MPRO
B) ORPM
C) ANAN
D) RPM

10) QR:STU :: _____ : CDE
A) AB
B) BC
C) PF
D) AC

Ans: A) AB

Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	D	2	B	3	D	4	A	5	C	6	A	7	B	8	A	9	C	10	A

II) Number Analogy

Understanding Number Analogy is a crucial step in and use this concept to solve some questions)
Broadly speaking, the Number analogy based questions may be of two types:
Find a missing number from a given analogy)
Find a set of numbers that are related to the same rule as the one given)

II) संख्यासादृश्य

संख्या सादृश्य को समझना एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है और कुछ प्रश्नों को हल करने के लिए इस अवधारणा का उपयोग किया जाता है।मोटेतौर पर, संख्या सादृश्य आधारित प्रश्न दो प्रकार के हो सकते हैं:

- **दी गई सादृश्यता से लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।**
  संख्याओं का एक समूह खोजें जो दिए गए नियम के समान ही संबंधित हों।

1)which is not related to the same rule)
जो नियम से संबंधित नहीं है।
A)96: 15
B)19: 10
C)67: 12
D)56: 11

Q 2: Guess the next number: 19 : 95 :: 60 : ____
अगली संख्या का अनुमान लगाइए: 19 : 95 :: 60 :_____
A)300

B)200
C)500
D)600

Q 3: Guess the next number: 23: 529:: 12: ____
अगली संख्या का अनुमान लगाइए:23 : 529 :: 12 : ____
A)144
B)123
C)321
D)312

Q-4:Guess the next number: 5: 125:: 4: ____
अगली संख्या का अनुमान लगाइए |5 : 125 :: 4: ____
A)64
B)123
C)321
D)312

Q-5:Guess the next number: 2: 200:: 4: ____
अगली संख्या का अनुमान लगाइए |2: 200 :: 4: ____
A)64
B)123
C)321
D)400

Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	C	2	A	3	A	4	A	5	D

III)Analogous Pairs

An important type of analogies are the questions based on analogous pairs) In this section of the exam, a given set of analogous questions are provided) By examining the given data, the candidate is expected to find out the rule of the analogy and then apply this rule to complete the analogous pair or any given series) In this, we will build the concepts of analogous pairs and use the rules to solve expected questions based on these rules and other similar ones)

III) **अनुरूपजोड़े**

एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रकार की सादृश्य समरूप युग्मों पर आधारित प्रश्न हैं।परीक्षा के इस खंड में, समान प्रश्नों का एक सेट दियागया है।दिएगए आंकड़ों की जांच करके, सादृश्य के नियमो का पता लगाने की उम्मीद की जाती है और फिर इस नियमको अनुरूप जोड़ीया किसी दी गई श्रृंखला को पूरा करने के लिए लागू किया जाता है। इसमें, हम अनुरूप जोड़े की अवधारणाओं का निर्माण करेंगे और इन नियमों और इसी तरह के अन्य नियमों के आधार पर अपेक्षित प्रश्नों को हल करने के लिए नियमों का उपयोग करेंगे।

Example 2: Complete the analogy:
उदाहरण 2: **सादृश्यकोपूराकरें |**

Polio: virus :: food poisoning: _____

A)Fungi
B)Algae
c)Nematodes
D)Bacteria

Answer: This is an easier example) The questions in analogous pair section are could be based on any rule) They could be based on your awareness, aptitude, or vocabulary) Here we see that polio is caused by poliomyelitis which is a virus) Food poisoning, on the other hand, is caused by listeria, salmonella and other microbes which are all bacteria) Hence the answer is d) Bacteria)

पोलियो: वायरस :: फूडपॉइजनिंग: _____

A) **कवक**
B) **शैवाल**
C) **नेमाटोड**
D) **बैक्टीरिया**

उत्तर: यह एक आसान उदाहरण है। समरूप युग्म अनुभाग में प्रश्न किसी भी नियम पर आधारित हो सकते हैं।वे आपकी जागरूकता, योग्यता या शब्दावली पर आधारित हो सकते हैं।यहां हम देखते हैं कि पोलियो पोलियो माइलाइटिस के कारण होता है जो एक वायरस है।दूसरी ओर, फूडपॉइज़निंग लिस्टेरिया, साल्मोनेला और अन्यरोगाणुओं के कारण होता है जो सभी बैक्टीरिया होते हैं।अतःउत्तर है d) जीवाणु।

Practice Questions/**अभ्यासप्रश्न**

Q1: Find the missing number?
Q1: **लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए?**: 27 : 3 :: 999 : _____

Q2: Complete the analogy:
सादृश्य पूरा करें: Cardiologist : Heart :: Chiropractor : _____
हृदयरोग विशेषज्ञ : हृदय :: हाडवैद्य : _____

Q3: Guess the word:
Q3: **शब्द का अनुमान लगाएं**: ABCD :DCBA:: OPQR : _____

Q4: Guess the word:
Q4: **शब्द का अनुमान लगाएं**:AD:EH ::_____

Q5: Guess the word:
Q5: **शब्द का अनुमान लगाएं**: TATA:SASA ::PAPA: _____

Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	111	2	Joints	3	RQPO	4	NQ	5	OAOA

IV) Detecting Analogies

Detecting analogies are very fun questions) Questions on Detecting Analogies check the candidate on various aspects of awareness, vocabulary, general knowledge, reasoning and sometimes even aptitude) The candidate is given a group of words or letters or numbers and is asked to find out the rule that governs the given arrangement of numbers) The more the number of terms, the harder the question becomes)

Questions Based on Vocabulary

IV) **सादृश्य का पता लगाना**

उपमाओं का पता लगाना बहुत मजेदार प्रश्न हैं।समानता का पता लगाने पर,प्रश्न जागरूकता, शब्दावली, सामान्यज्ञान, तर्क और कभी-कभी योग्यता के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर उम्मीदवार की जांच करते हैं।उम्मीदवार को शब्दों या अक्षरों या संख्याओं का एक समूह दिया जाता है और उसे उस नियम का पतालगाने के लिए कहा जाता है जो संख्याओं की दीगई व्यवस्थाको नियंत्रित करता है।शब्दों की संख्या जितनी अधिक होगी, प्रश्न उतनाही कठिन होता जाएगा।

शब्दावली पर आधारित प्रश्न:

Type 1: Completing The Analogous Pair

In this type of questions, two words are given. These words are related to each other in some way) Another word is also given. The candidate is required to find out the relationship between the first two words and choose the word from the given alternatives, which bears the same relationship to the third word, as the first two bear.

Q 1: Newspaper : Press : : Cloth : ?

A) Tailor
B) Textile
C) Fibre
D) Factory
E) Mill

Q 2: Bombay : Maharashtra : : Trivandrum : ?

A) Calcutta
B) Gujarat
C) Rajasthan
D) Kerala
E) Sikkim

Directions : In each of the following questions, there is a certain relationship between two given words on one side of:: and one word is given on another side of:: while another word is to be found from the given alternatives having the same relationship with this word as the words of the given pair bear. Choose the correct alternative.

Q 1: Moon : Satellite : : Earth ::_____ ?

(a) Sun
(b) Planet
(c) Solar System
(d) Asteroid

Q 2: FOOTBALL : FOOT :: CHESS :_____ ?

A) FOOT
B) HAND
C) NOSE
D) EAR

Q 3: Influenza : Virus : : Typhoid: :_____?

A) Bacillus
B) Parasite
C) Protozoa
D) Bacteria

Q 4:Andhra Pradesh:Hyderabad::Arunachal Pradesh::_____

A)Itanagar
B)Dispur
C) Patna
D) mumbai

Q 5: Melt : Liquid : Freeze: :_____?

A) Ice
B) water
C) Solid
D) Crystal

Q 6: Clock : Time : : Thermometer: :_____ ?

A) Heat
B) Radiation
C) Energy
D) Temperature

Q 7: Muslims: Mosque : : Sikhs : :_____?

A) Golden Temple
B) Medina
C) Fire Temple
D) Gurudwara

Q 8: Paw : Cat : : Hoof : :_____ ?

A) Horse
B) Lion
C) Lamb
D) Elephant

Q9: Guava, Grapes, Green mango,

A)They are all vegetables
B)The above are all fruits
C)These are all roots
D)These must be modified parts of the stem

Q10) carrot: Roots::papaya::_____

A) Roots
B) flower
C) fruit
D) stem

Answer Key:

Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	B	2	B	3	D	4	A	5	C	6	D	7	D	8	A	9	B	10	C

कुछ और : सादृश्य अभ्यास प्रश्न:

टाइप 1: अनुरूप जोड़ी को पूरा करना

इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों में दो शब्द दिए गए हैं। ये शब्द किसी न किसी रूप में आपस में जुड़े हुए हैं। एक और शब्द भी दिया गया है। उम्मीद वार को पहले दो शब्दों के बीच संबंध का पता लगाने और दिए गए विकल्पों में से उस शब्द का चयन करने की आवश्यकता है, जो पहले दो भाग के रूप में तीसरे शब्द के समान संबंध रखता है।

प्रश्न 1: अखबार : प्रेस : : कपड़ा : :_____ ?

(ए) दर्जी
(बी) कपड़ा
(सी) फाइबर
(डी) कारखाना
(ई) मिल

प्रश्न 2: बम्बई : महाराष्ट्र : : त्रिवेंद्रम : :_____?

(ए) कलकत्ता
(बी) गुजरात
(सी) राजस्थान
(डी) केरल
(ई) सिक्किम

निर्देश : निम्न लिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न में दिए गए दो शब्दों के बीच एक निश्चित संबंध है:: और एक शब्द दूसरी तरफ दिया गया है: जब कि समान संबंध वाले दिए गए विकल्पों में से दूसरा शब्द खोजना है इस शब्द के साथ दिए गए जोड़े के शब्दों के रूप में सही विकल्प का चयन करें।

प्रश्न 1: चंद्रमा : उपग्रह : : पृथ्वी : :_____?

(ए) सूर्य
(बी) ग्रह
(सी) सौरमंडल
(डी) क्षुद्रग्रह

प्रश्न 2: फ़ुटबॉल : फ़ुट :: शतरंज : :_____?

(ए) पैर
(बी) हाथ
(सी) नाक
(डी) कान

प्रश्न 3: इन्फ्लुएंजा : वायरस : टाइफाइड : :_____?

(ए) बेसिलस
(बी) परजीवी
(सी) प्रोटोजोआ
(डी) बैक्टीरिया

प्रश्न 4: आंध्रप्रदेश: हैदराबाद :: अरुणाचलप्रदेश: :_____

(ए) ईटानगर
(बी) दिसपुर
(सी)पटना
(डी) मुंबई

प्रश्न 5: पिघलना : तरल : फ्रीज: :_____?

(ए) बर्फ
(बी) पानी
(सी) ठोस
(डी) क्रिस्टल

प्रश्न 6: घड़ी : समय : : थर्मामीटर : :_____?

(ए) गर्मी
(बी) विकिरण
(सी) ऊर्जा
(डी) तापमान

प्रश्न 7 : मुसलमान : मस्जिद : सिक्ख : :_____?

(ए) स्वर्णमंदिर
(बी) मदीना
(सी) अग्निमंदिर
(डी) गुरुद्वारा

प्रश्न 8: पंजा : बिल्ली : : खुर : :_____?

(ए) घोड़ा
(बी) शेर
(सी) मेम्ने
(डी) हाथी।

प्रश्न 9)अमरूद: फल : : बैगन: :_____?

(ए) फल
(बी) सब्जी
(सी) दाल
(डी) अनाज

प्रश्न10)) गाजर : जड़ें :: पपीता : :_____

(ए) जड़ें

(बी) फूल

(सी) फल

(डी) स्टेम।

उत्तर:

Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	B	2	B	3	D	4	A	5	C	6	D	7	D	8	A	9	B	10	C

V) Non-Verbal Analogy

Reasoning requires logical and intellectual skills as well as practice. One of the most important parts of this reasoning is the non-verbal analogy) It is important that you know the shortcuts and tricks so that you can solve these questions quickly because time is the most important factor. These tricks can help you solve questions

When you compare two things it becomes an analogy. And in the non-verbal analogy, you compare two similar figure and find the relationship between them. You can easily master this topic because unlike other questions this one does not require any numerical skill. Also, you don't need to remember any formula while solving the question.

Rotation of the Figures

In this type of non-verbal analogy questions, you need to establish a similarity between the first figures and then apply the same rule to the other two figures and find the missing figure) If the question is based on rotation than you need to determine how much do the figures in the question rotates in comparison each other. Once you have established the amount of rotation than you need to check on the other two i.e. one in the question and one out of the figures given in the answer to check which is the correct figure.

V) गैर-मौखिकसादृश्य

रीजनिंग के लिए अभ्यास के साथ-साथ तार्किक और बौद्धिक कौशल की भी आवश्यकता होती है।इस तर्क के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भागों में से एक गैर-मौखिक सादृश्य है। यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि आपशॉर्टकट और ट्रिक्स जानते हैं ताकि आप इन प्रश्नों को जल्दी से हल कर सकें क्योंकि समय सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। ये ट्रिक्स आपको प्रश्नोंको हलकरने में मदद कर सकती हैं।

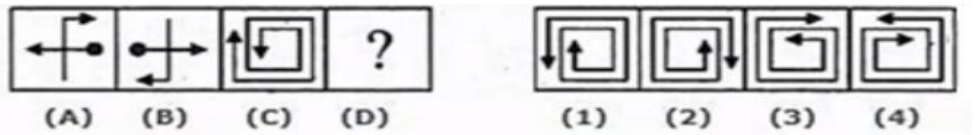
जब आप दो चीजों की तुलना करते हैं तो यह एक सादृश्य बन जाता है। और गैर-मौखिक सादृश्य में, आपदो समान आकृतियों की तुलना करते हैं और उनके बीच संबंध पाते हैं।आप इस विषय में आसानी से महारत हासिल कर सकते हैं क्योंकि अन्य प्रश्नों के विपरीत इसमें किसी संख्यात्मक कौशल की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।साथ ही, प्रश्न हल करते समय आप को कोई सूत्र याद रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

<u>आंकड़ोंकारोटेशन</u>

इस प्रकार के गैर-मौखिक सादृश्य प्रश्नों में, आपको पहले अंकोंके बीच एक समानता स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता होती है और फिर उसी नियम को अन्य दो आंकड़ों पर लागू करना होता है और लुप्त आकृति का पता लगाना होता है।यदि प्रश्न रोटेशन पर आधारित है तो आपको यह निर्धारित करने की आवश्यकता है कि प्रश्न में आंकड़े एक दूसरे की

तुलना में कितना घूमते हैं। एक बार जब आप रोटेशन की मात्रा स्थापित कर लेते हैं, तो आपको अन्य दो प्रश्न में एक और उत्तर में दिए गए आंकड़ों में से एक की जांच करने की आवश्यकता होती है, जो सही आंकड़ा है।

Example 1: Which suitable figure will replace the question mark based on the figures given in question?
प्रश्न में दी गई आकृतियों के आधार पर कौन-सी उपयुक्त आकृति प्रश्न वाचक चिन्ह को प्रतिस्थापित करेगी?



In this question, we need to find the similarity between the first two figures) Looking at these two figures you can see that figure B is rotated 180 to the right of the figure A) The same logic applies to the other two figures) From the options, you can see that when you rotate figure C by 180° you will get the figure given in option 2) Thus the correct answer is option 2)

इस प्रश्न में, हमें पहले दो आंकड़ों के बीच समानता खोजने की जरूरत है।इन दो आकृतियों को देख कर आप देख सकते हैं कि आकृति B, आकृति A के दाईं ओर 180° घुमाई गई है।यही तर्क अन्य दो आकृतियों पर भी लागू होता है।विकल्पों में से आप देख सकते हैं कि जब आप आकृति C को 180° घुमाते हैं तो आपको विकल्प 2 में दी गई आकृति प्राप्त होती है।इस प्रकार सही उत्तर विकल्प 2 है।

Example:2)From the given figures find the suitable figure that can replace the question mark)
दी गई आकृतियों में से वह उपयुक्त आकृति ज्ञात कीजिए जो प्रश्न वाचक चिन्ह को प्रति स्थापित कर सके।

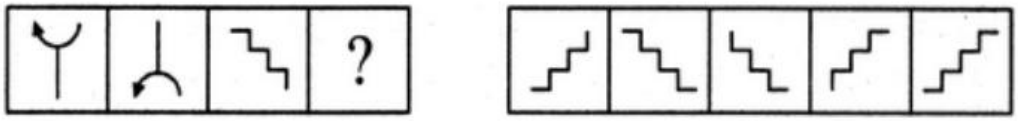
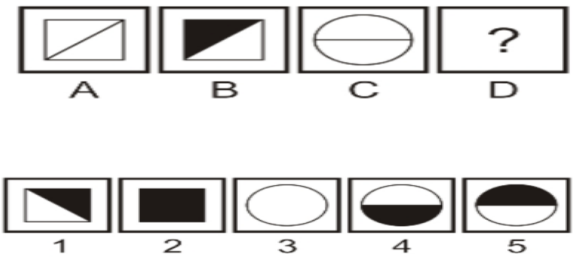


Figure A and B are vertically inverted to each other) In simple terms when you see the figure A in the mirror invertedly you will see a figure similar to the one given in B) Applying the same logic, the figure in option (1) will be vertically inverted to the figure C) Thus a correct answer is an option (1).

Example 3: Establish the similar relationship between C and D as the one given in figure A and B)
चित्र A और B एक दूसरे के लंब वत उलटे हैं। सरल शब्दों में जब आप दर्पण में आकृति A को उल्टा देखते हैं तो आपको B में दी गई आकृति के समान एक आकृति दिखाई देगी। उसी तर्क को लागू करने पर, विकल्प (1) में दी गई आकृति आकृति C पर लंब वत रूप से उलट जाएगी। इस प्रकार एक सही उत्तर एक विकल्प है (1)।
उदाहरण 3: C और D के बीच वै सही संबंध स्थापित करें जैसा कि आकृति A और B में दिया गया है।



Here either side of figure A is not shaded, whereas the left side of figure B is shaded black) Similarly, figure C is not at all shaded and the upper portion of figure D will be shaded) Thus the correct answer here is a figure (5))

यहाँ आकृति A के दोनों ओर छायांकित नहीं है, जब कि आकृति B के बाईं ओर काले रंग से छायांकित है। इसी तरह, आकृति C बिल्कुल भी छायांकित नहीं है और आकृति D का ऊपरी भाग छायांकित होगा। अत: यहाँ सही उत्तर एक आकृति (5) है।

Practice Questions/**अभ्यासप्रश्न**

Q-1) Which suitable figure will complete the question mark in the below figure.

कौन सी उपयुक्त आकृति नीचे दी गई आकृति में प्रश्न वाचक चिन्ह् को पूरा करेगी।

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

Q-2) Based on the figure in the question find a suitable figure from the five figures in the option)

प्रश्न में दी गई आकृति के आधार पर विकल्प में पाँच अंकों में से एक उपयुक्त आकृति ज्ञात की जिए।

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

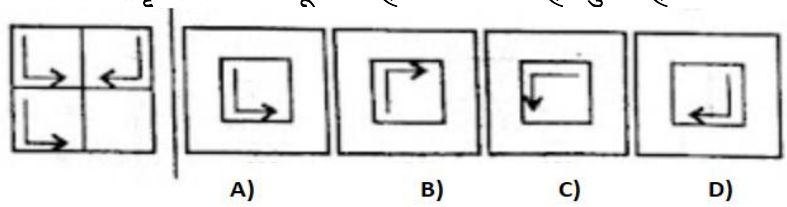
Q-3) Select a suitable figure that will replace the question mark of the figure given in the question)

एक उपयुक्त आकृति का चयन करें जो प्रश्न में दी गई आकृति के प्रश्न चिह्न को प्रति स्थापित करेगी

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

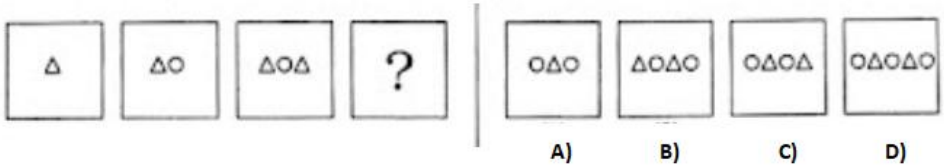
Q-4) Instructions – In the questions, a problem is given on the left side) One part of this shape is missing) Look at the 1, 2, 3 and 4 answers on the right) Find the shape that fits in the missing part of the problem without changing its direction in such a way that the pattern of the problem shape is completely formed) goes) Choose the correctanswer)

Q-4) **निर्देश – प्रश्नों में बाईं ओर एक समस्या दी गई है। इस आकृति का एक भाग गायब है।** 1, 2, 3 **और** 4 **उत्तरों को दाईं ओर देखें। वह आकृति ज्ञात कीजिए जो समस्या के लुप्त भाग में उसकी दिशा बदले बिना इस प्रकार फिट हो जाती है कि समस्या आकृति का पैटर्न पूरी तरह से बन जाता है। चुनें सही उत्तर।**



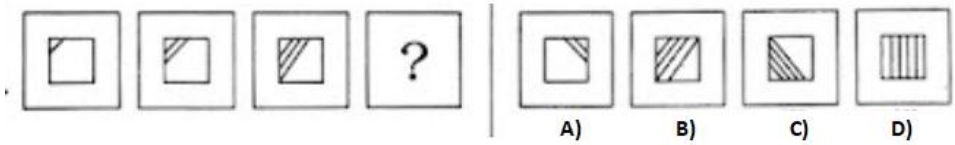
Q-5) Instructions – The questions have three problem-shapes on the top side and a blank space has been kept for the fourth) Problem – Shapes are in a series) Find which of the answer figures given below meets this series) Choose the correct answer)

Q-5) **निर्देश – प्रश्नों में तीन समस्याएँ हैं- ऊपर की ओर और चौथे के लिए एक रिक्त स्थान रखा गया है। समस्या – आकृतियाँ एक श्रृंखला में हैं। ज्ञात कीजिए कि नीचे दी गई कौन-सी उत्तर आकृतियाँ इस श्रंखला से मिलती हैं। सही उत्तर चुने।**



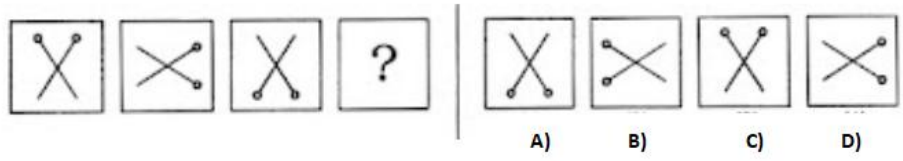
Q-6)Instructions – The questions have three problem-shapes on the top side and a blank space has been kept for the fourth) Problem – Shapes are in a series) Find which of the answer figures given below meets this series) Choose the correct answer)

Q-6) **निर्देश – प्रश्नों के शीर्ष पर तीन समस्या-आकार हैं और चौथे के लिए एक रिक्त स्थान रखा गया है।समस्या – आकृतियाँ एक श्रृंखला में हैं। ज्ञात कीजिए कि नीचे दी गई कौन-सी उत्तर आकृतियाँ इस श्रंखला से मिलती हैं। सही उत्तर चुने।**



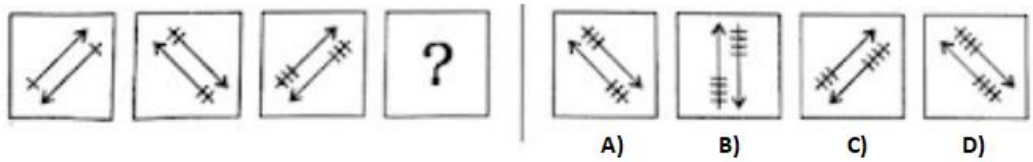
Q-7Instructions – The questions have three problem-shapes on the top side and a blank space has been kept for the fourth) Problem – Shapes are in a series) Find which of the answer figures given below meets this series) Choose the correct answer

Q-7) **निर्देश – प्रश्नों के शीर्ष पर तीन समस्या-आकृति हैं और चौथे के लिए एक रिक्त स्थान रखा गया है। समस्या – आकृतियाँ एक श्रृंखला में हैं। ज्ञात कीजिए कि नीचे दी गई कौन-सी उत्तर आकृतियाँ इस श्रंखला से मिलती हैं।सही उत्तर चुने।**



Q-8 Instructions – The questions have three problem-shapes on the top side and a blank space has been kept for the fourth. Problem – Shapes are in a series. Find which of the answer figures given below meets this series. Choose the correct answer.

Q-8) **निर्देश – प्रश्नों के शीर्ष पर तीन समस्या-आकृति हैं और चौथे के लिए एक रिक्त स्थान रखा गया है। समस्या – आकृतियाँ एक श्रृंखला में हैं। ज्ञात कीजिए कि नीचे दी गई कौन-सी उत्तर आकृतियाँ इस श्रंखला से मिलती हैं।सही उत्तर चुने।**



Answer Key:

Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	C	2	C	3	B	4	D	5	B	6	B	7	B	8	D

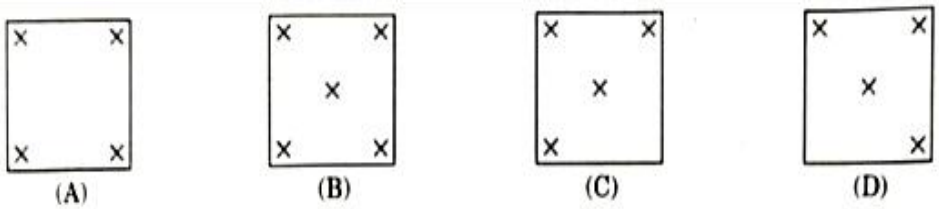
Some more :Analogy Practice Questions

Question Bank /प्रश्नबैंक

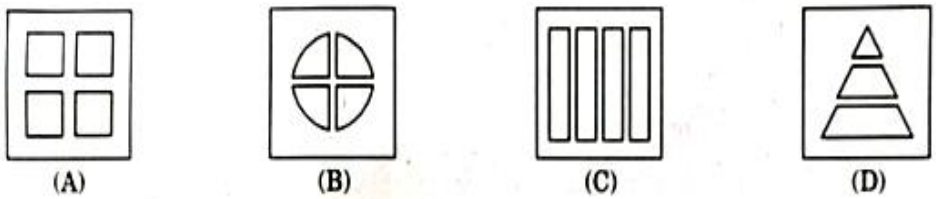
Directions: In question number 1 to 4, Four figures A,B,C,D have been given in each questions) **Out**of these four figure three figures are similar in some way and one figure is different) Select the figure which is different**)**

निर्देश: प्रश्नसं ख्या 1 **से** 4 **में प्रत्येक प्रश्न में चार अंक** A,B,C,D **दिए गए हैं। इन चार आकृतियों में से तीन आकृतियाँ किसी न किसी रूप में समान हैं और एक आकृति भिन्न है। उस आकृति का चयन किया जो भिन्न है।**

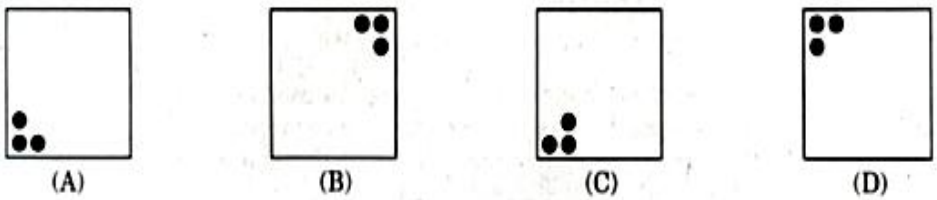
1.



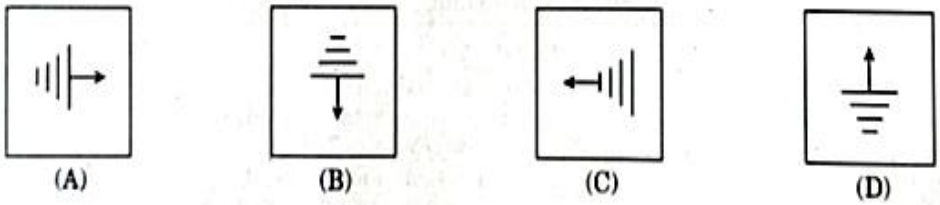
2.



3.

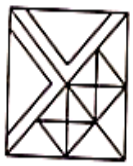
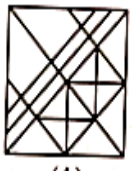
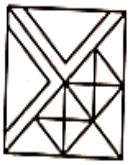
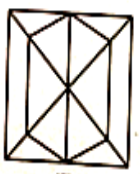


4.



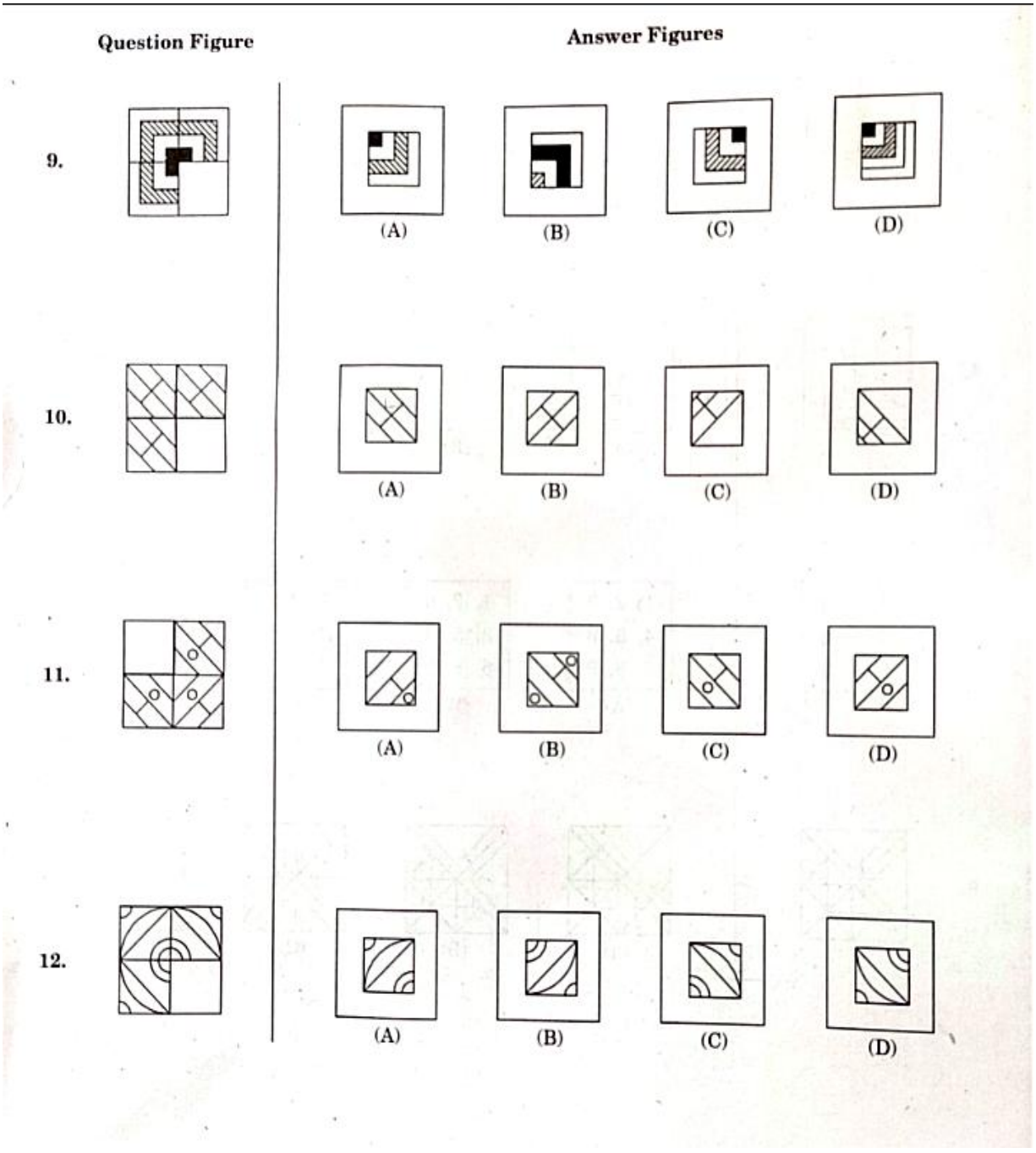
Directions: In question number 5 to 8 a question figure is given on the left side and four answer figures marked A,B,C,D are given on the right side) select the answer figure which is exactly the same as question figure**)**

निर्देश: प्रश्न संख्या 5 **से** 8 **में बाईं ओर एक प्रश्न आकृति दी गई है और दाईं ओर चार उत्तर आकृतियाँ** A,B,C,D **अंकित हैं। उत्तर आकृति का चयन करें जो बिल्कुल प्रश्न आकृति के समान है|**

	Question Figure	Answer Figures			
5.		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
6.		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
7.	1, 2, 4 3, 5, 8 6, 7, 9	1, 2, 3 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 9 (A)	1, 2, 9 3, 5, 4 6, 8, 2 (B)	1, 2, 4 3, 5, 9 6, 8, 7 (C)	1, 2, 4 3, 5, 8 6, 7, 9 (D)
8.		 (A)	 (B)	(C)	 (D)

Directions: In number 9 to 12 there is a question figure on the left side a part of which is missing) Observed the answer figure A,B,C,D on the right side and find out the answer figure which, without changing the direction fit in the missing part of the question figure in order to complete the pattern in the question figure)

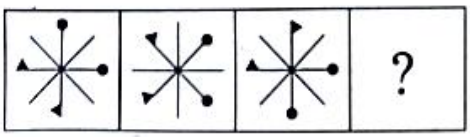
निर्देश: संख्या 9 से 12 में बाईं ओर एक प्रश्न आकृति है जिस का एक भाग गायब है। उत्तर आकृति ए, बी, सी, डी को दाईं ओर देखा और उत्तर आकृति का पता लगाएं, जो दिशा को बदले बिना प्रश्न आकृति में पैटर्न को पूरा करने के लिए प्रश्न आकृति के लापता हिस्से में फिट बैठता है।

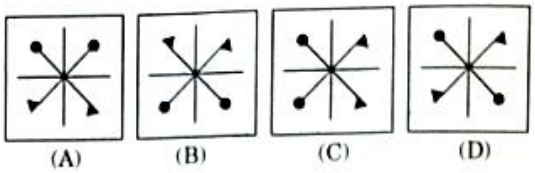


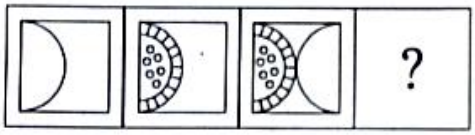
Directions: In question number 13 to 16 there are three question figure on the left side and the space for the forth figure is left blank) The question figure are in a series) find out one figure from among the answer figure given on the right side which occupies the blank space for the fourth figure on the left side and complete the series)

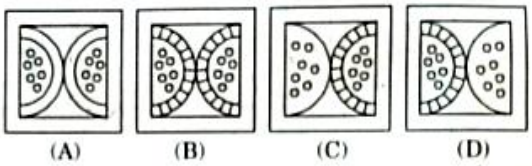
निर्देश: प्रश्नसंख्या 13 से 16 में बायीं ओर तीन प्रश्न आकृति हैं और आगे की आकृति के लिए स्थान खाली छोड़ दिया गया है।प्रश्न आकृति एक श्रृंखला में हैं। दाईं ओर दी गई उत्तर आकृति में से एक आकृति का पता लगाएं जो बाईं ओर चौथी आकृति के लिए रिक्त स्थान घेरती है और श्रृंखला को पूरा करती है|

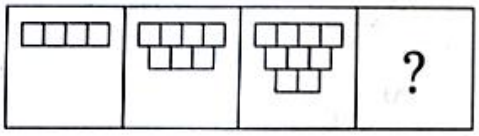
Question Figures | **Answer Figures**

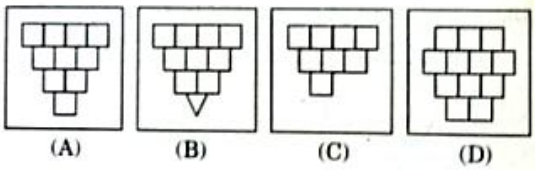
13. 

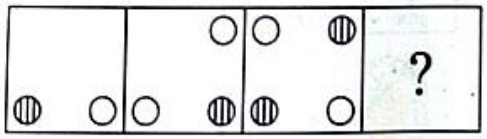


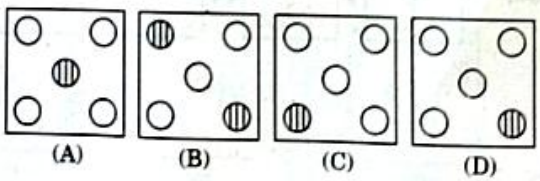
14. 



15. 

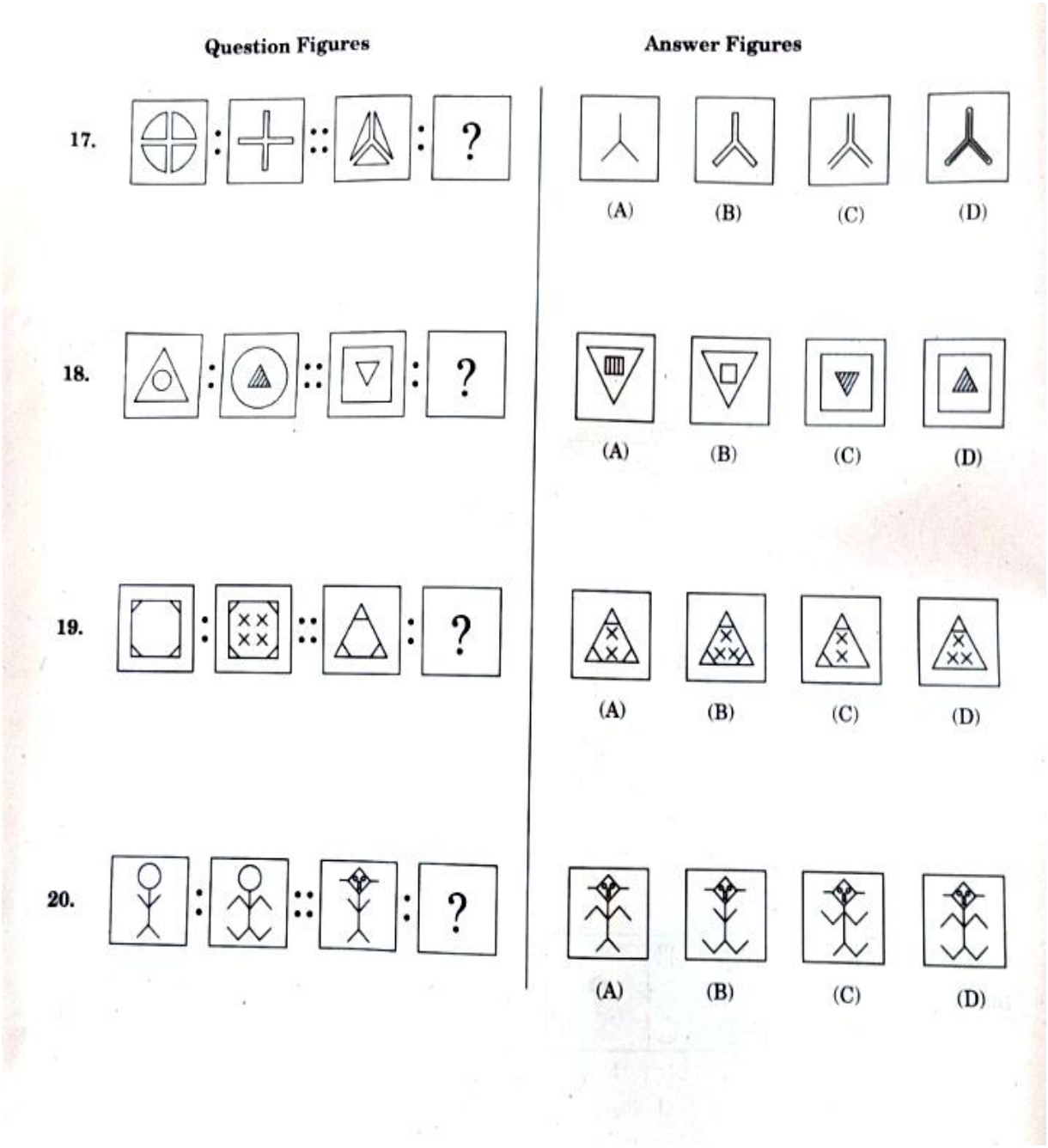


16. 



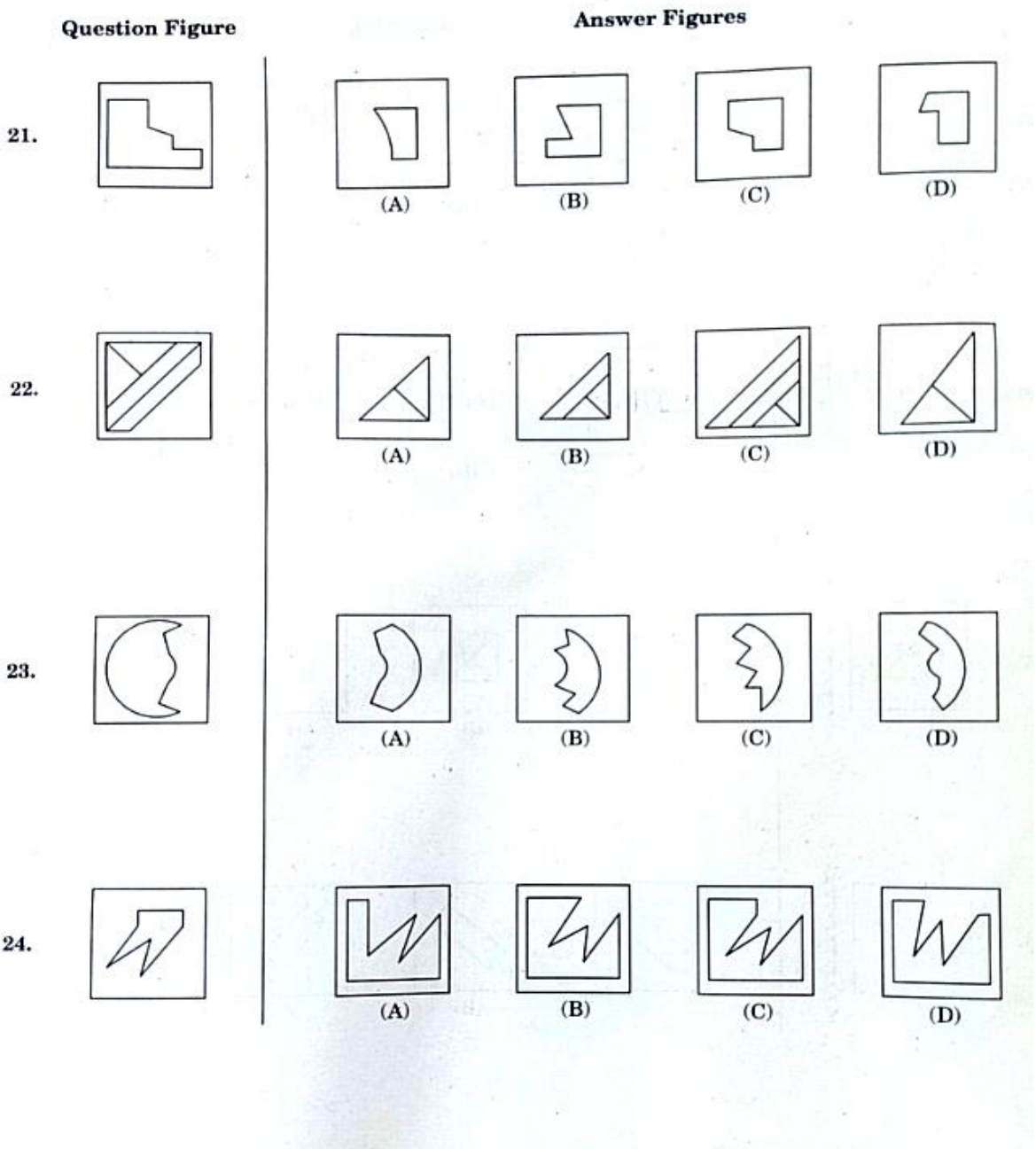
Directions: In Question number 17 to 20 there are two seats of two question figure is the second set has an interrogation marks (?)) There exist a real relationship between the first two question figure similar relationship should exist between the third and the fourth question figure select one of the answer figures which replace the marks of interrogation)

निर्देश: प्रश्नसंख्या 17 **से** 20 **मेंदोसीटोंवालीदोप्रश्नआकृतिहैं, दूसरेसेटमेंएकप्रश्नचिह्न** (?) **है।पहलेदोप्रश्नआकृतिकेबीचएकवास्तविकसंबंधमौजूदहैतीसरेऔरचौथेप्रश्नआकृतिकेबीचसमानसंबंधमौजूदहोनाचाहिए उत्तरआकृतियोंमेंसेएककाचयनकरेंजोपूछताछकेनिशानकोप्रतिस्थापितकरताहै।**



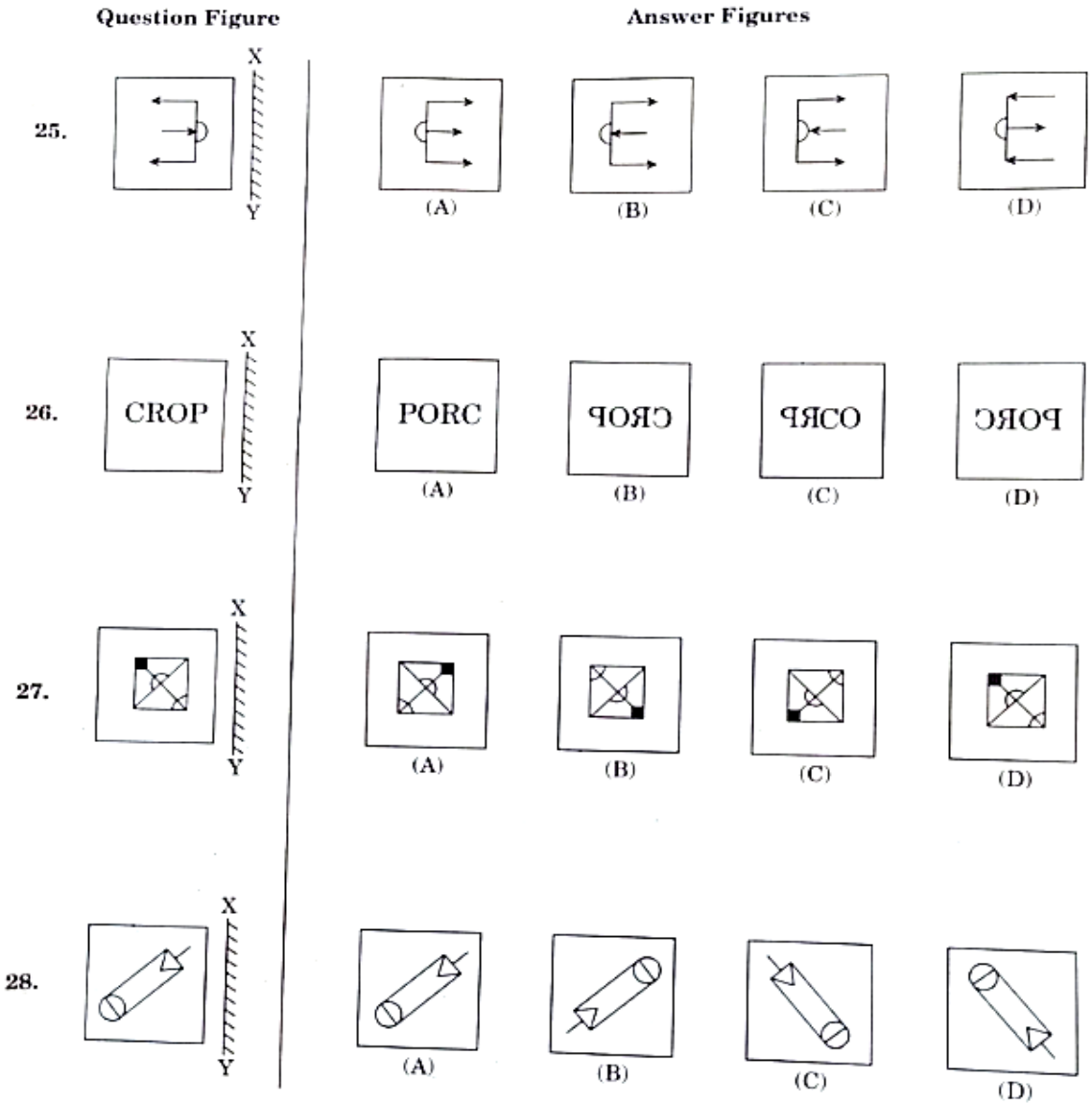
Directions: in question number 21 to 24 one part of geometrical figure (triangle square circle)is on the left side as question figure and the other one is among the four answer figure A,B,C,D on the right side) find the figure on the right side that complete the geometrical figure)

निर्देश: प्रश्न संख्या 21 **से** 24 **में ज्यामितीय आकृति (त्रिभुजवर्गवृत्त) का एक भाग प्रश्न आकृति के रूप में बाईं ओर है और दूसरा भाग दाईं ओर चार उत्तर आकृति** A,B,C,D **में से एक है।दाईं ओर की आकृति को खोजें जो ज्यामितीय आकृति को पूरा करती है|**



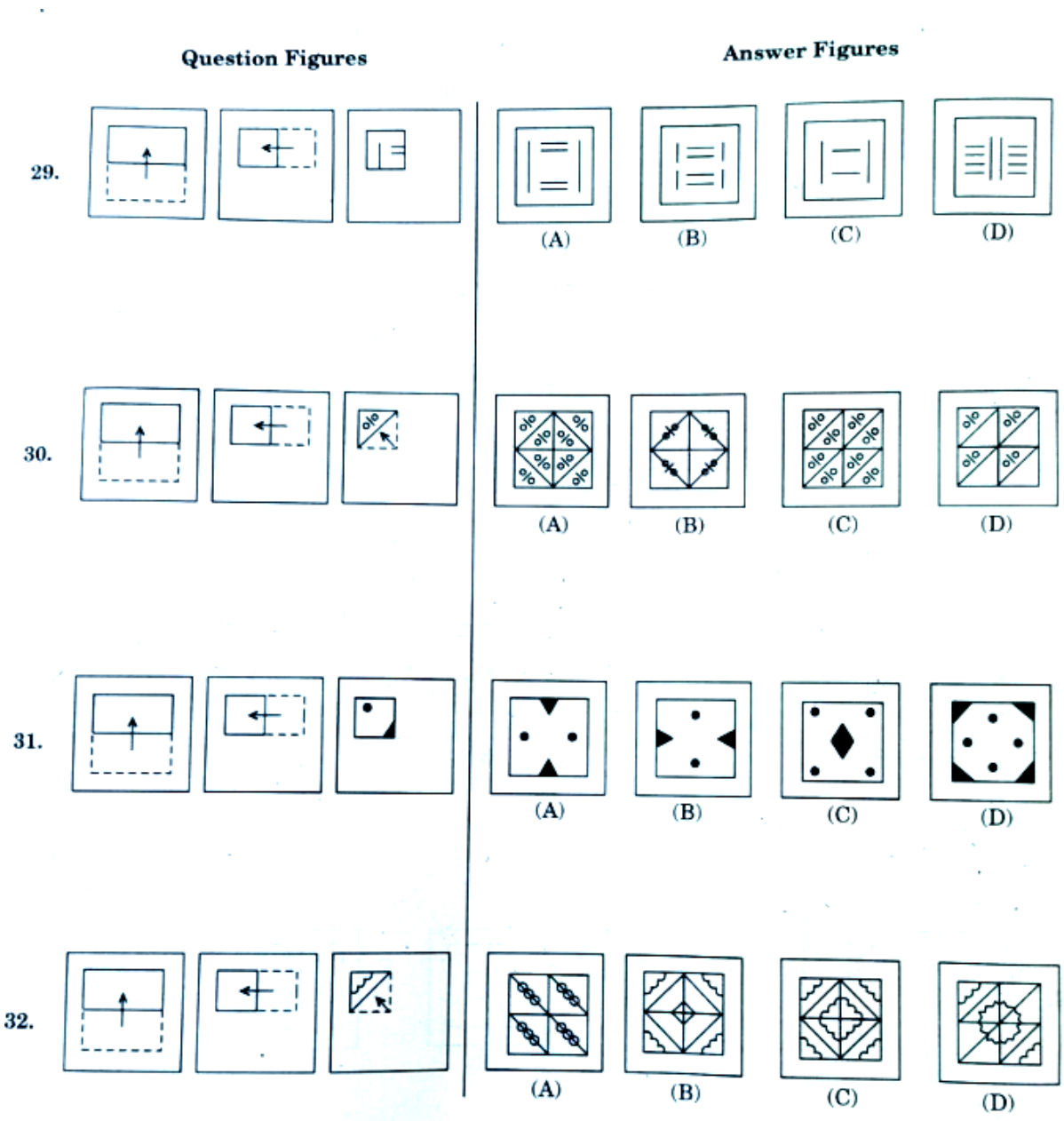
Directions: question number 25 to 28 there is a question figure on the left side and 4 answer figure marked A,B,C,D are given on the right side select the answer figure which is exactly the mirror image of the question figure when the mirror is held at xy indicate your answer)

निर्देश: प्रश्न संख्या 25 **से** 28 **में बाईं ओर एक प्रश्न आकृति है और दाईं ओर** 4 **उत्तर आकृति** A,B,C,D **अंकित है, उस उत्तर आकृति का चयन करें जो प्रश्न आकृति का बिल्कुल दर्पण प्रतिबिम्ब है जब दर्पण को** x y **पर रखा गया है|**



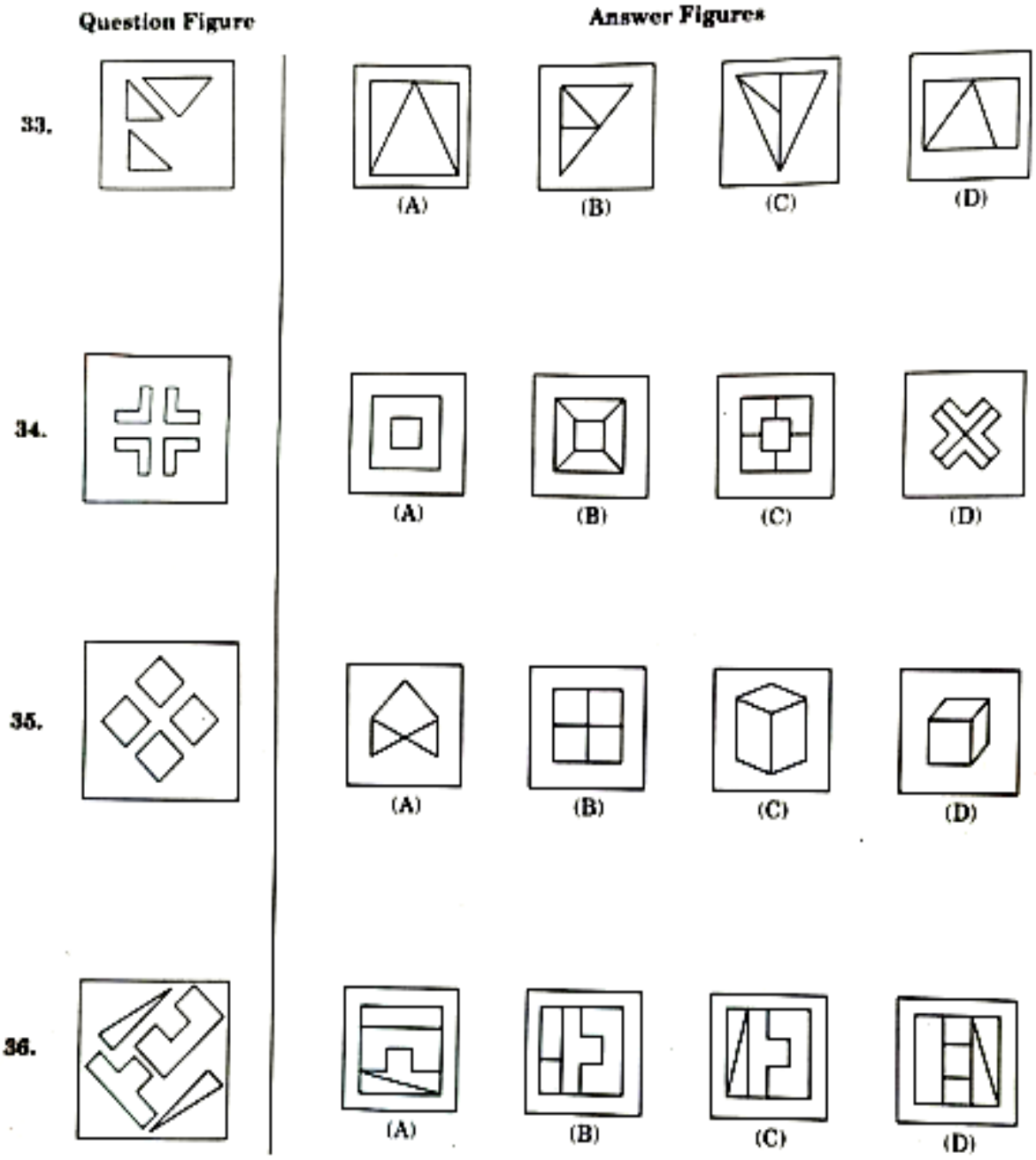
Directions: In question number 29 to 32, a piece of paper is folded and punched as shown in the question figure on the left side and four answer figure marked A,B,C,D are given on the right side selected the answer figure which indicate how the paper will appear when opened (unfolded))

निर्देश: प्रश्न संख्या 29 से 32 में कागज को मोड़ा और छिद्रित किया जाता है जैसा कि बाईं ओर प्रश्न आकृति में दिखाया गया है और दाईं ओर चार उत्तर आकृतियाँ A,B,C,D **अंकित हैं, उत्तर आकृति का चयन किया गया है जो दर्शाता है कि कैसे कागज खुल ने पर दिखाई देगा।**



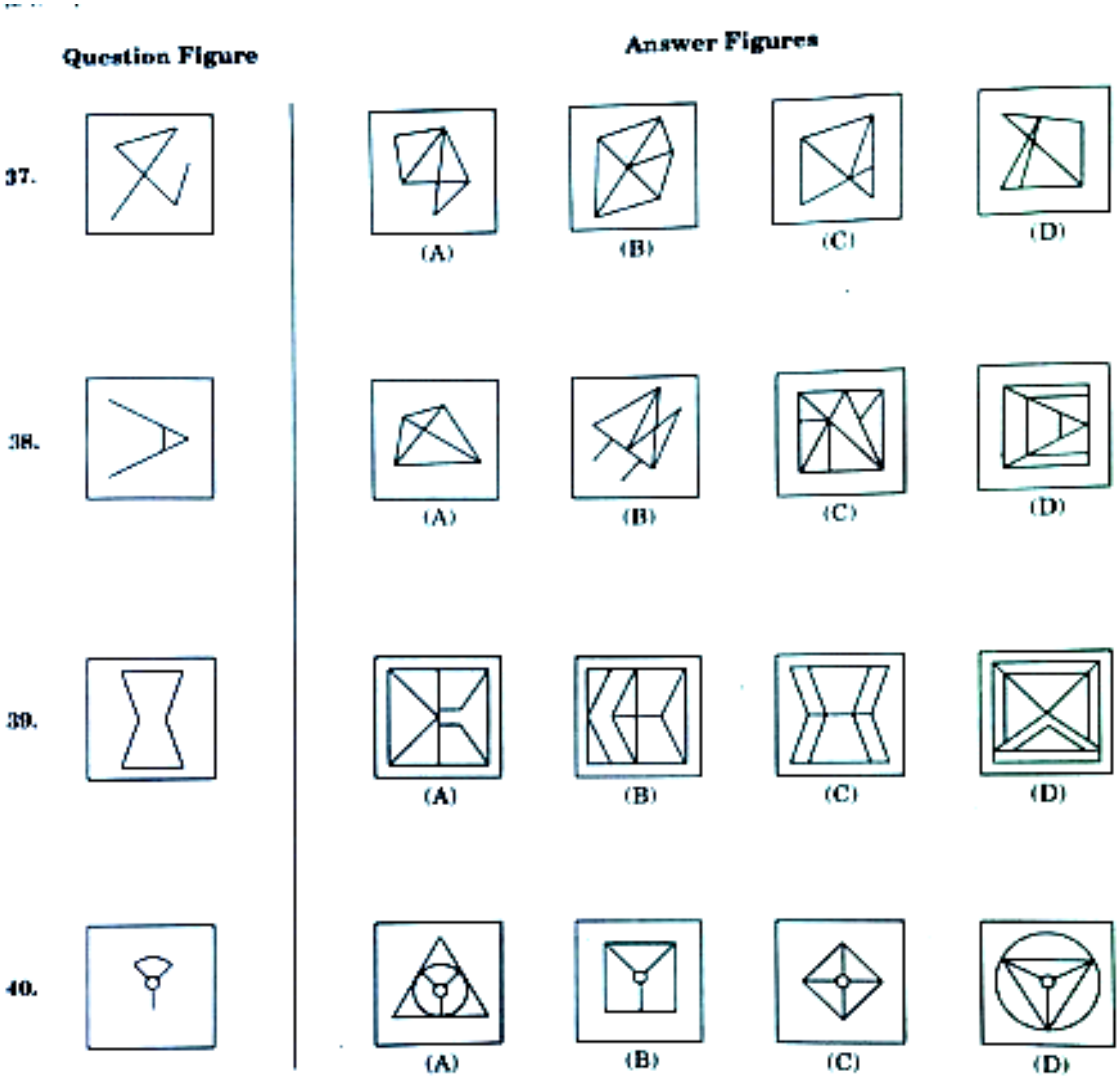
Directions: In Question number 33 to 36 , a question figure is given on the left side and 4 answer figure marked A,B,C,D are given on the right side) select the answer figure which can be formed from the cut out pieces given in the question figure)

निर्देश: प्रश्न संख्या 33 **से** 36 **में, बाईं ओर एक प्रश्न आकृति दी गई है और दाईं ओर** 4 **उत्तर आकृति** A,B,C,D **अंकित है। उस उत्तर आकृति का चयन करें जो प्रश्न आकृति में दिए गए कटे हुए टुकड़ों से बनाई जा सकती है।**



Directions: In Question number 37 to 40, a question figure is given on the left side and 4 answer figures mark the A,B,C,D are given on the right side) select the answer figure in which the question figure is hidden /embedded)

निर्देश: प्रश्न संख्या 37 **से** 40 **में, बाईं ओर एक प्रश्न आकृति दी गई है और दाईं ओर** 4 **उत्तर आकृतियाँ** A,B,C,D **अंकित हैं।उस उत्तर आकृति का चयन करें जिस में प्रश्न आकृति छिपी/अंत र्निहित है।**



Answer Key:

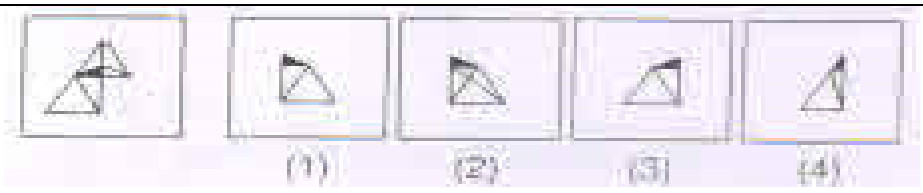
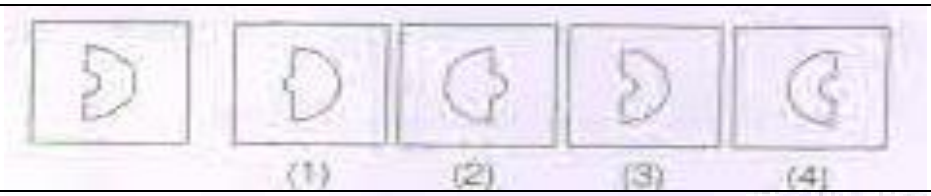
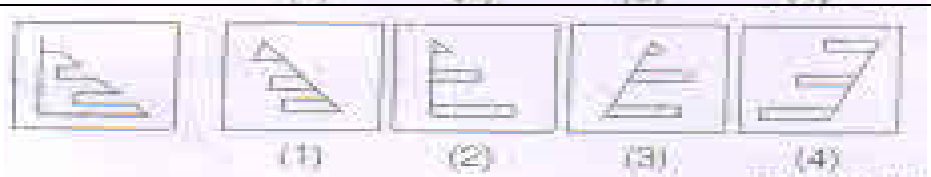
Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	B	2	D	3	B	4	C	5	A	6	A	7	D	8	B	9	A	10	A
11	D	12	B	13	B	14	B	15	A	16	B	17	B	18	A	19	B	20	D
21	C	22	B	23	B	24	C	25	B	26	B	27	A	28	C	29	A	30	A
31	C	32	C	33	B	34	D	35	B	36	C	37	B	38	D	39	C	40	A

PART-6
GEOMETRICAL FIGURE COMPLETION

Directions:-- In the following questions, one part of a geometrical figure (square, circle,triangle) is given on the left hand side that is question figure and the other one is among the four answer figures marked as (1), (2), (3) and (4) on the right hand side. Find the figure on the right hand side that completes the geometrical figure. Encircle the number given below the answer figures.

Part-I

Question Fig. **Answer Fig.**

1.	
2.	
3.	
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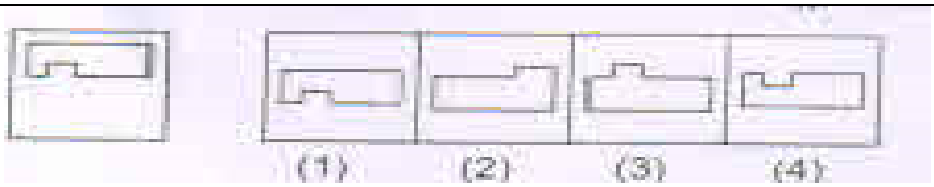
5.	
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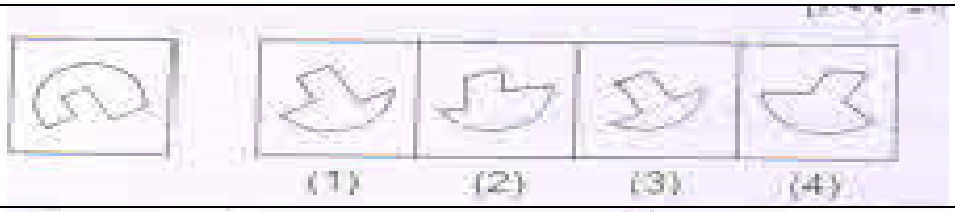
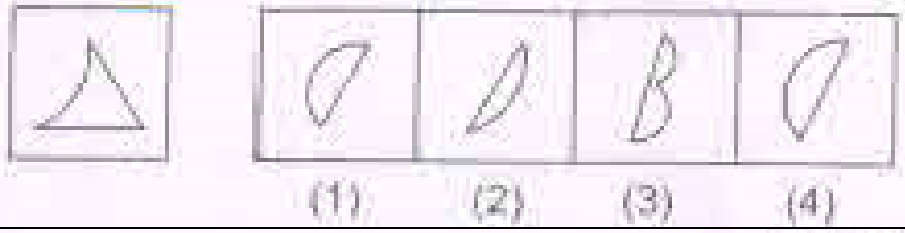
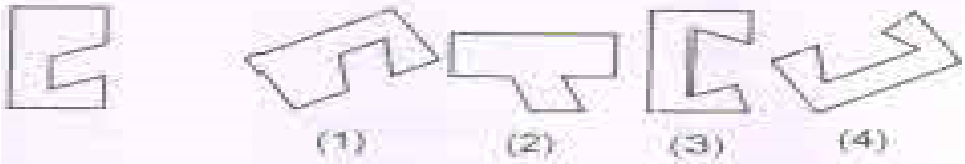
8.	
9.	
10.	
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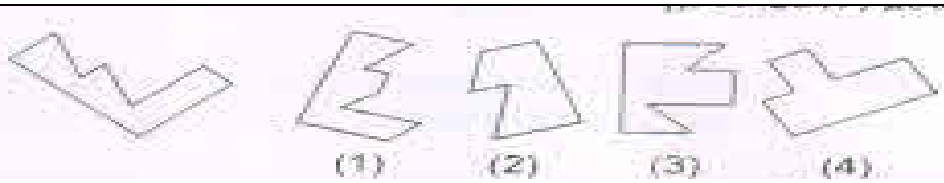
12.	
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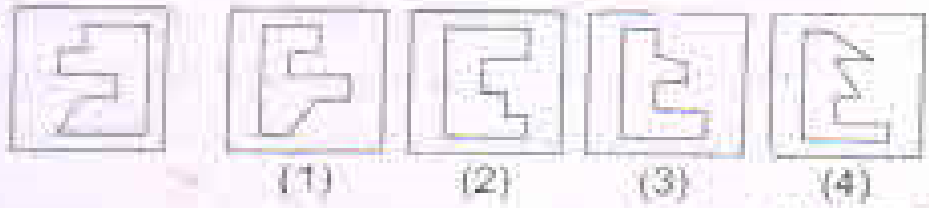
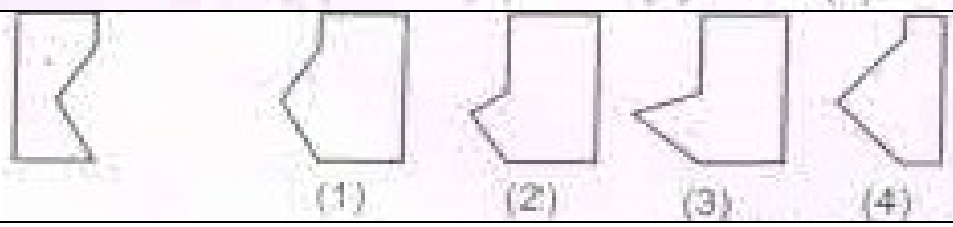
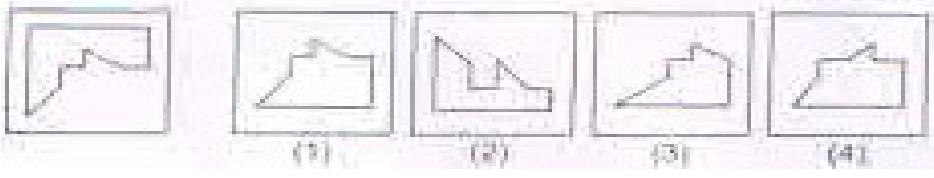
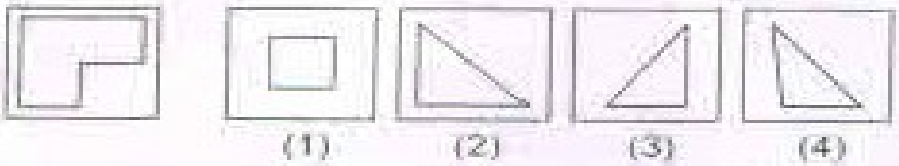
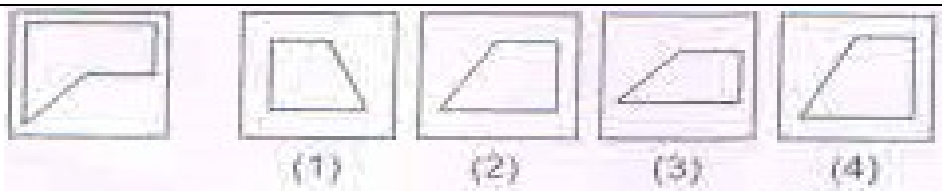
15.	
16.	

17.	
18.	
19.	
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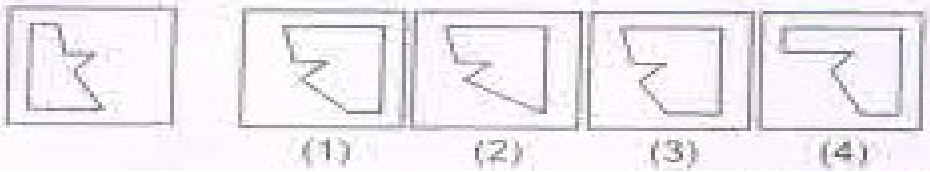
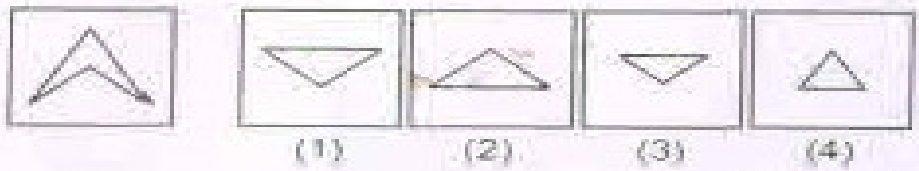
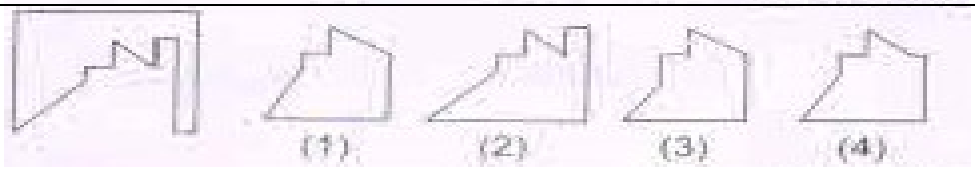
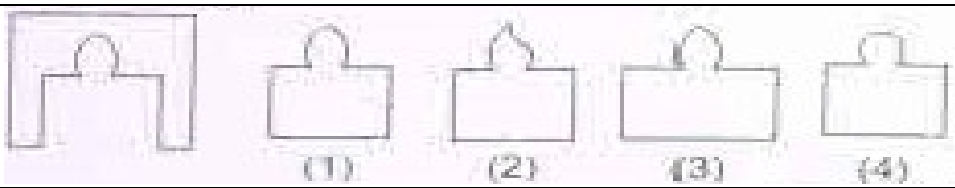
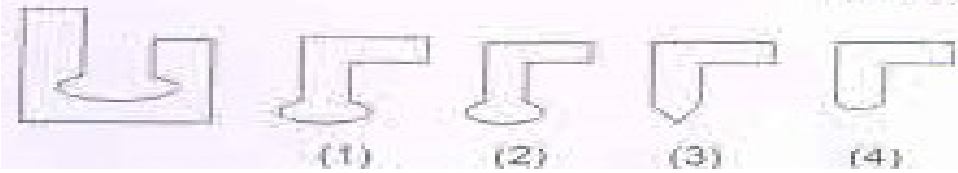
21.	
22.	
23.	
24.	
25.	
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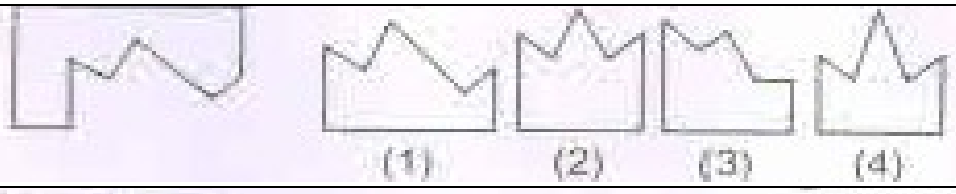
27.	
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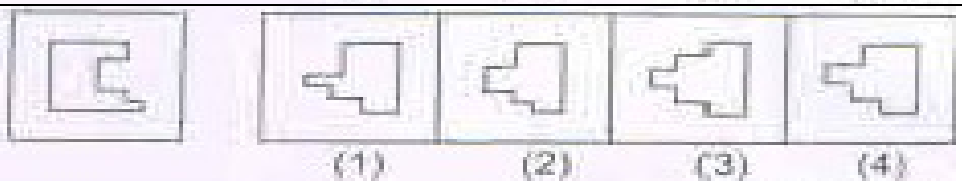
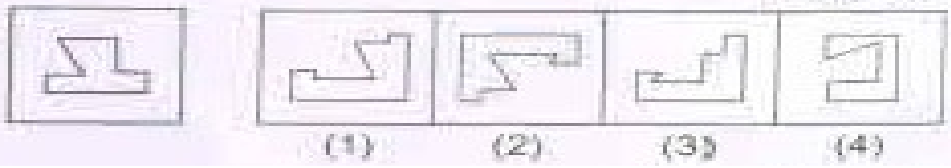
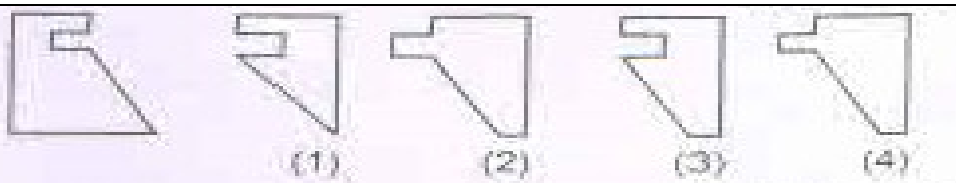
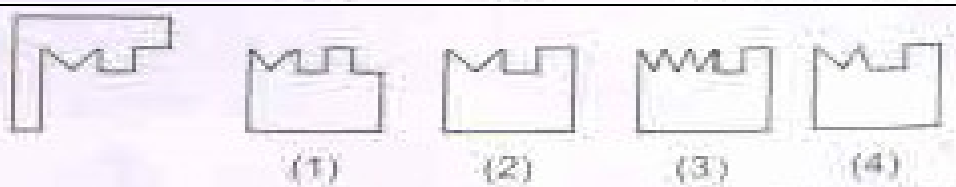
29.	
30.	
31.	
32.	
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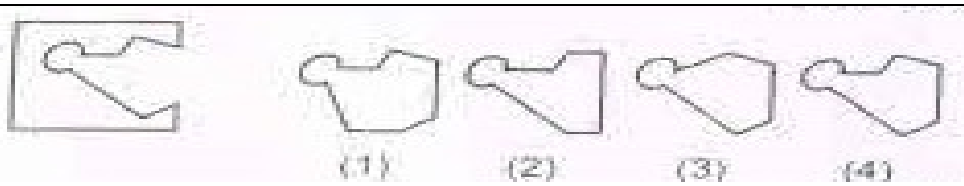
34.	
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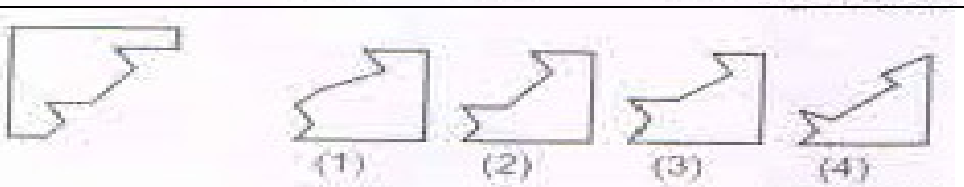
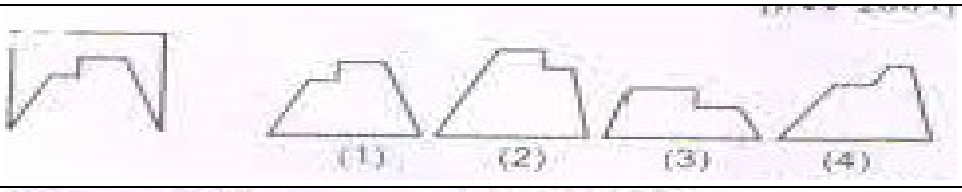
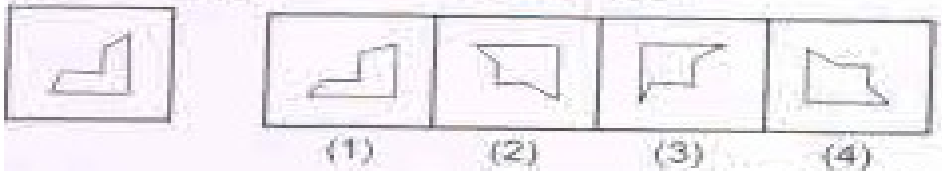
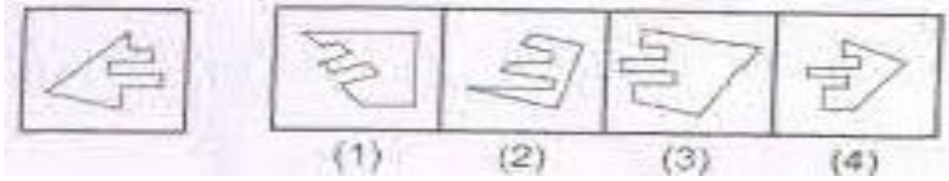
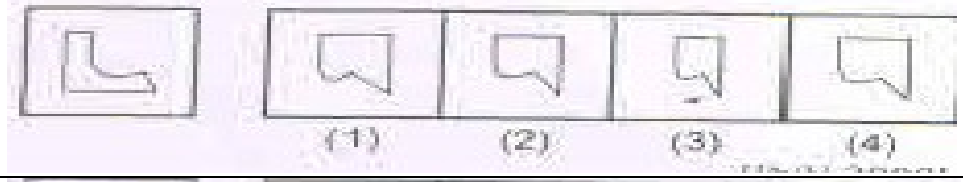
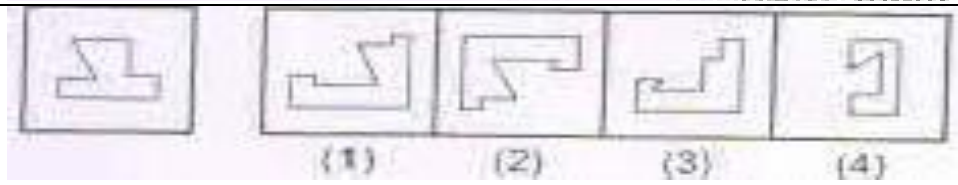
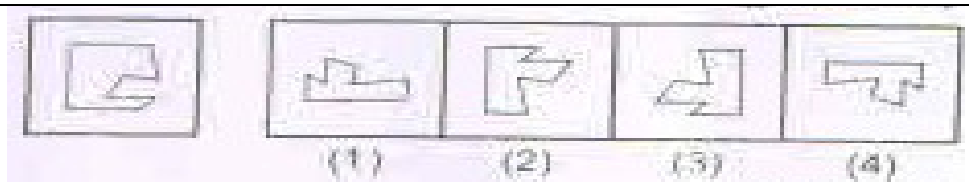
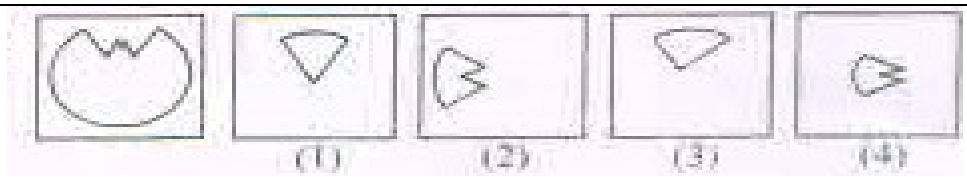
36.	

37.	
38.	
39.	
40.	
41.	
42.	
43.	
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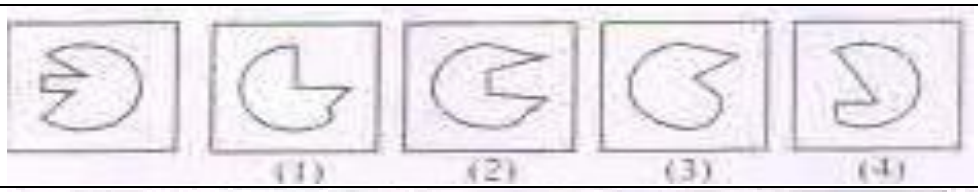
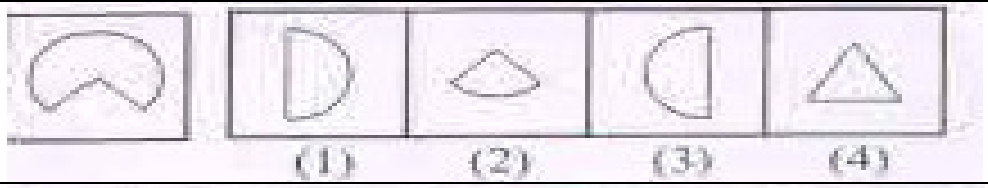
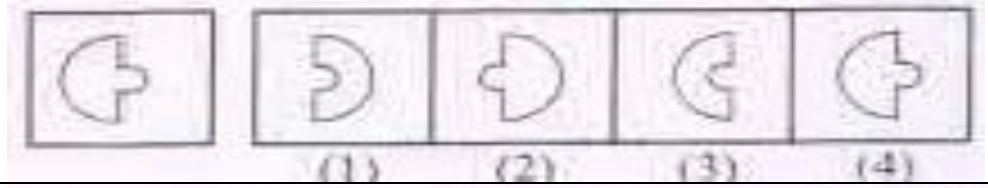
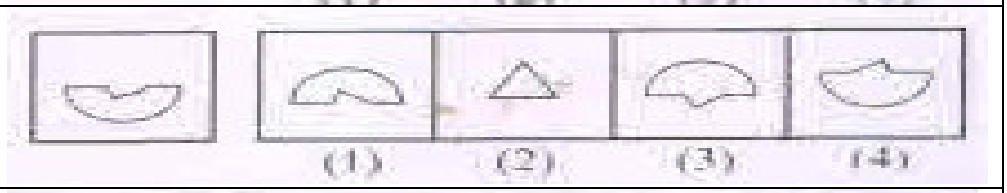
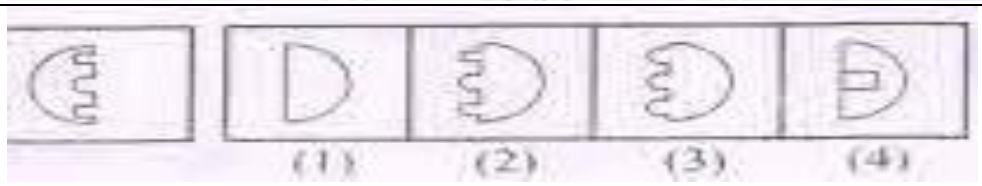
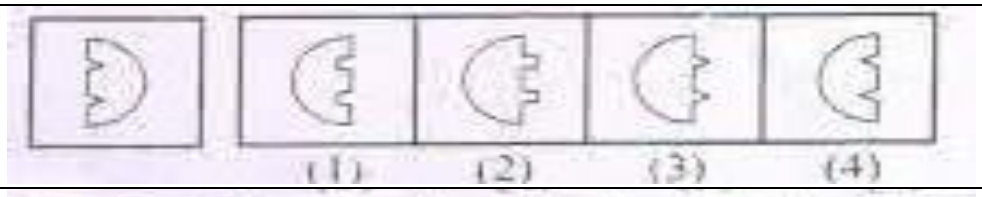
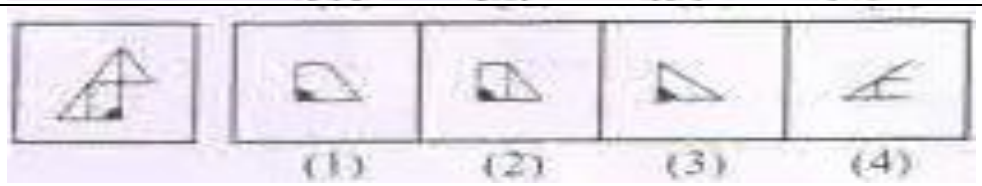
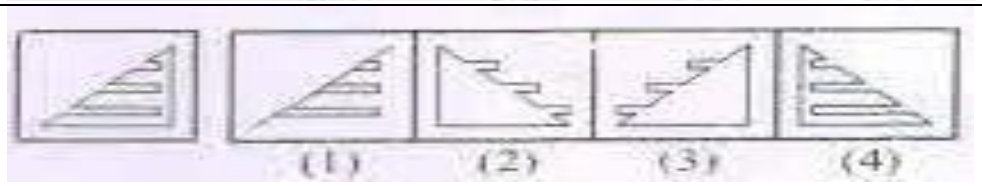
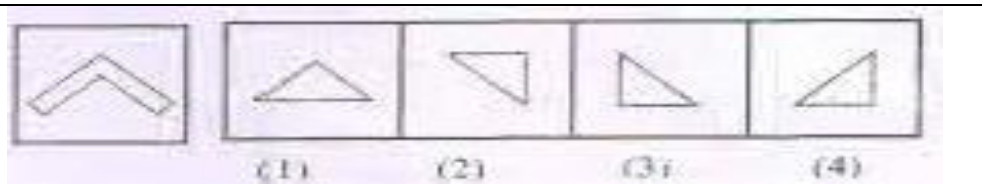
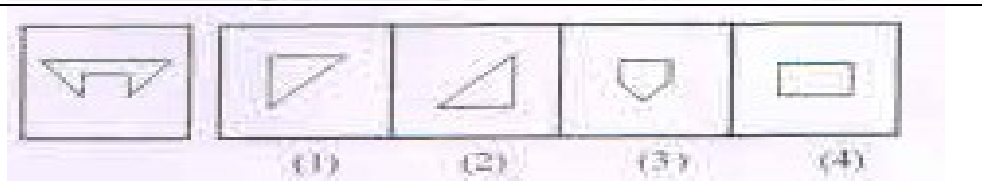
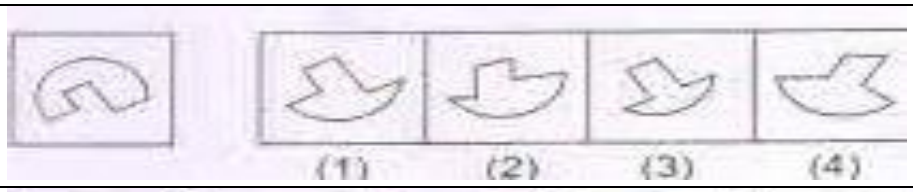
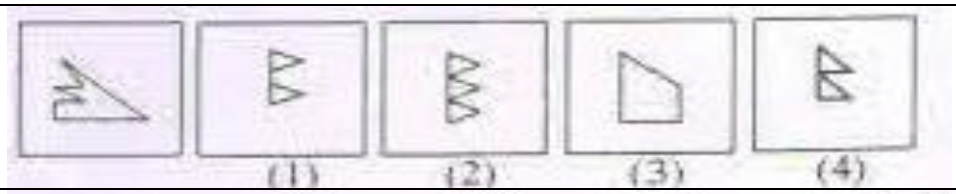
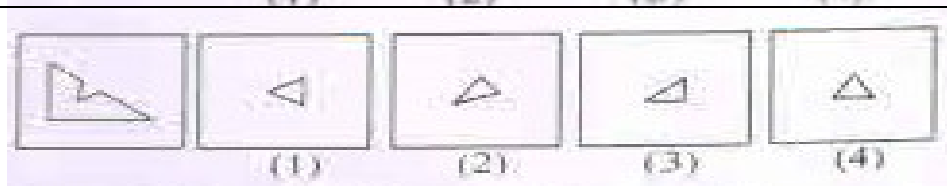
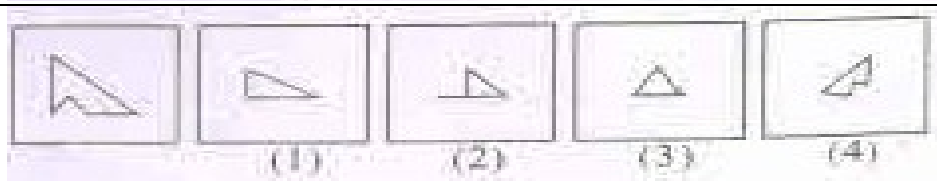
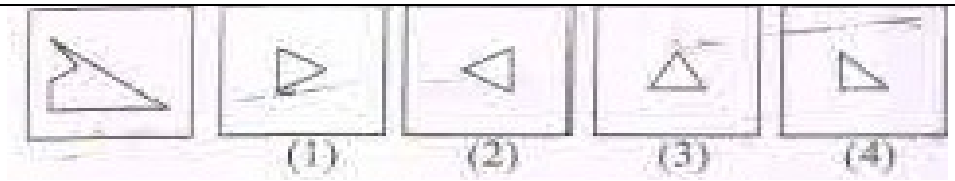
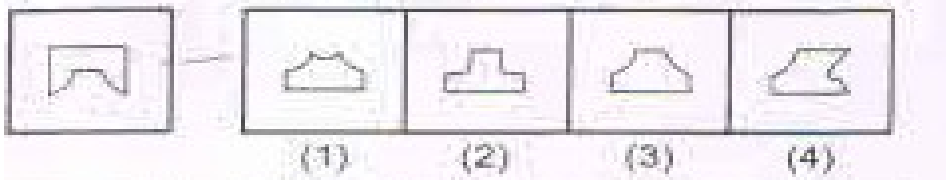
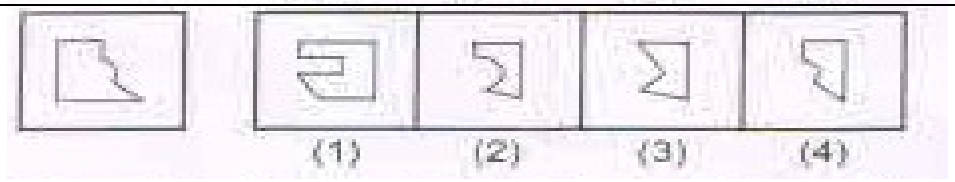
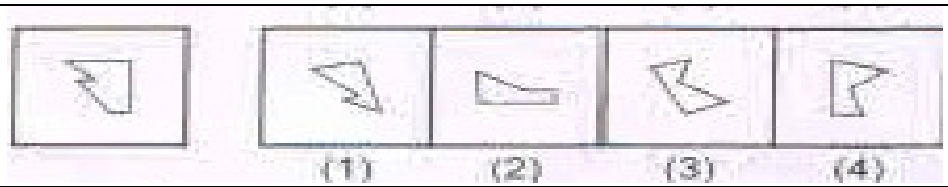
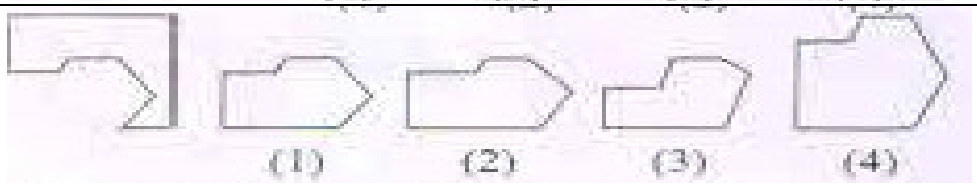
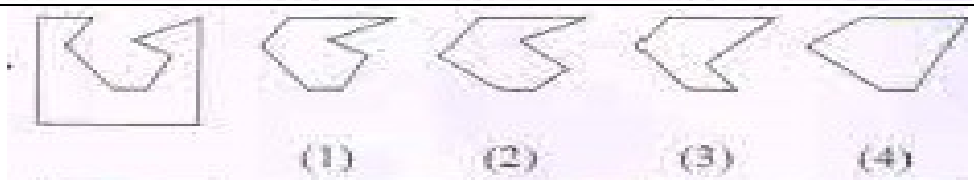
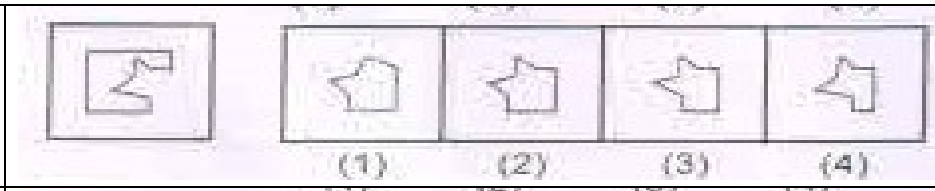
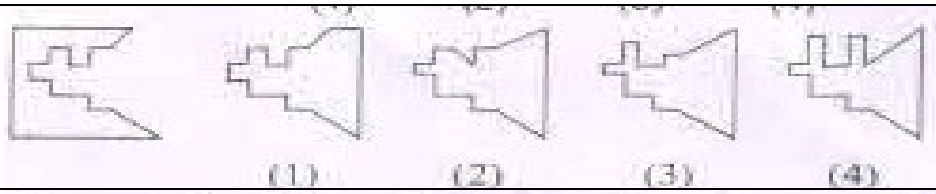
47.	
48.	
49.	
50.	
51.	
52.	
53.	
54.	
55.	
56.	

57.	
58.	
59.	
60.	
61.	
62.	
63.	
64.	
65.	
66.	

67.	
68.	
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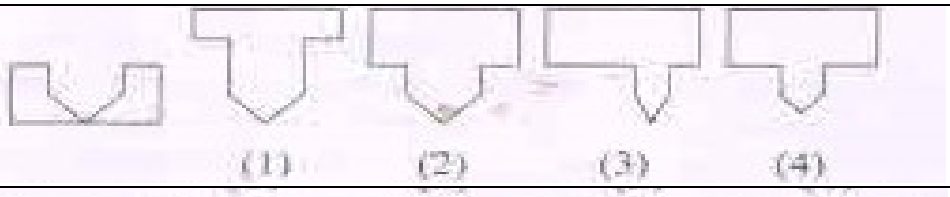
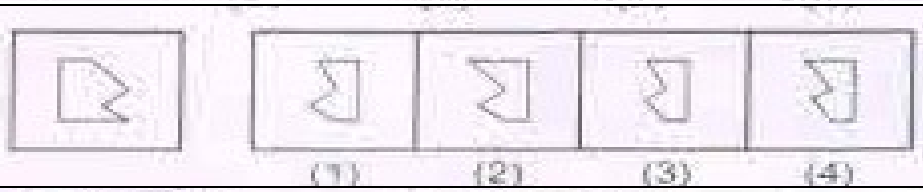
70.	
71.	
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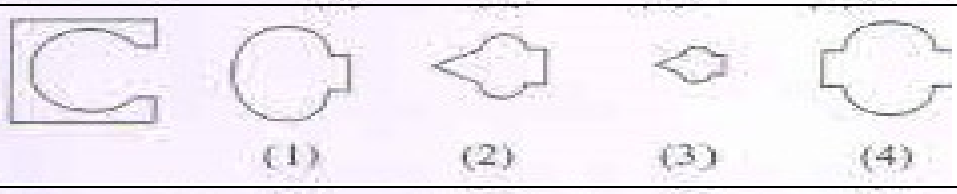
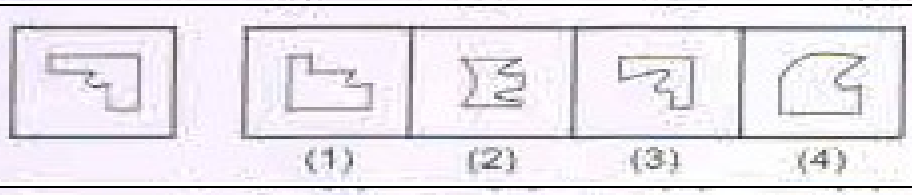
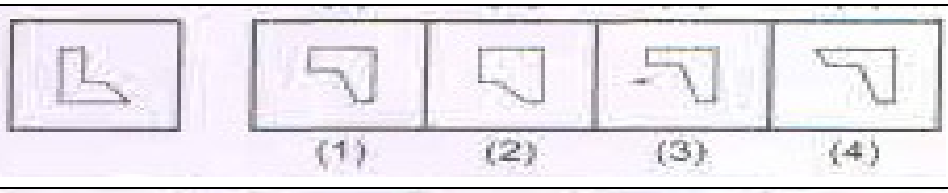
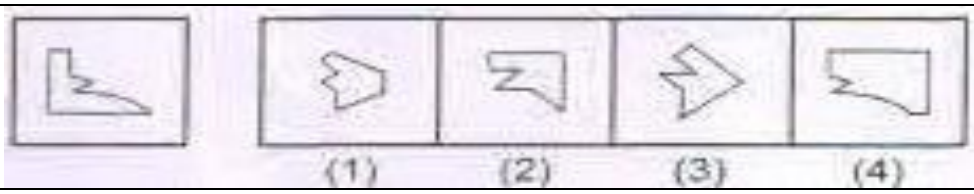
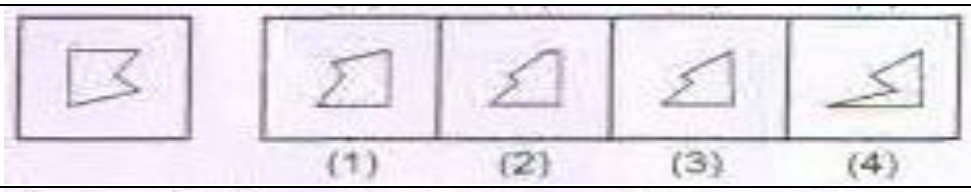
73.	
74.	
75.	
76.	

77.	
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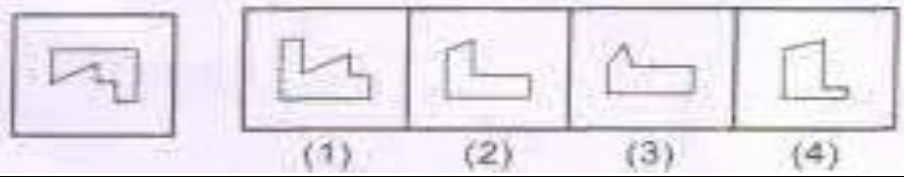
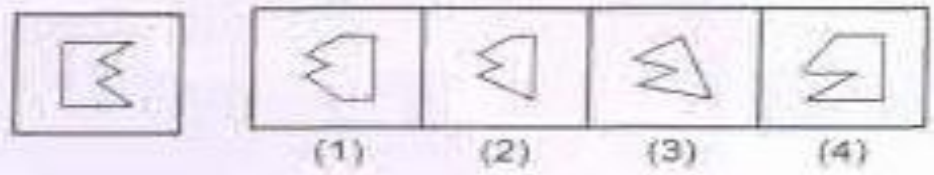
79.	
80.	
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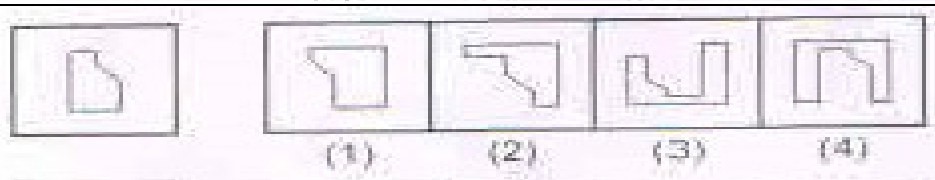
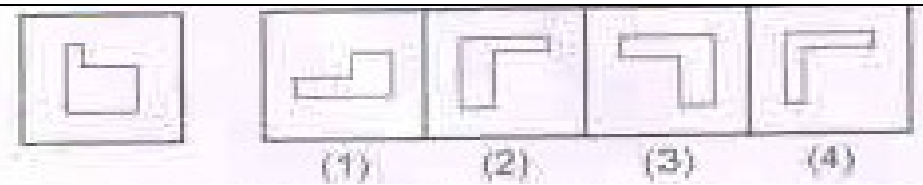
84.	
85.	
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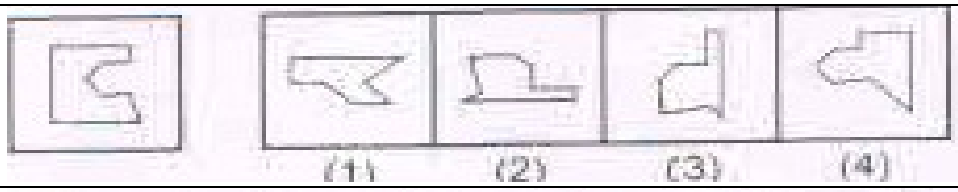
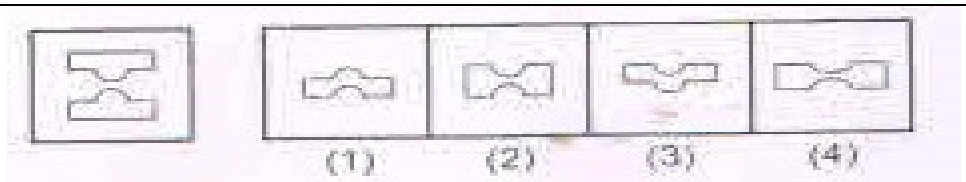
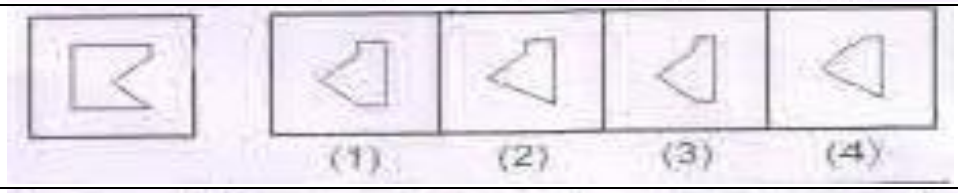
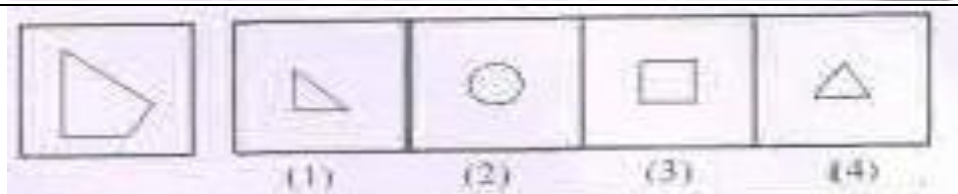
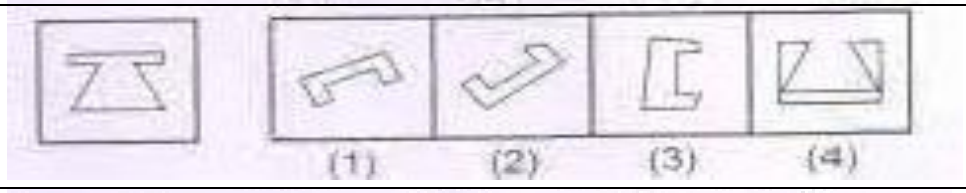
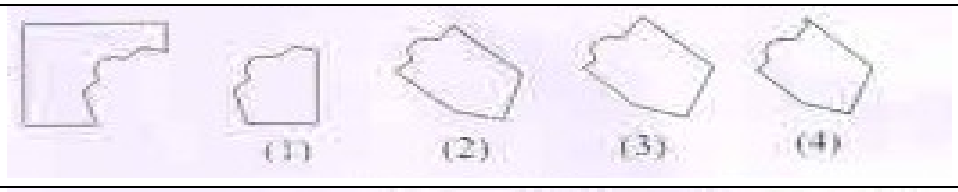
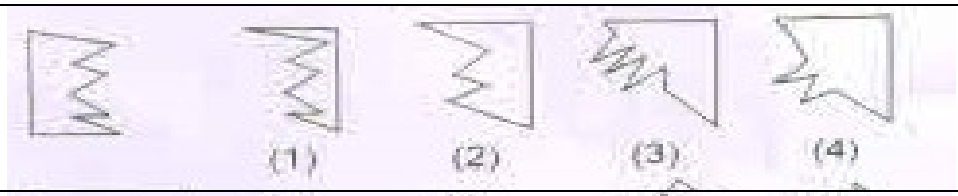
87.	
88.	
89.	
90.	
91.	
92.	
93.	
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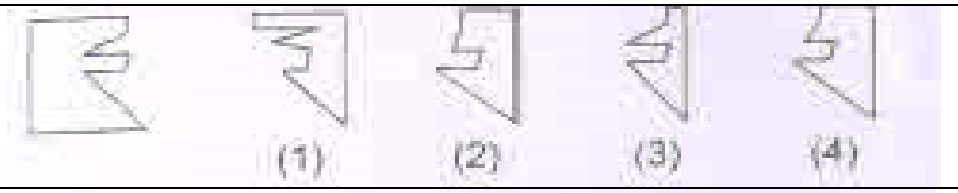
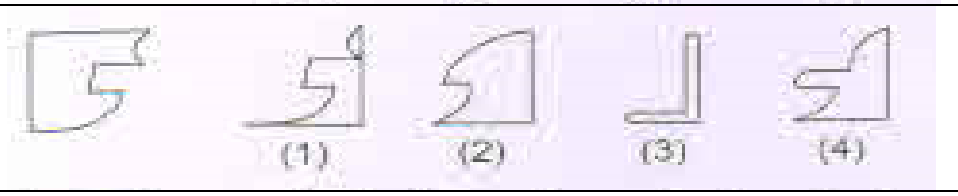
95.	
96.	

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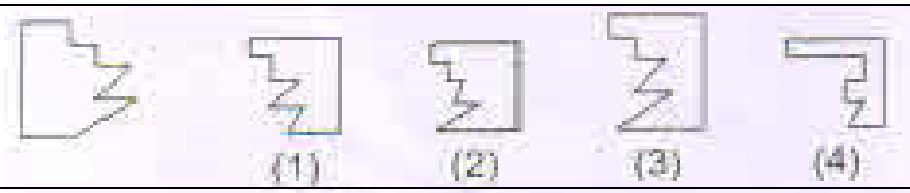
99.	
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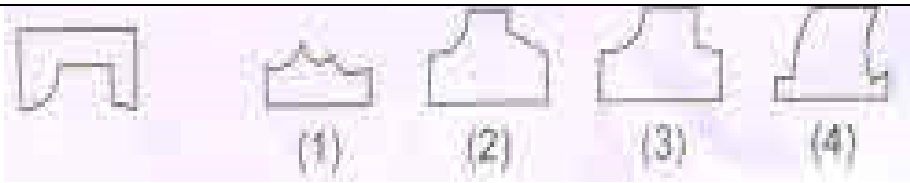
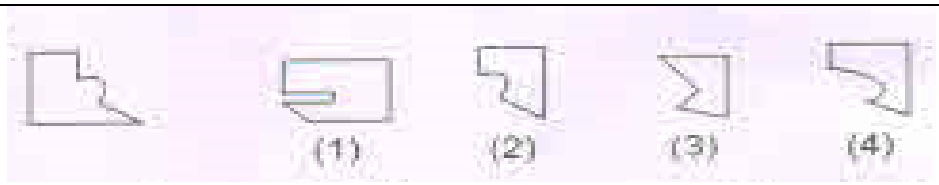
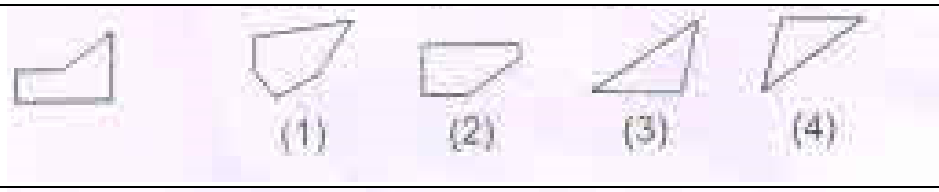
106.	

107.	
108.	
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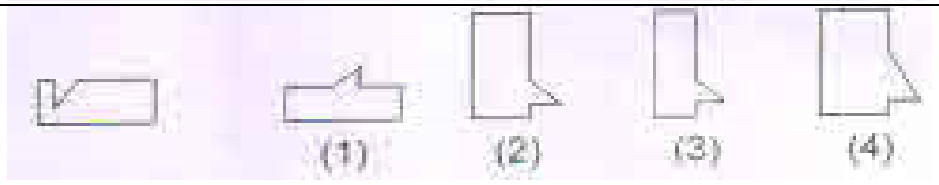
111.	

PART-6 ANSWER KEY PART-I

Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
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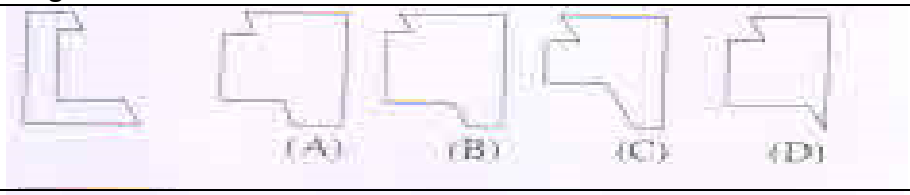
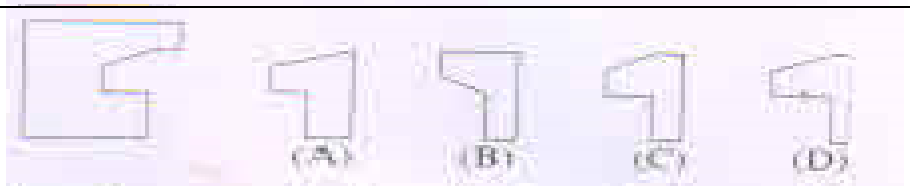
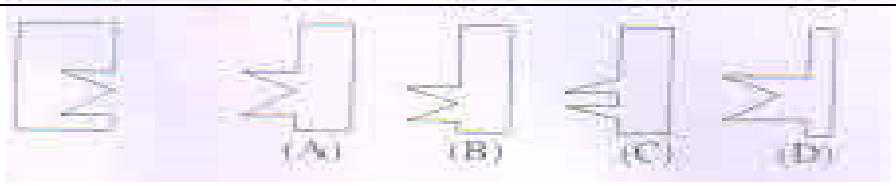
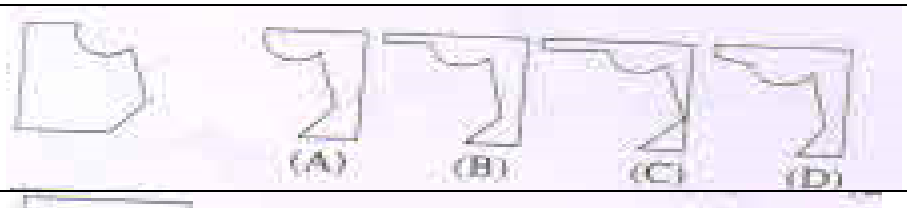
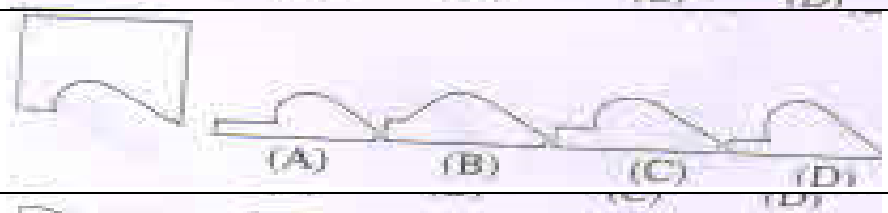
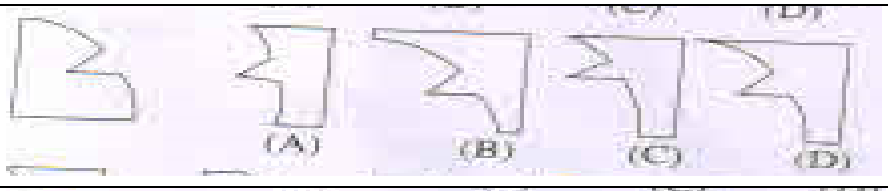
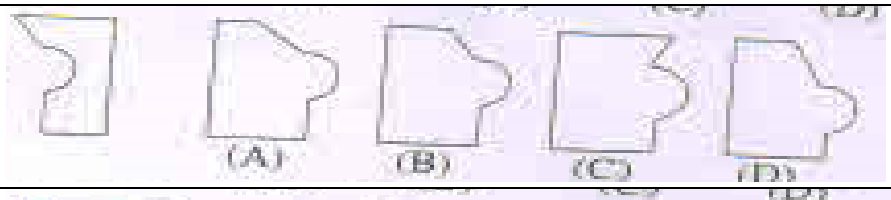
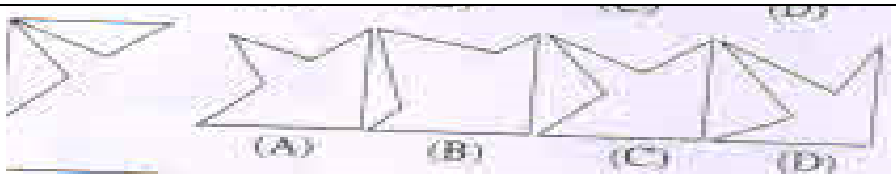
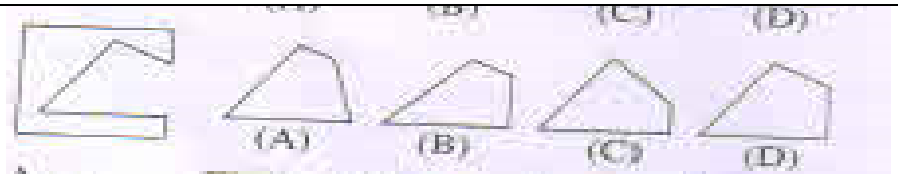
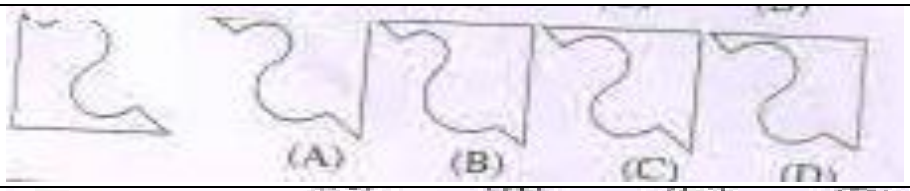
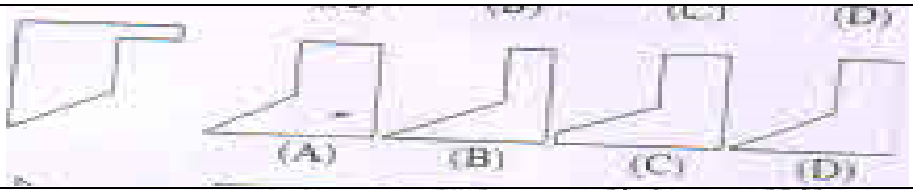
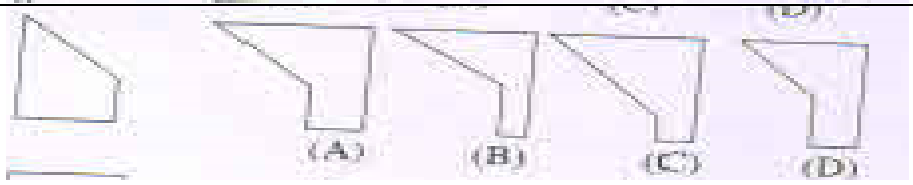
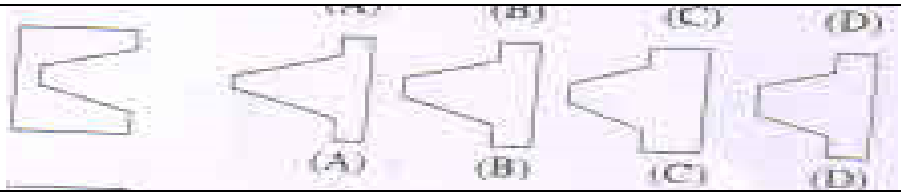
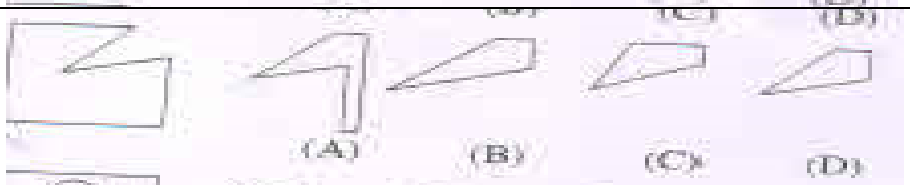
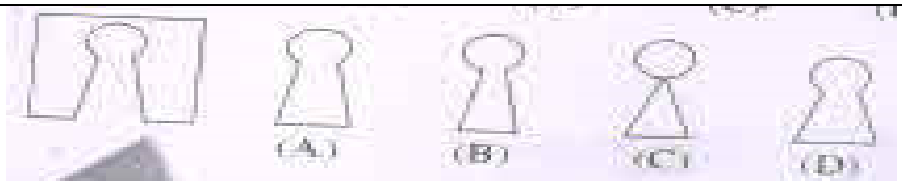
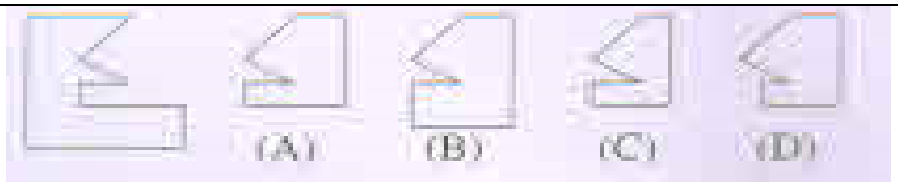
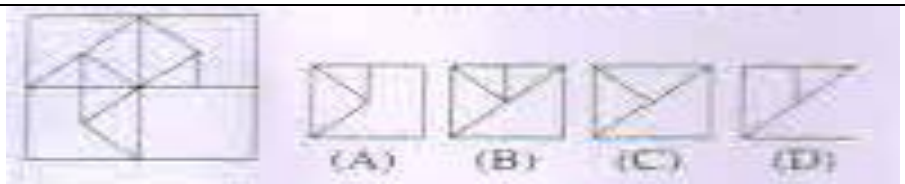
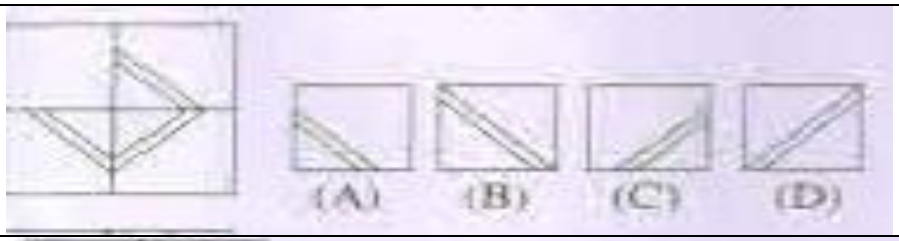
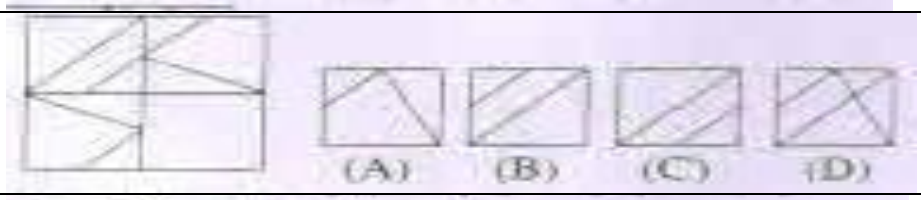
11	3	12	2	13	4	14	3	15	1	16	1	17	1	18	1	19	3	20	1
21	2	22	2	23	2	24	1	25	1	26	1	27	1	28	4	29	2	30	4
31	4	32	2	33	1	34	4	35	1	36	3	37	1	38	3	39	3	40	4
41	2	42	3	43	2	44	3	45	1	46	4	47	2	48	2	49	1	50	3
51	2	52	3	53	2	54	1	55	1	56	3	57	3	58	4	59	2	60	3
61	1	62	3	63	4	64	1	65	1	66	1	67	4	68	1	69	3	70	2
71	2	72	1	73	1	74	1	75	2	76	4	77	4	78	3	79	1	80	1
81	3	82	1	83	1	84	1	85	3	86	3	87	4	88	2	89	1	90	4
91	4	92	1	93	1	94	1	95	3	96	1	97	4	98	2	99	3	100	4
101	1	102	1	103	4	104	1	105	4	106	3	107	2	108	2	109	1	110	2
111	3																		

Part-II

Directions:-- In the following questions, one part of a geometrical figure (square, circle, triangle) is given on the left hand side that is question figure and the other one is among the four answer figures marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D) on the right hand side. Find the figure on the right hand side that completes the geometrical figure. Encircle the number given below the answer figures.	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	

18.	
19.	
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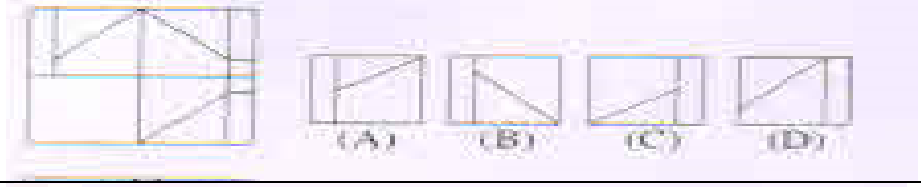
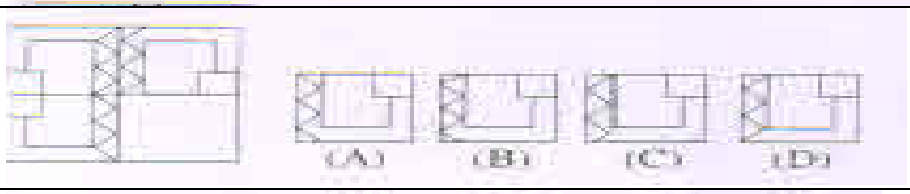
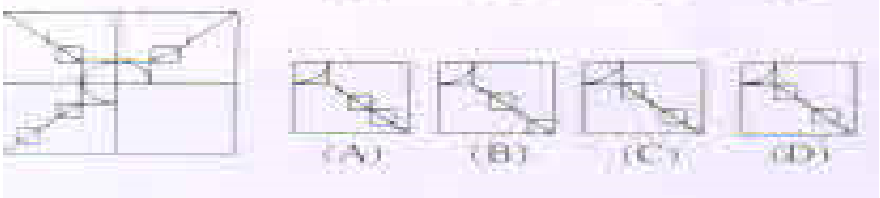
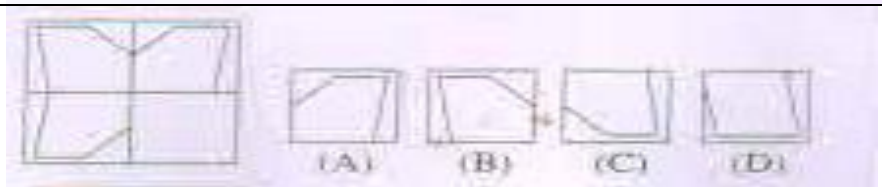
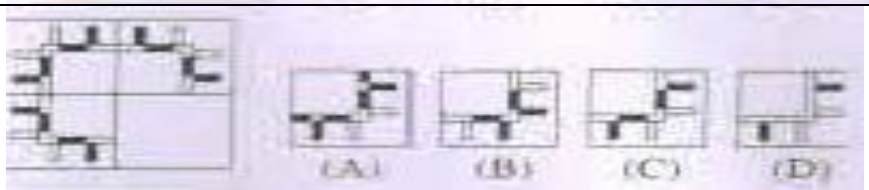
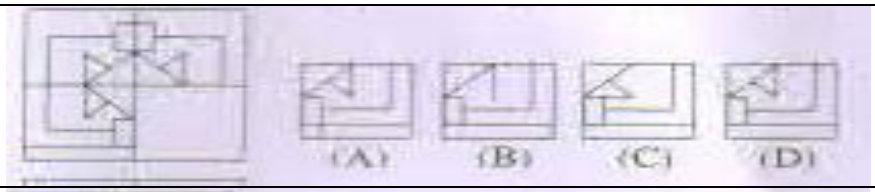
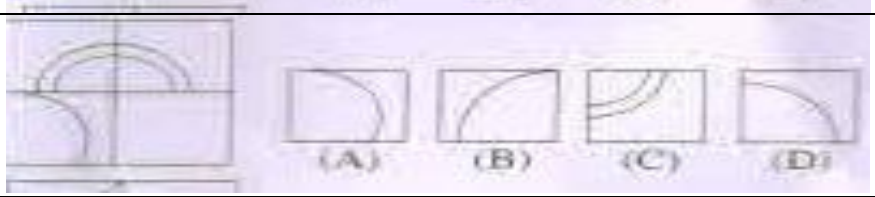
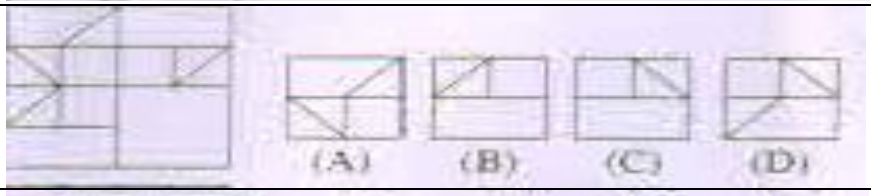
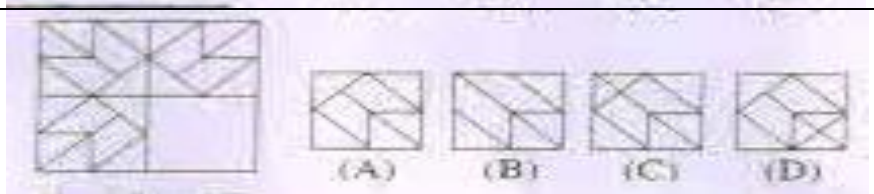
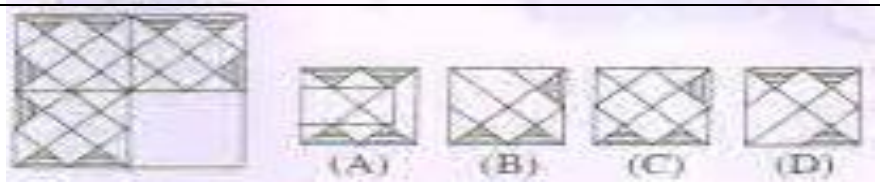
22	
23	
24.	
25.	
26.	

27.	
28..	
29.	
30.	
31.	
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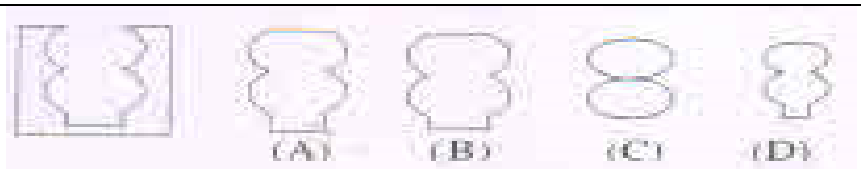
33.	
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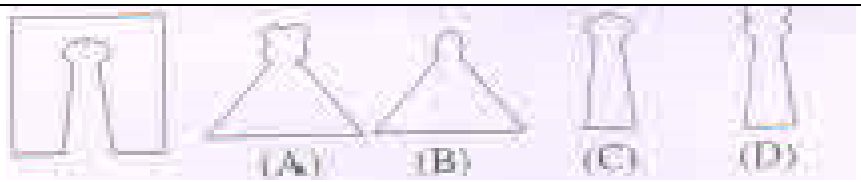
35.	
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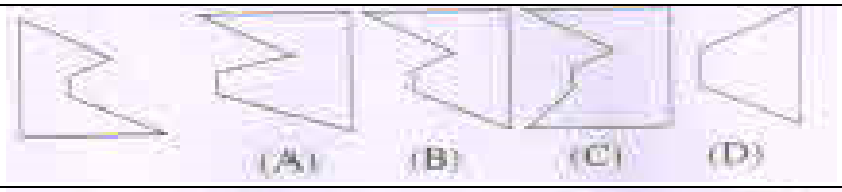
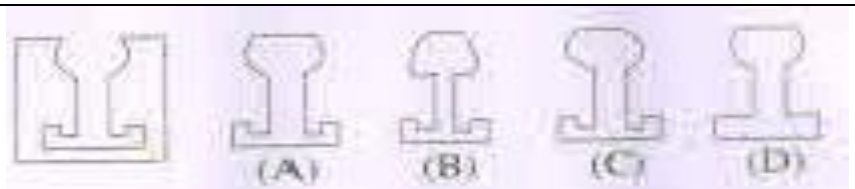
37.	
38.	
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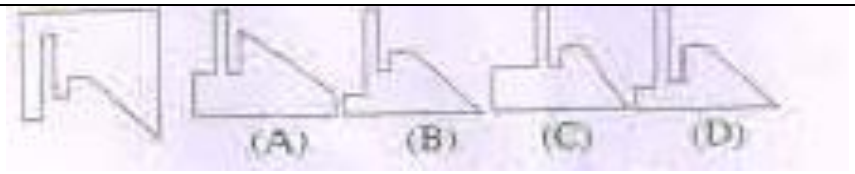
40.	
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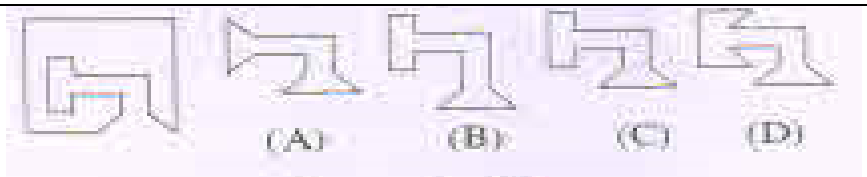
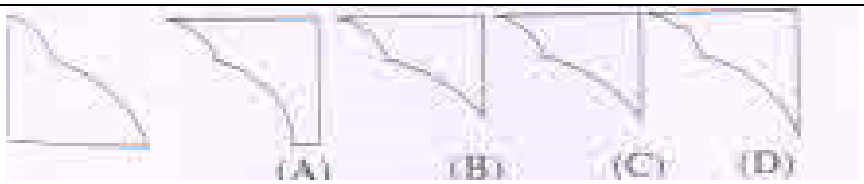
44.	
45.	
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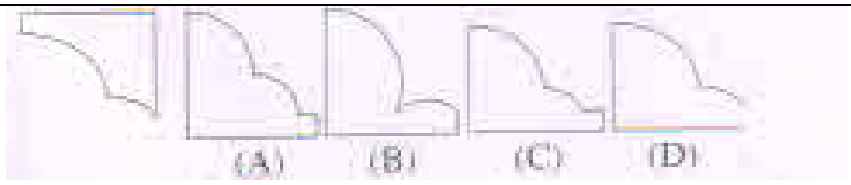
47	
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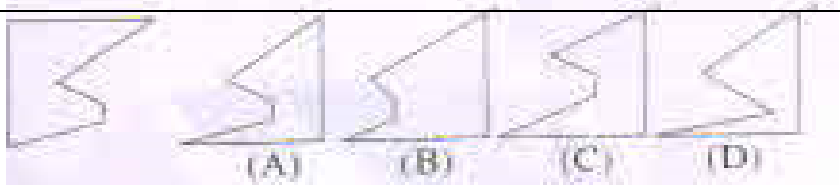
49.	
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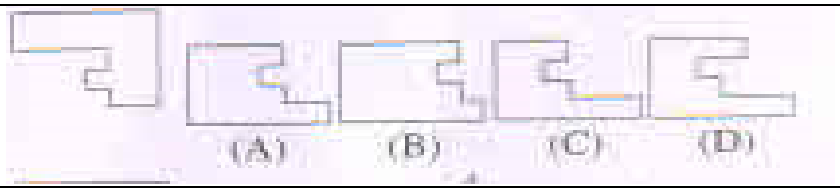
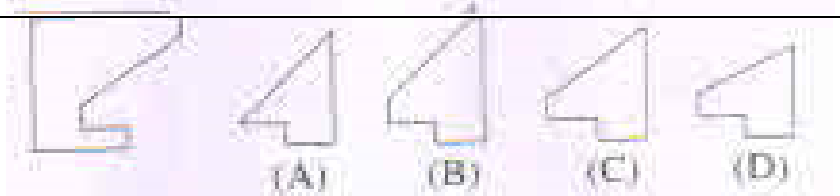
51.	
52.	
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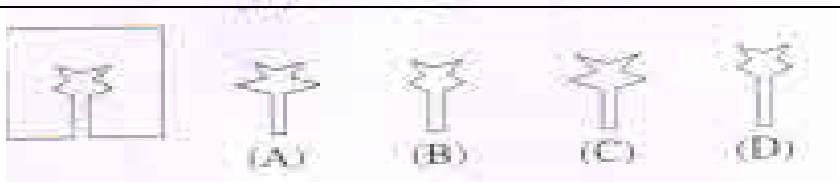
56.	

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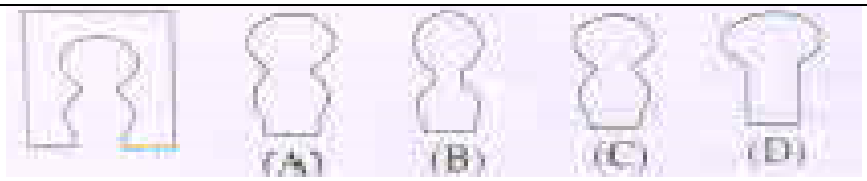
62.	
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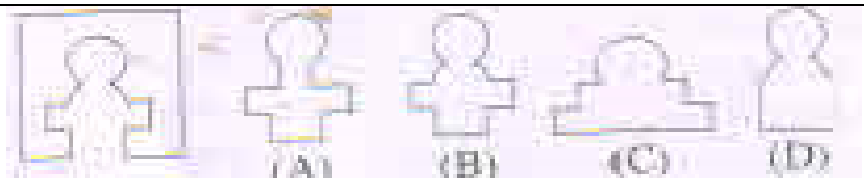
65.	
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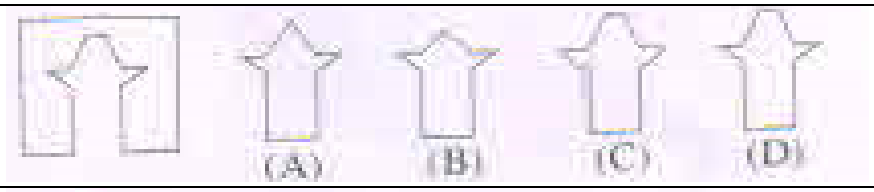
67.	
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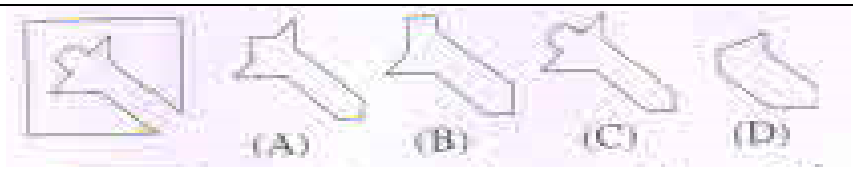
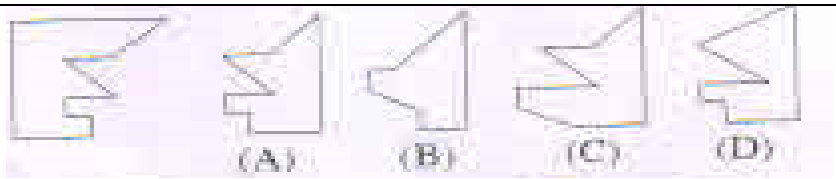
70.	
71.	
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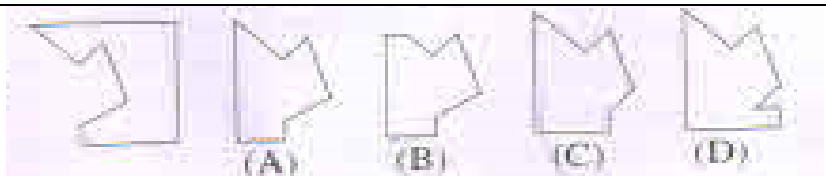
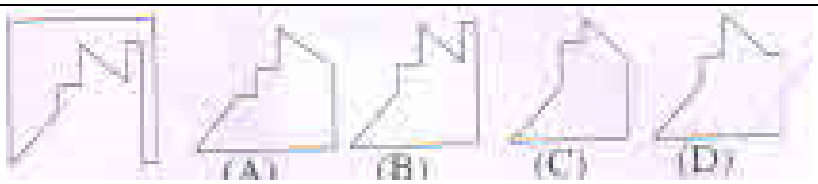
73.	
74.	
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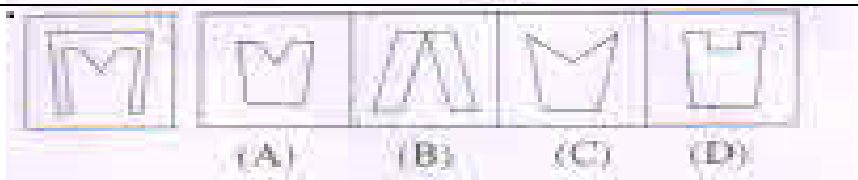
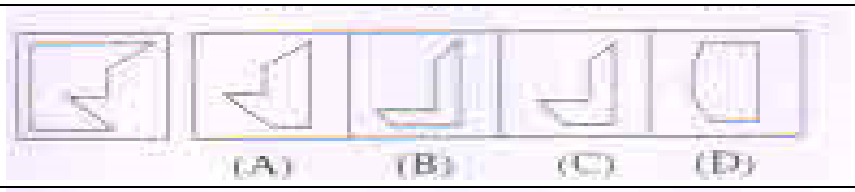
76.	

77.	
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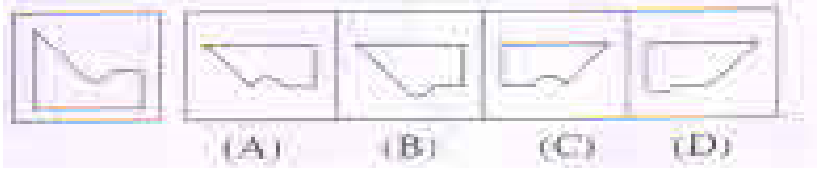
79.	
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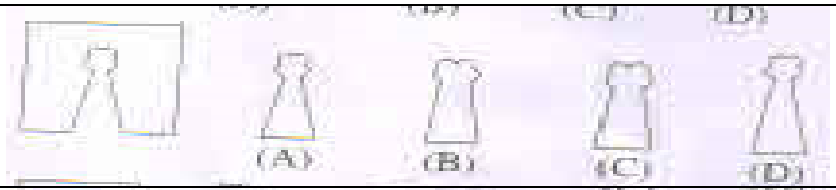
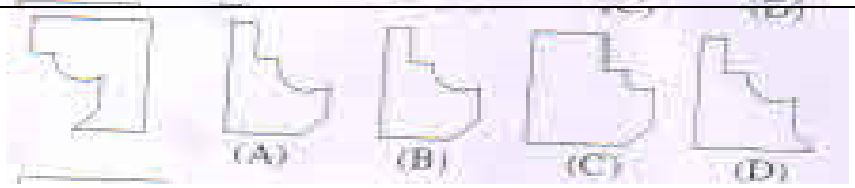
83.	
84.	
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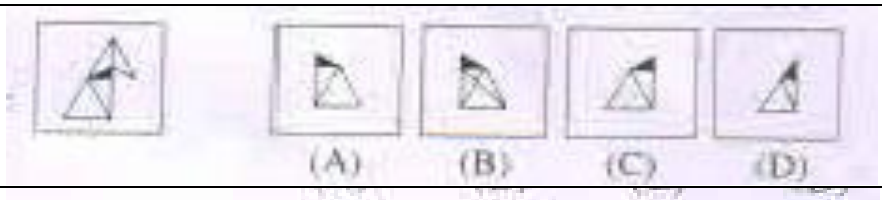
87	
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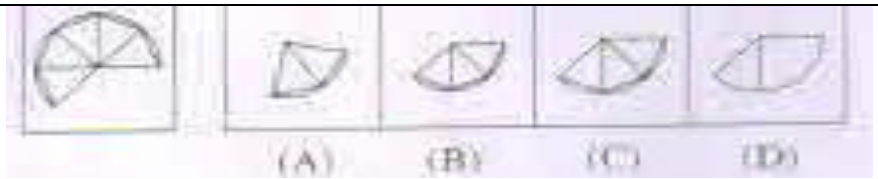
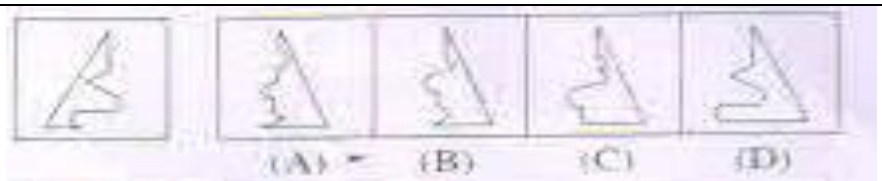
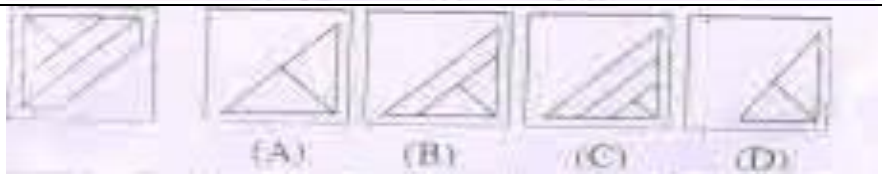
90.	
91.	
92.	
93.	
94.	

PART-6 ANSWER KEY PART-II

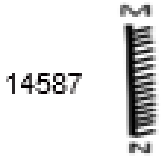
Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	B	2	C	3	A	4	A	5	C	6	D	7	B	8	C	9	D	10	C
11	D	12	A	13	B	14	D	15	A	16	A	17	A	18	C	19	D	20	B
21	C	22	B	23	D	24	C	25	C	26	C	27	D	28	B	29	C	30	C
31	C	32	B	33	B	34	A	35	C	36	D	37	B	38	A	39	C	40	B
41	A	42	B	43	D	44	C	45	D	46	D	47	D	48	A	49	A	50	A

51	B	52	B	53	B	54	B	55	A	56	B	57	D	58	C	59	B	60	C
61	B	62	C	63	D	64	A	65	B	66	D	67	D	68	A	69	C	70	C
71	A	72	A	73	A	74	B	75	B	76	A	77	A	78	C	79	B	80	A
81	C	82	C	83	A	84	B	85	D	86	B	87	A	88	C	89	A	90	B
91	C	92	D	93	B	94	A												

PART-7
MIRROR-IMAGE

1. If the mirror is placed on the line MN, then identify the correct mirror image of the given question figure from the answer figures.

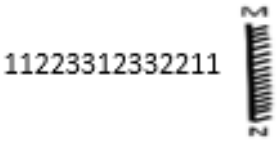
Question fig:



A. 14587 B. 14587 C. 14857 D. 14857

2. If the mirror is placed on the line MN then identify the correct mirror image of the given question figure from the answer figures.

Question fig:



A 11223312332211

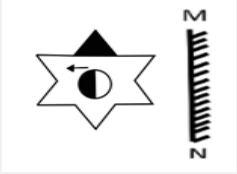
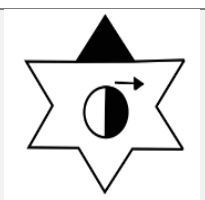
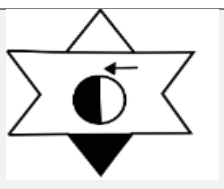
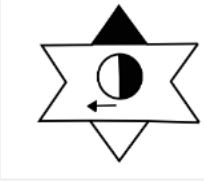
B 11223312332211

C 11223312332211

D 11223321332211

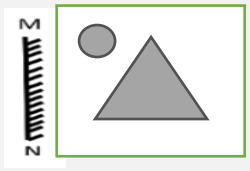
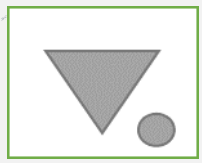
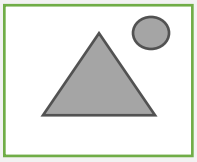
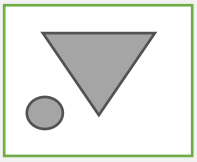
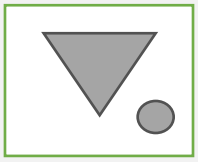
3. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

ORIGINAL IMAGE	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
				

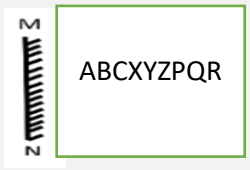
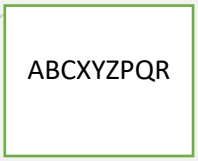
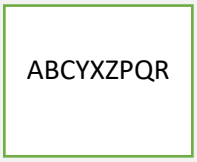
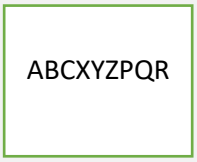
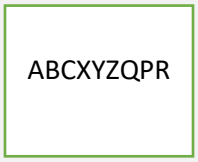
4. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

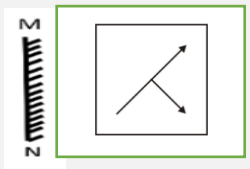
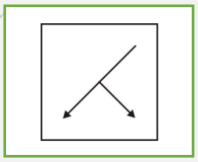
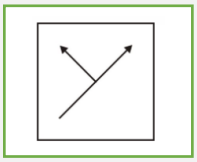
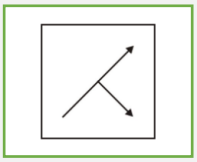
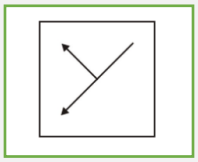
5 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

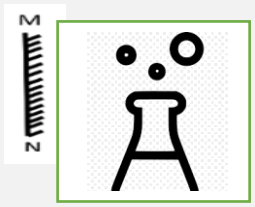
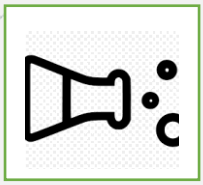
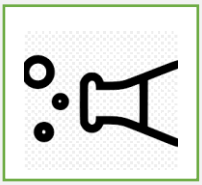
6Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

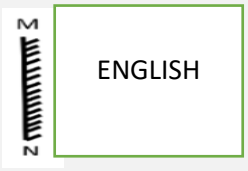
7 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

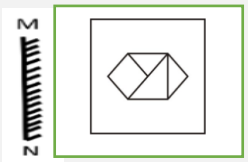
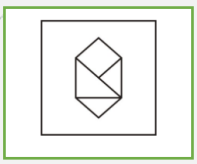
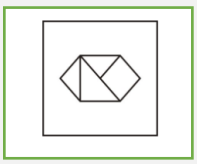
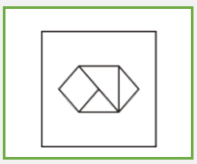
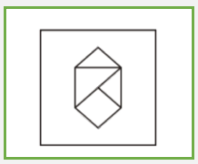
8 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
	HSILGNE	ENGLISH	HSILGNE	HSILGNE

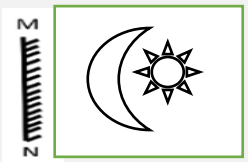
9 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

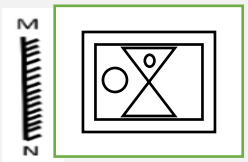
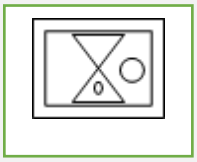
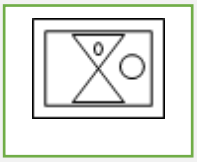
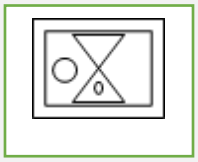
10 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

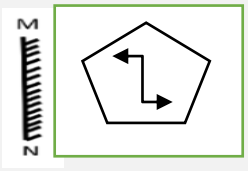
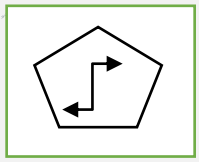
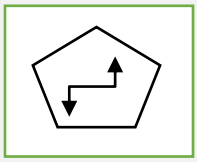
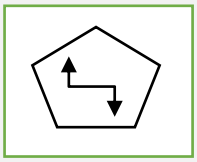
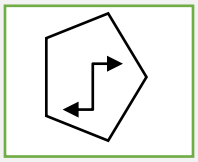
11 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

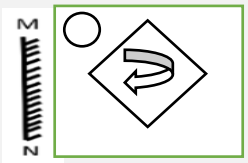
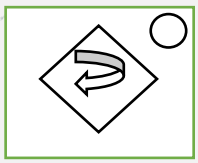
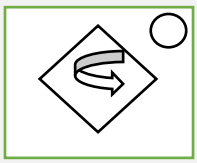
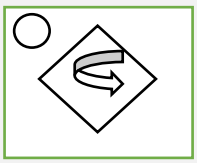
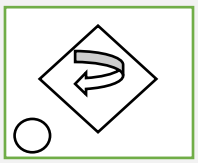
12 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

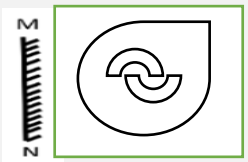
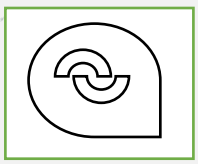
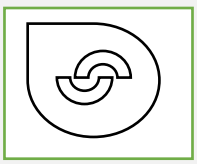
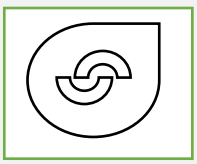
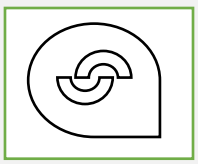
13 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

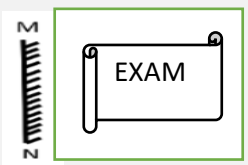
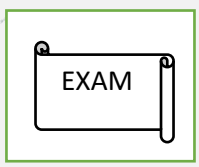
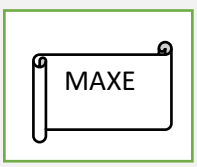
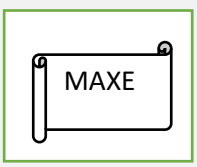
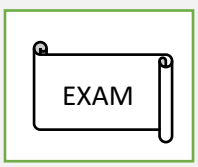
14 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

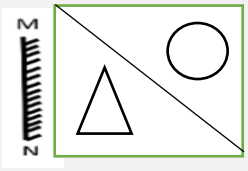
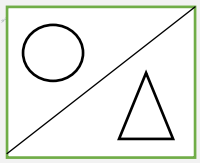
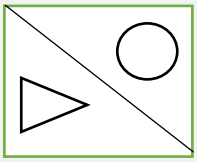
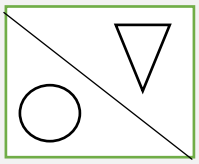
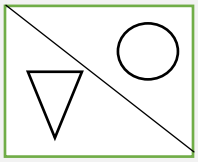
15 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

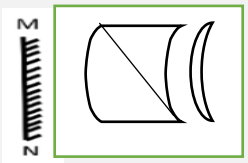
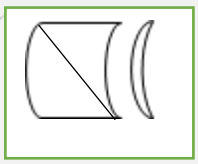
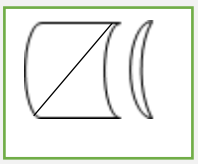
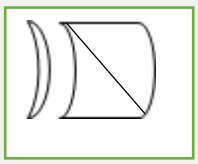
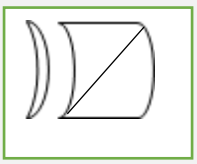
16 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

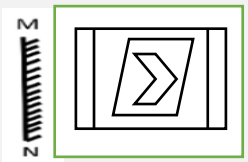
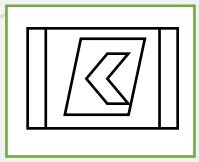
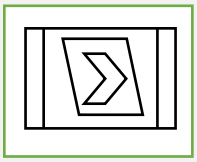
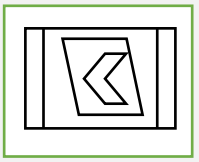
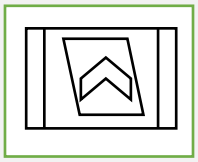
17 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

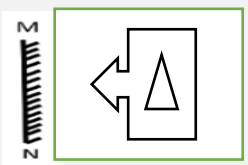
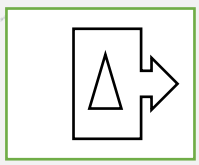
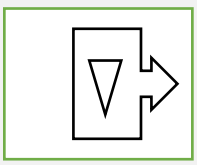
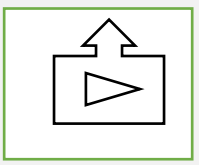
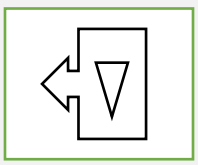
18 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

19 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

20 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D

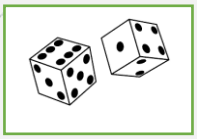
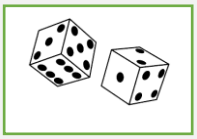
21 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D

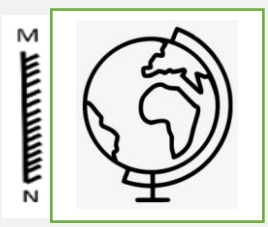
22 Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

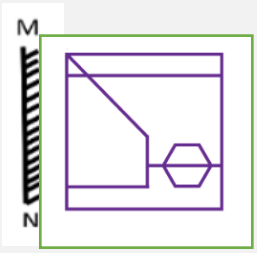
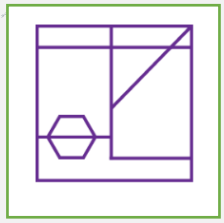
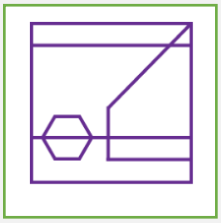
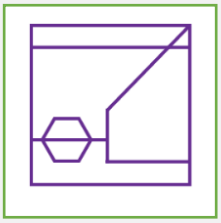
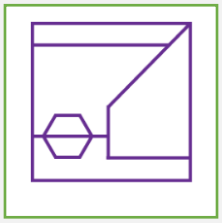
23. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

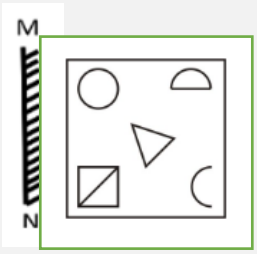
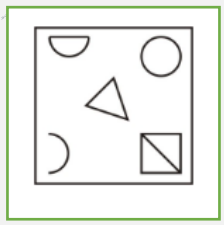
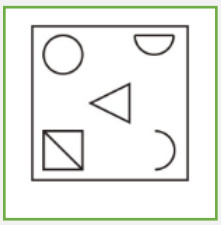
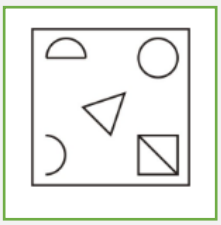
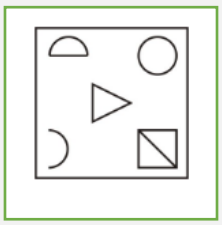
24. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

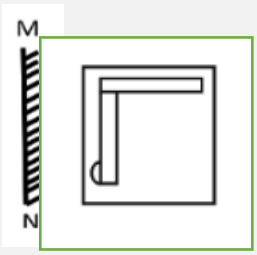
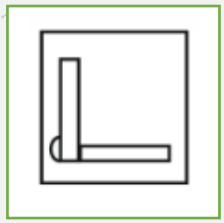
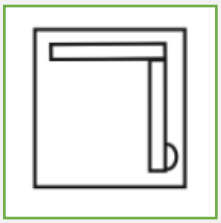
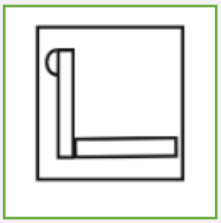
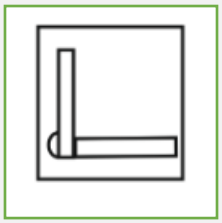
25. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

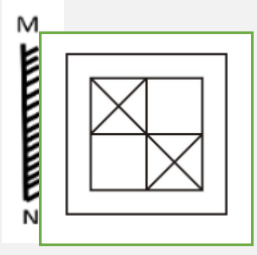
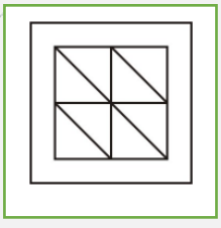
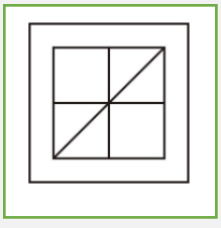
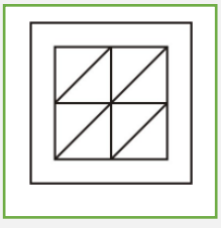
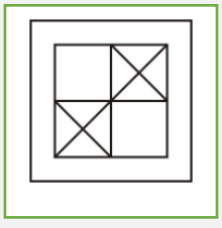
26. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

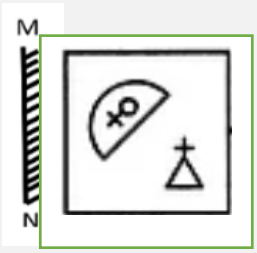
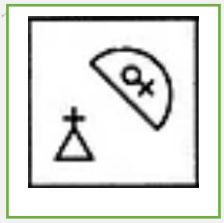
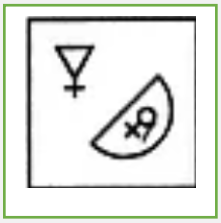
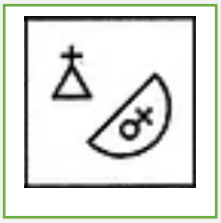
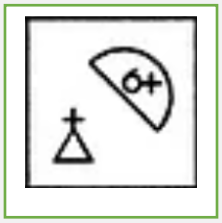
27. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

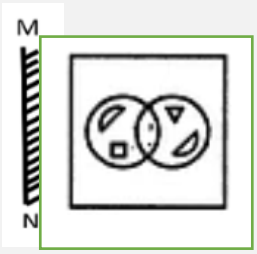
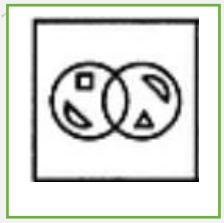
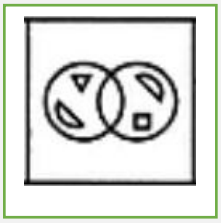
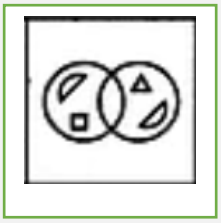
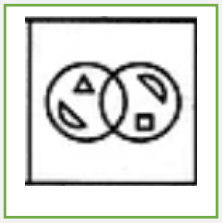
28. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

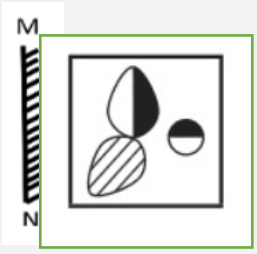
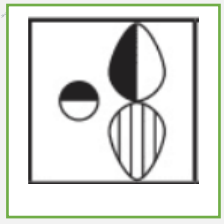
29. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

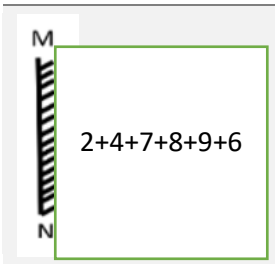
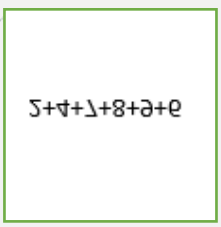
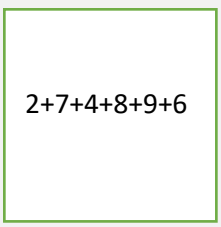
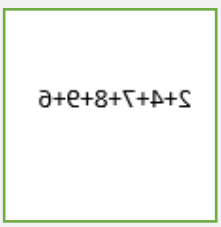
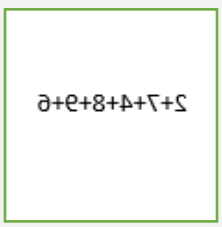
30. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

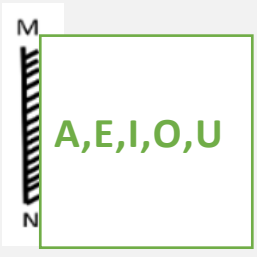
31. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

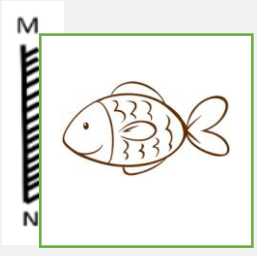
32. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

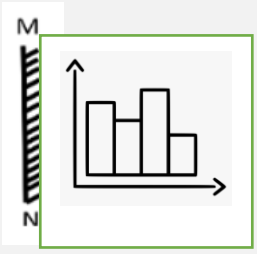
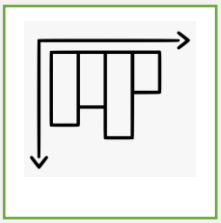
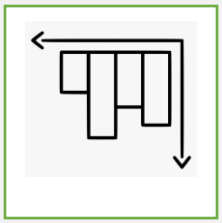
33. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

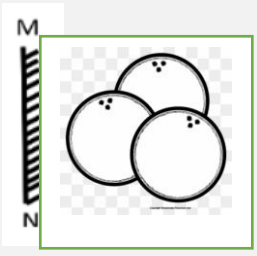
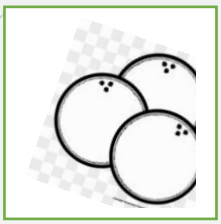
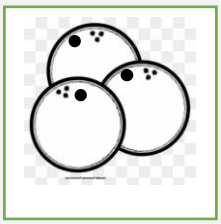
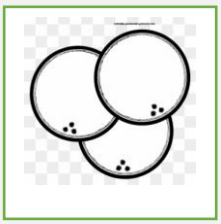
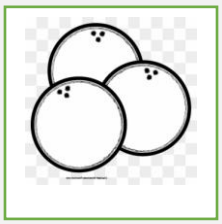
34. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

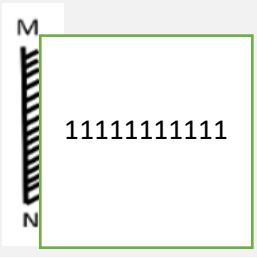
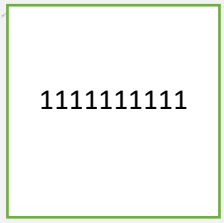
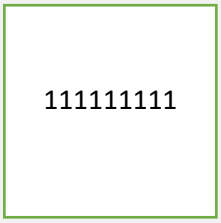
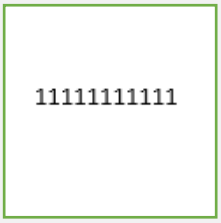
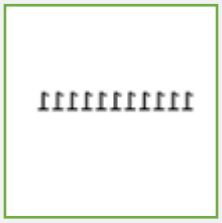
35. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

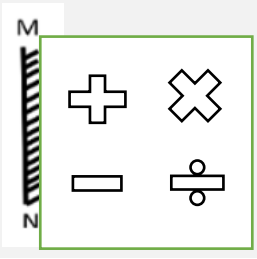
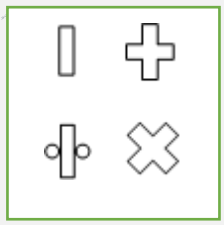
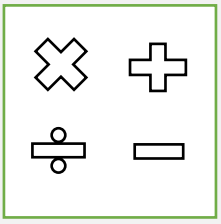
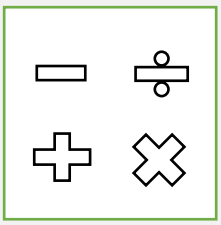
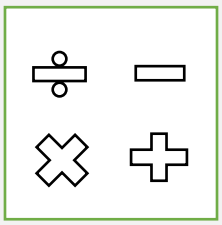
36. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

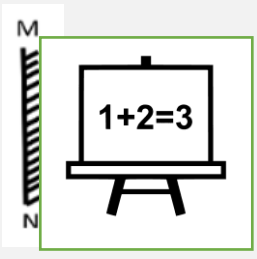
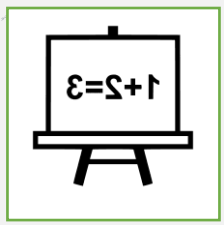
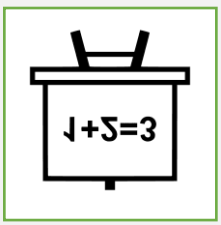
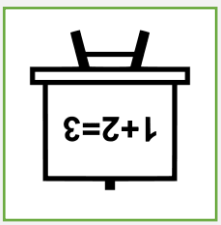
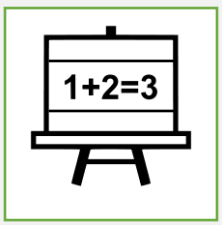
37. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

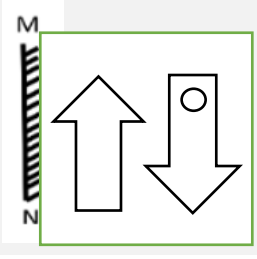
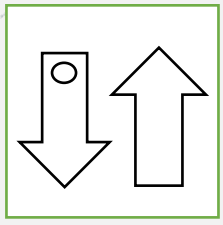
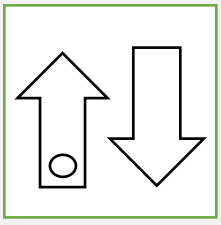
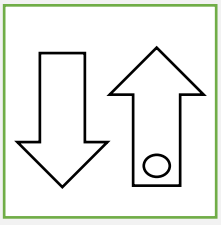
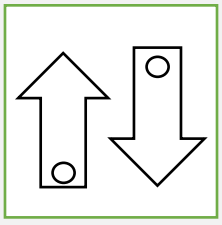
38. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

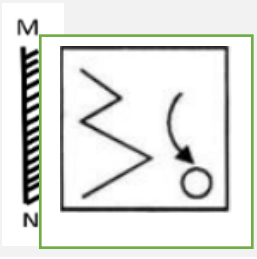
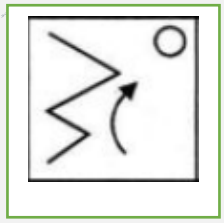
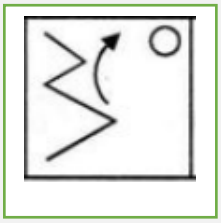
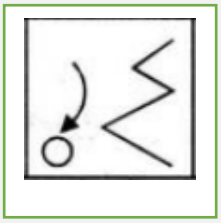
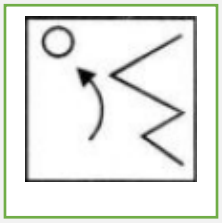
39. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

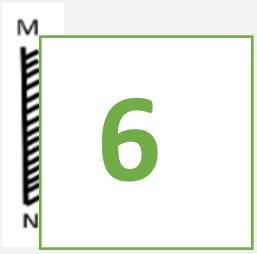
40. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

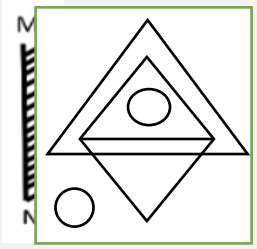
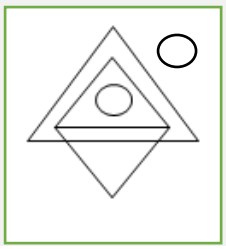
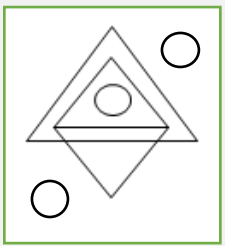
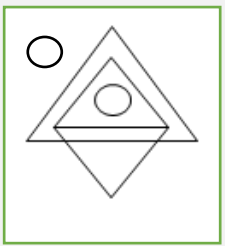
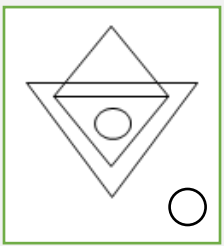
41. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

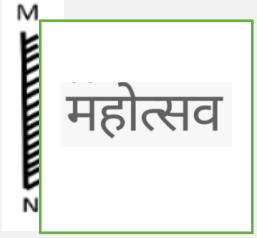
42. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

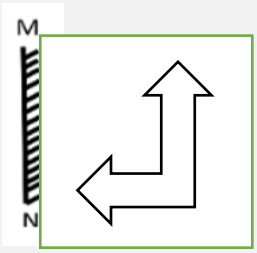
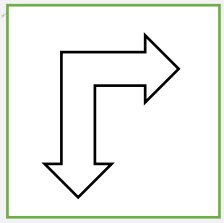
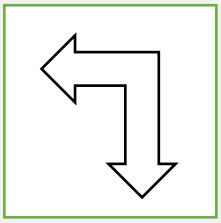
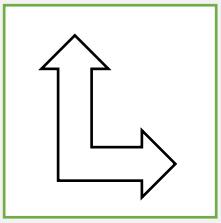
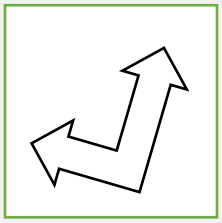
43. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

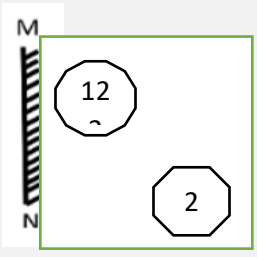
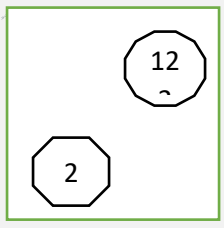
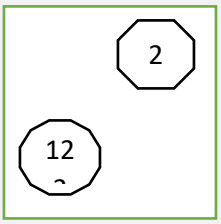
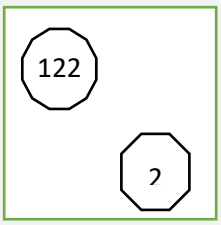
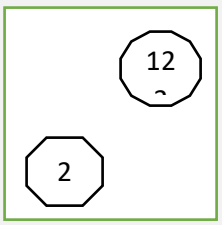
44. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

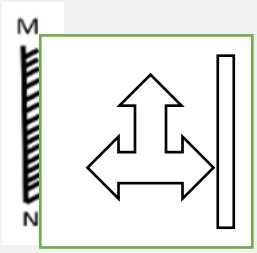
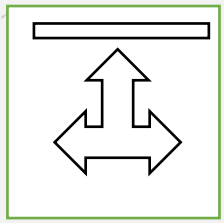
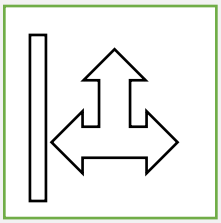
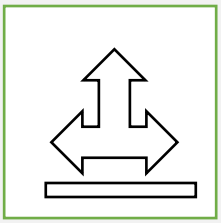
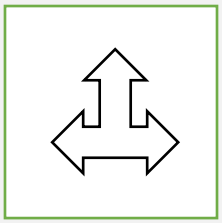
45. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

46. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

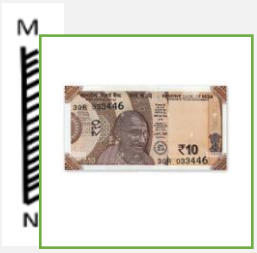
47. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D

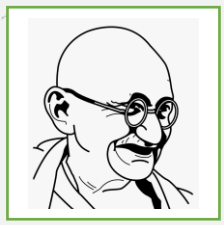
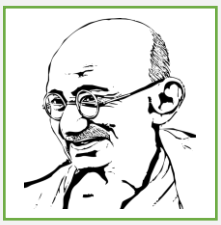
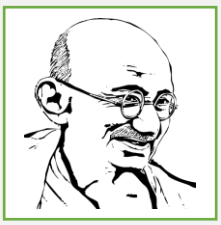
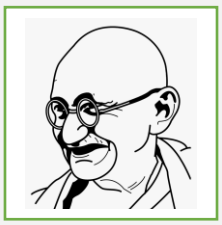
48. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

49. Select the mirror image of the following figures:

ANSWER IMAGE

QUESTION IMAGE	A	B	C	D
				

50. If the mirror is placed on the line MN then identify the correct mirror image of the given question figure from the answer figures.

Question fig:

A MATHEMATICS

B SATHEMATICM

C MATHEMATICS

D MATHEMATICS

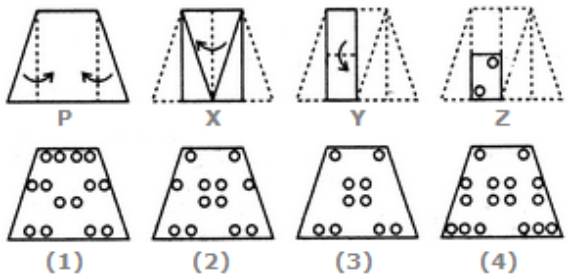
ANSWER KEY:

Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	A	2	B	3	B	4	B	5	C	6	C	7	D	8	B	9	B	10	B
11	C	12	A	13	B	14	B	15	D	16	A	17	D	18	C	19	A	20	B
21	A	22	A	23	C	24	C	25	C	26	B	27	D	28	A	29	B	30	B
31	C	32	B	33	A	34	B	35	D	36	D	37	B	38	A	39	A	40	C
41	A	42	D	43	B	44	C	45	A	46	B	47	B	48	C	49	D	50	C

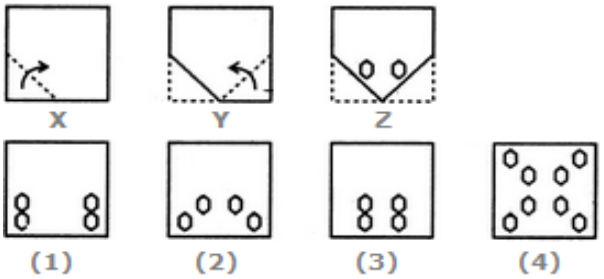
PART-8
PUNCHED HOLEPATTERN-FOLDING/UNFOLDING

Each of the following questions consists of a set of three figures, X, Y, and Z(or A B C D or 1 2 3 4) showing a sequence of folding of a piece of paper. Figure (Z) shows the way the holes have been punched in the folded paper. These three figures are followed by four answer figures from which you must choose a figure which would most closely resemble the unfolded form of a figure (Z).

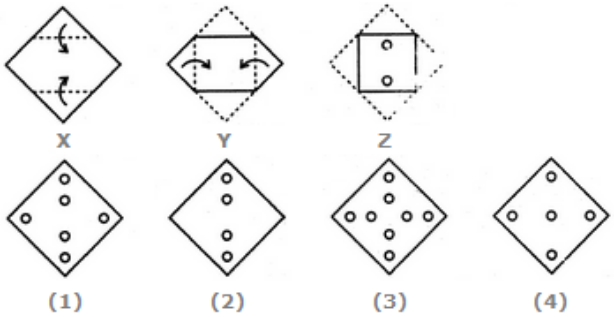
1.



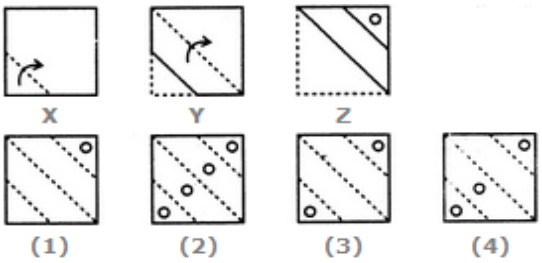
2.



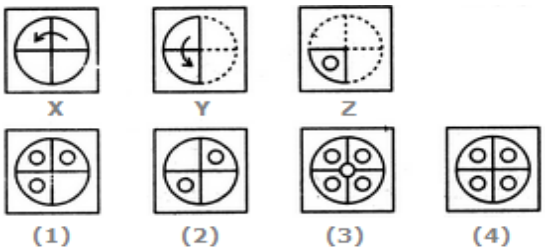
3.



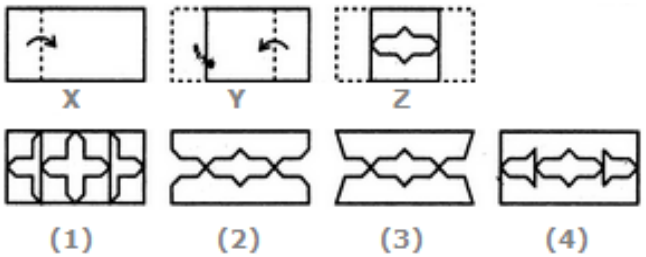
4.



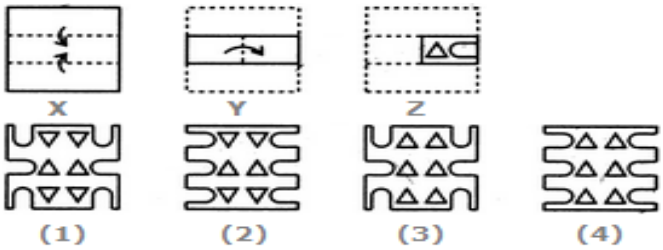
5.



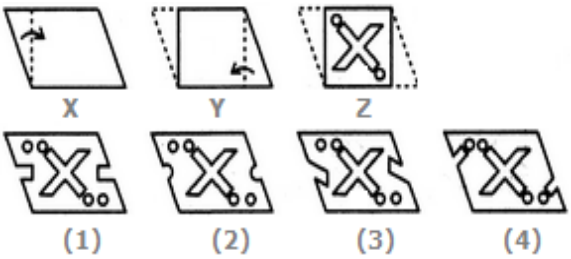
6.



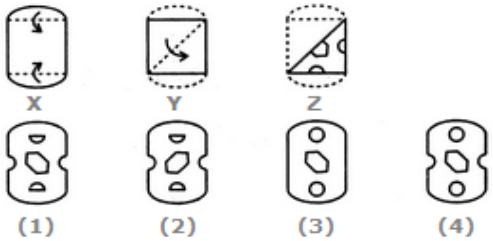
7.



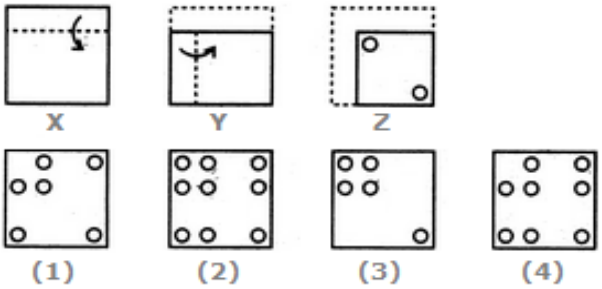
8.



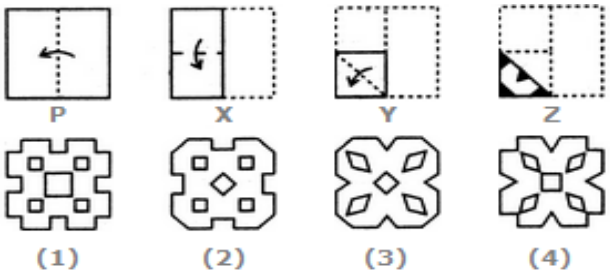
9.



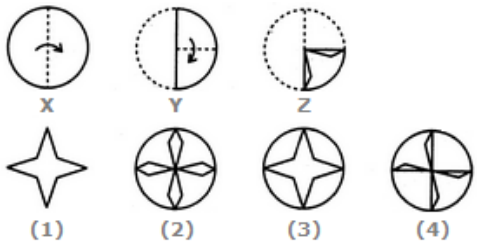
10.



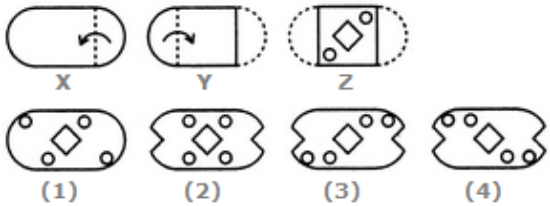
11.



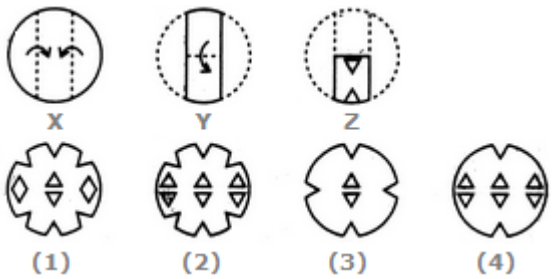
12. Choose a figure which would most closely resemble the unfolded form of Figure (Z).



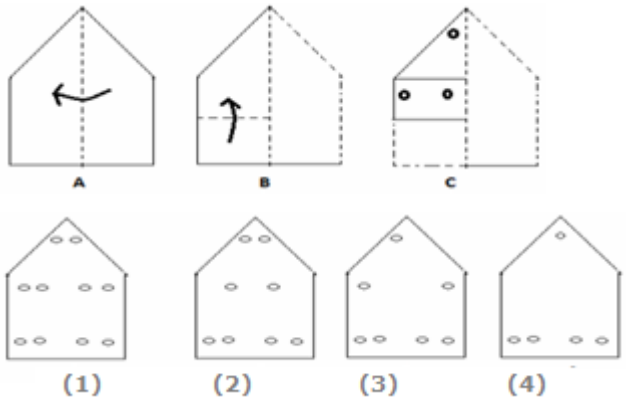
13. Choose a figure which would most closely resemble the unfolded form of Figure (Z).



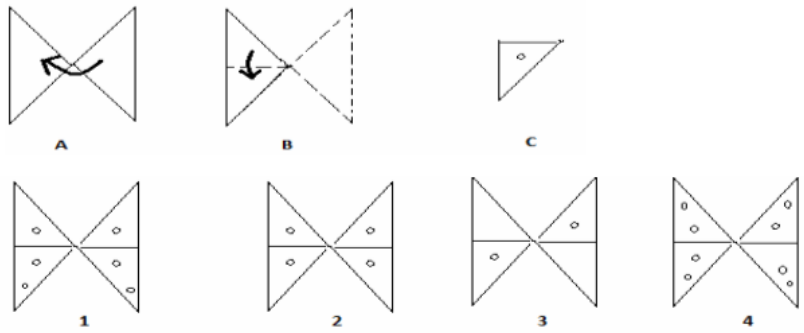
14. Choose a figure which would most closely resemble the unfolded form of Figure (Z).



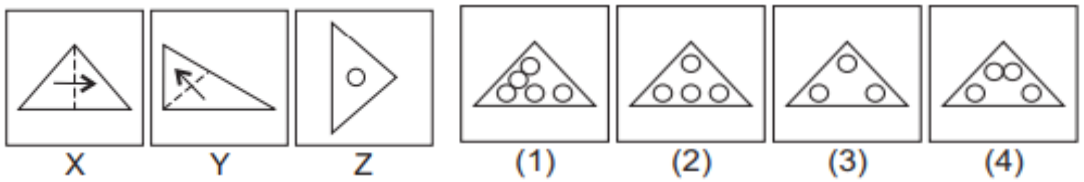
15. Choose a figure which would most closely resemble the unfolded form of Figure (C).



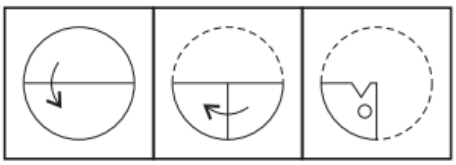
16. Choose a figure which would most closely resemble the unfolded form of Figure (C).

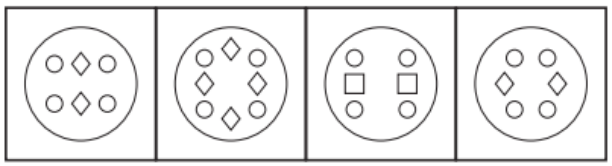


17



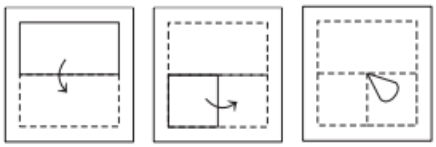
18

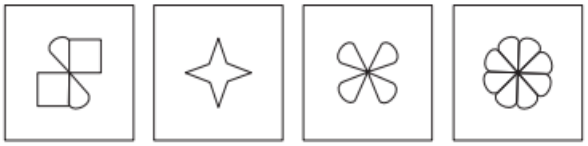




(1) (2) (3) (4)

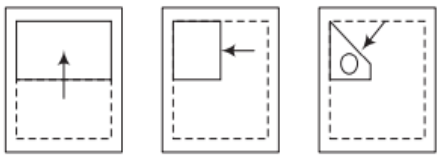
19

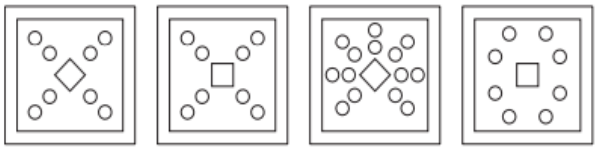




(1) (2) (3) (4)

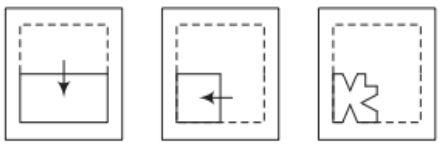
20

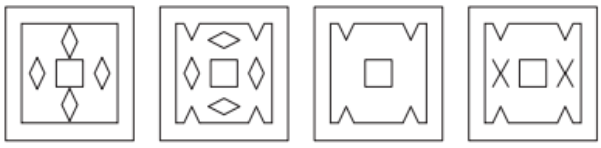




(1) (2) (3) (4)

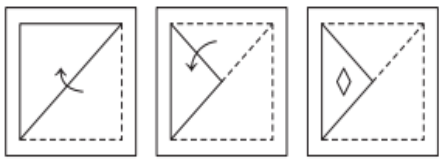
21

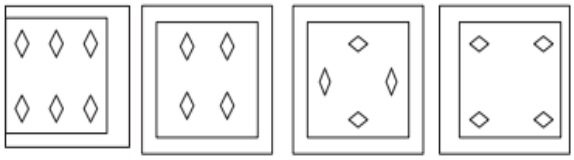




(1) (2) (3) (4)

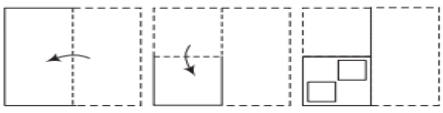
22

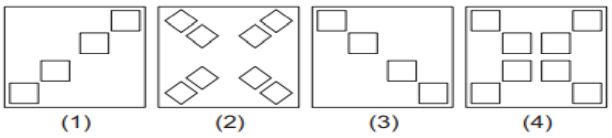




(1) (2) (3) (4)

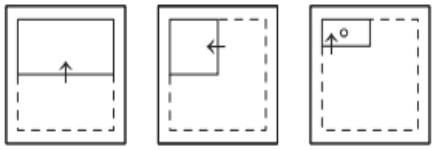
23

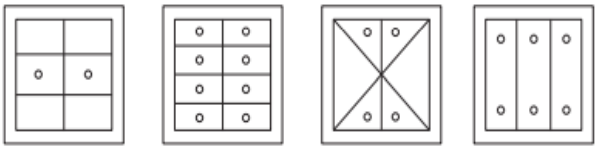




(1) (2) (3) (4)

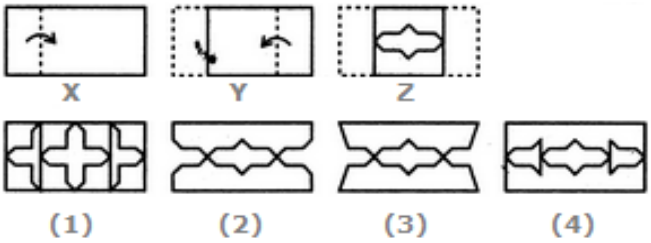
24



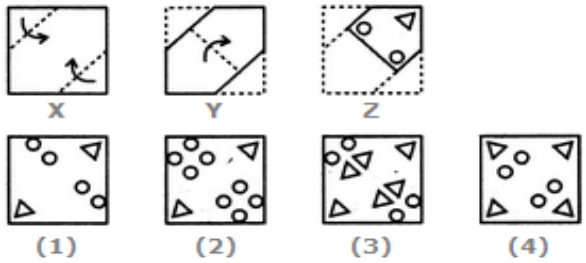


(1) (2) (3) (4)

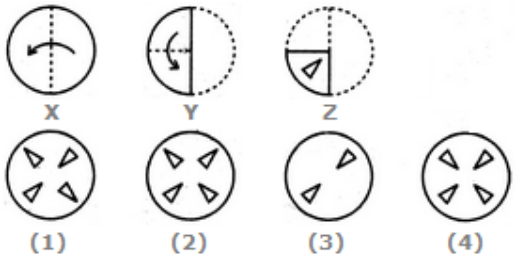
25 Choose a figure which would most closely resemble the unfolded form of Figure (Z).



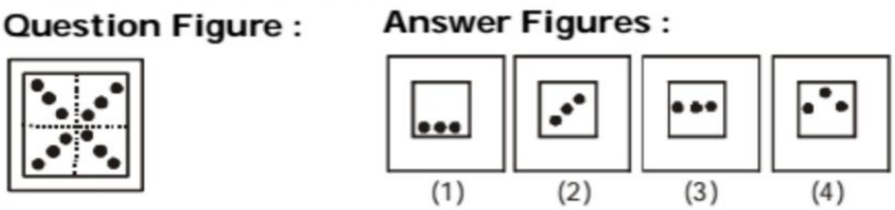
26. Choose a figure which would most closely resemble the unfolded form of Figure (Z).



27. Choose a figure which would most closely resemble the unfolded form of Figure (Z).



28. A square sheet of paper has been folded twice and punched and then unfolded. The pattern of holes on the sheet of paper has been shown as in the question figure. Find out the punched hole pattern when the question figure is folded twice.
कागज की एक चौकोर शीट को दो बार मोड़ा गया और मुक्का मारा गया और फिर खोलदिया गया। कागज की शीट पर छेद के पैटर्न को प्रश्न आकृति में दिखाया गया है।प्रश्न आकृति को दो बार मोड़ ने पर छिद्रित छिद्र पैटर्न का पता लगाएं।

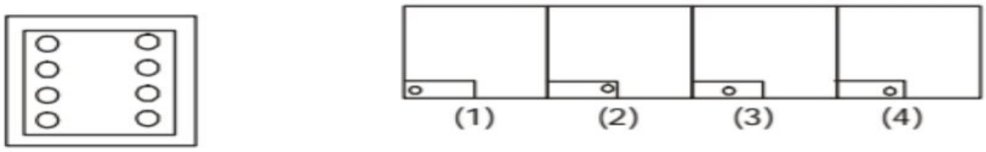


29. A paper is folded and cut as shown in the given question. When opened, how will it appear? Select from the given response

एक कागज को मोड़ा और काटा जाता है जैसा कि दिए गए प्रश्न में दिखाया गया है।खोलने पर, यह कैसे दिखाई देगा? दिए गए उत्तर में से चुनें।

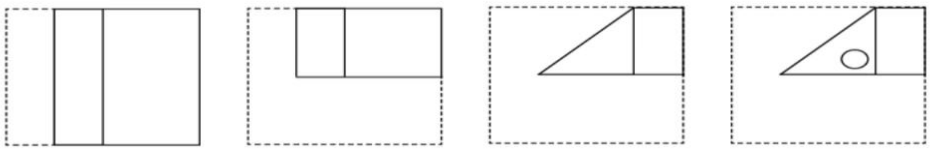
30. A square paper is folded in a particular manner and a punch is made. When unfolded the paper appears as given below in the question figure. Find out the manner in which the paper is folded and punch is made from the given answer figures

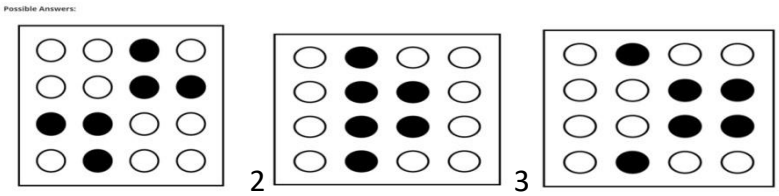
एक वर्गाकार कागज को एक खास तरीके से मोड़ा जाता है और एक मुक्का बनाया जाता है।जब कागज खुला होता है तो प्रश्न आकृति में नीचे दिया गया दिखाई देता है।दिए गए उत्तर आकृतियों से पता लगाएं कि पेपर को किस प्रकार मोड़ा जाता है और पंच बनाया जाता है।

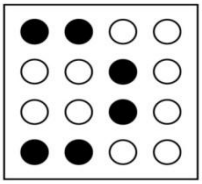
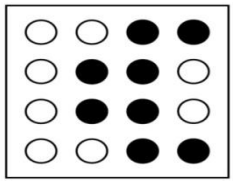


31. A flat square of paper is folded one or more times. The broken lines indicate the original position of the paper. The solid lines indicate the position of the folded paper. The paper is never turned or twisted. The folded paper always remains within the edges of the original square. There may be from one to three folds in each item. After the last fold, a hole is punched in the paper. Your task is to mentally unfold the paper and determine the position of the holes on the original square. Choose the pattern of black circles that indicates the position of the holes on the original square. There is only one correct pattern for each item.

कागज के एक समतल वर्ग को एक या अधिक बार मोड़ा जाता है।टूटी हुई रेखाएं कागज की मूल स्थिति को दर्शाती हैं।ठोस रेखाएं मुड़े हुए कागज की स्थिति को दर्शाती हैं।कागज कभी मुड़ता या मुड़ता नहीं है।मुड़ा हुआ कागज हमेशा मूल वर्ग के किनारों के भीतर रहता है।प्रत्येक आइटम में एक से तीन गुना हो सकता है।आखिरी गुना के बाद, कागज में एक छेद छिद्रित किया जाता है।आपका काम कागज को मानसिक रूप से खोलना और मूल वर्ग पर छेदों की स्थिति निर्धारित करना है।काले घेरे का पैटर्न चुनें जो मूल वर्ग पर छिद्रों की स्थिति को इंगित करता हो।प्रत्येक आइटम के लिए केवल एक सही पैटर्न है।





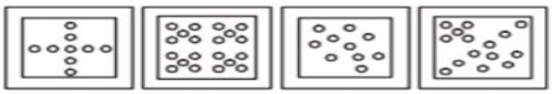
4  5 

32 If a square paper is folded as shown in the question figures and then folded paper is punched, what will be the pattern on opening the paper?

यदि प्रश्न आकृति में दर्शाए अनुसार एक वर्गा कार कागज को मोड़ा जाता है और फिर मुड़े हुए कागज को पंच किया जाता है, तो कागज को खोल ने पर पैटर्न क्या होगा.

Question Figures :

Answer Figures :

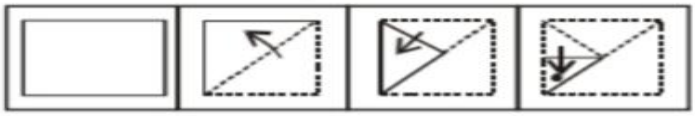


(1) (2) (3) (4)

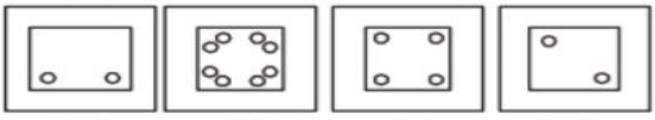
33 A piece of paper is folded and punched as shown below in the question figures. From the given answer figures, indicate how it will appear when opened

कागज के एक टुकड़े को नीचे प्रश्न आकृति में दर्शाए अनुसार मोड़ा और मुक्का मारा गया है।दी गई उत्तर आकृतियों से संकेत कीजिए कि खोले जाने पर यह कैसी दिखाई देगी।

Question Figure



Answer Figures

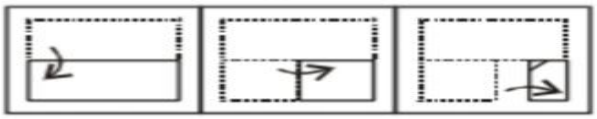


(1) (2) (3) (4)

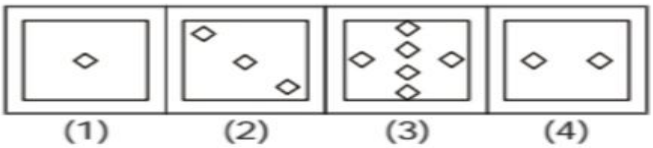
34 A square sheet of paper has been folded and punched as shown by the question figures. Which one of the answer figures shows the appearance of the paper when opened?

प्रश्न आकृतियों द्वारा दर्शाए अनुसार कागज की एक वर्गाकार शीट को मोड़ा और मुक्का मारा गया है। कौन-सी उत्तर आकृति खोली जाने पर कागज़ का रूप दिखाती है?

Question Figures :

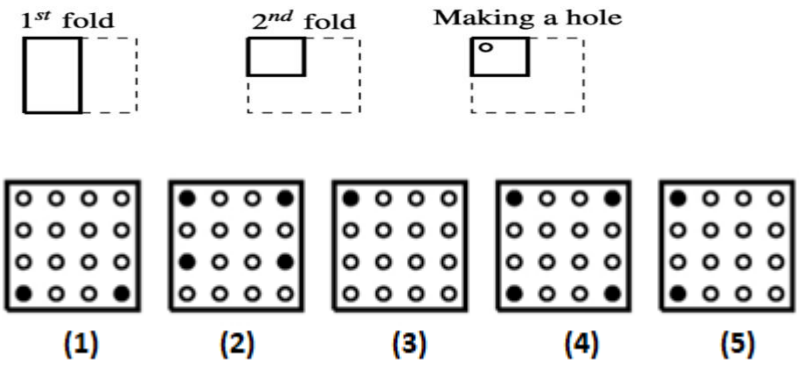


Answer Figures :



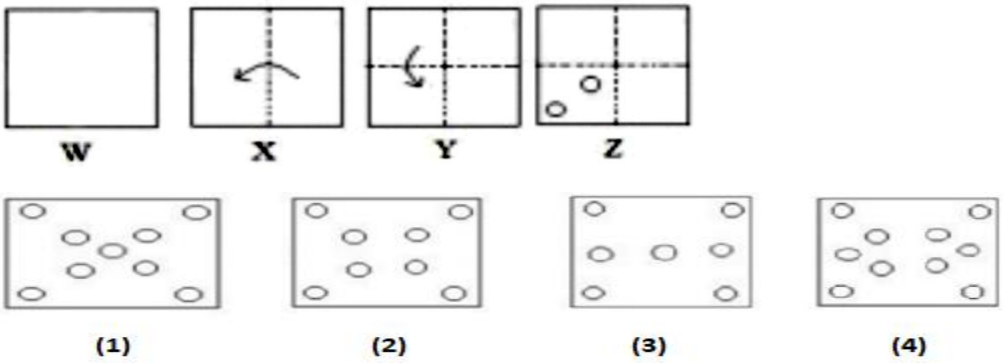
35 If a square paper is folded as shown in the question figures and then folded paper is punched, what will be the pattern on opening the paper?

यदि प्रश्न आकृति में दर्शाए अनुसार एक वर्गा कार कागज को मोड़ा जाता है और फिर मुड़े हुए कागज को पंच किया जाता है, तो कागज को खोल ने पर पैटर्न क्या होगा?



36 The sequence of folding a paper and the manner in which the folded paper has been cut is shown in the following figures. How would this paper look when unfolded?

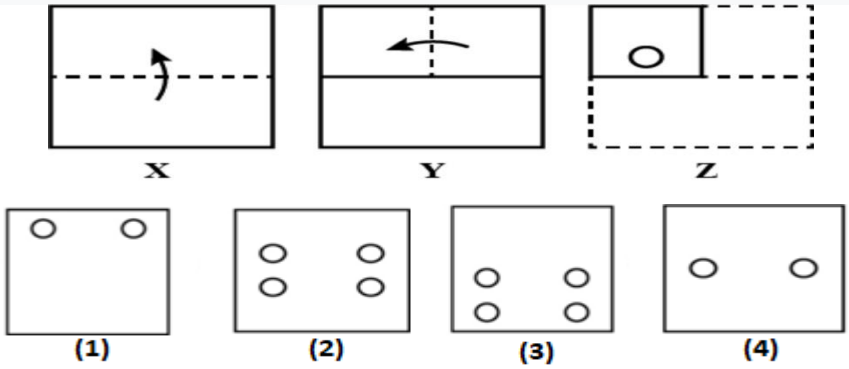
एक कागज को मोड़ ने का क्रम और मुड़े हुए कागज को काटने का तरीका निम्नलिखित आकृतियों में दिखाया गया है।अनफोल्ड होने पर यह पेपर कैसा दिखेगा?



37. A sheet has been folded in the manner as shown in X,Y and Z respectively and punched. You have to choose from the alternatives how it will look when unfolded.

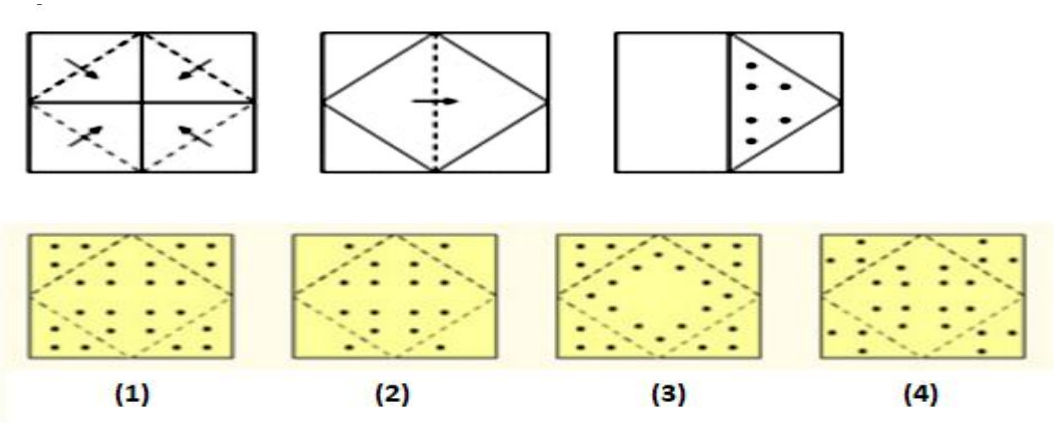
एक शीट को क्रमशः X, Y और Z में दर्शाए अनुसार मोड़ा गया है और मुक्का मारा गया है।आपको विकल्पों में

से चुनना होगा कि जब इसे खोला जाएगा तो यह कैसा दिखेगा।



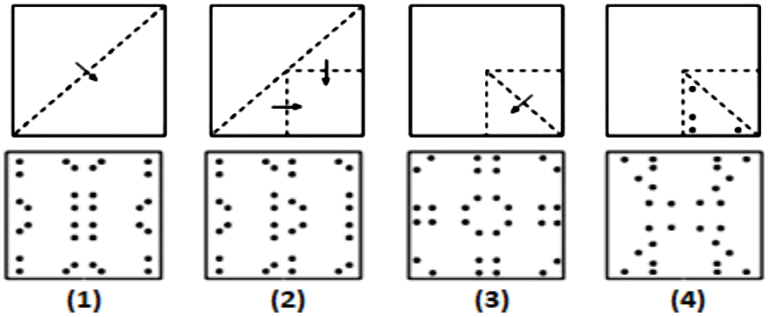
38. A square sheet of paper has been folded and punched as shown below. How will it appear when opened?

कागज की एक वर्गाकार शीट को नीचे दिखाए अनुसार मोड़ा और मुक्का मारा गया है।खोलने पर यह कैसा दिखेगा?



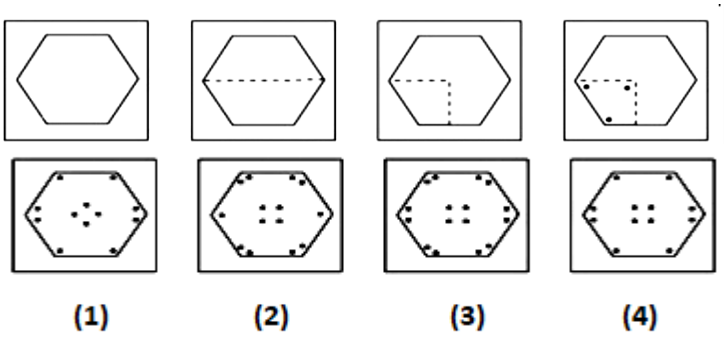
39. A square sheet of paper has been folded and punched as shown below. How will it appear when opened?

कागज की एक वर्गाकार शीट को नीचे दिखाए अनुसार मोड़ा और मुक्का मारा गया है।खोलने पर यह कैसा दिखेगा?



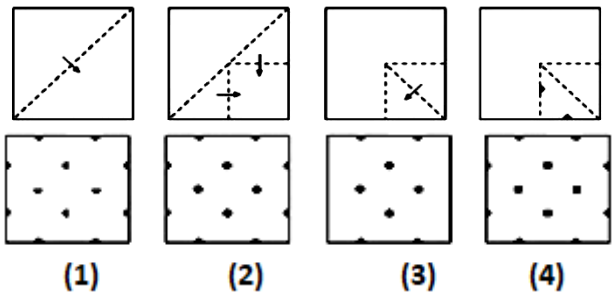
40.A hexagonal sheet of paper has been folded and punched as shown below. How will it appear when opened?

कागजकीएकषट्कोणीयशीटकोनीचेदिखाएअनुसारमोड़ाऔरछिद्रितकियागयाहै।खोलनेपरयहकैसा दिखेगा?



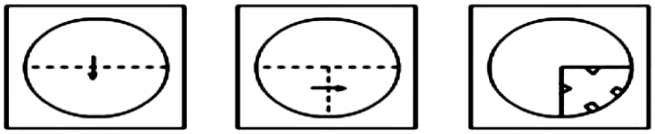
41.A square sheet of paper has been folded and punched as shown below. How will it appear when opened?

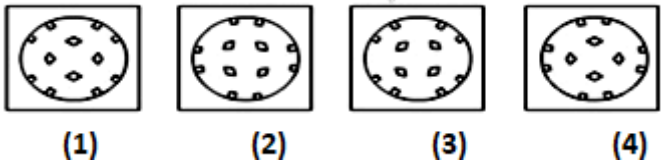
. कागज की एक वर्गाकार शीट को नीचे दिखाए अनुसार मोड़ा और मुक्का मारा गया है।खोलने पर यह कैसा दिखेगा?



42.A circular sheet of paper has been folded and punched as shown below. How will it appear when opened?

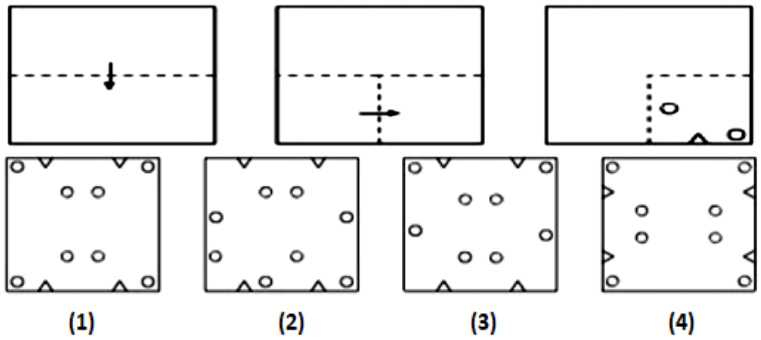
जैसा कि नीचे दिखाया गया है, कागज की एक गोलाकार शीट को मोड़ कर पंच किया गया है।खोलने पर यह कैसा दिखेगा?





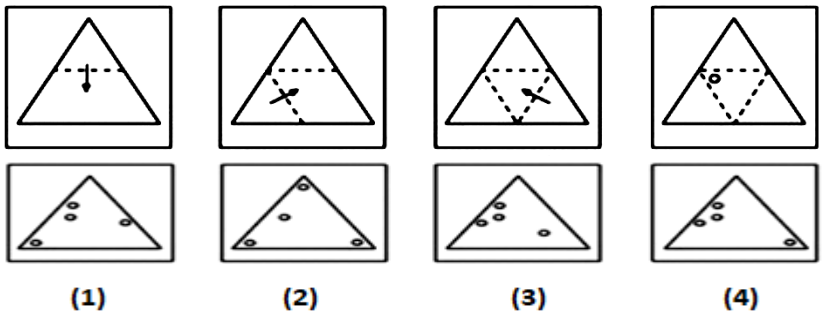
43.A square sheet of paper has been folded and punched as shown below. How will it appear when opened?

कागज की एक वर्गाकार शीट को नीचे दिखाए अनुसार मोड़ा और मुक्का मारा गया है।खोलने पर यह कैसा दिखेगा?



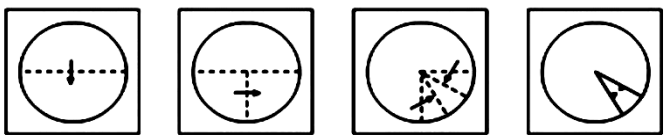
44.A triangular sheet of paper has been folded and punched as shown below. How will it appear when opened?

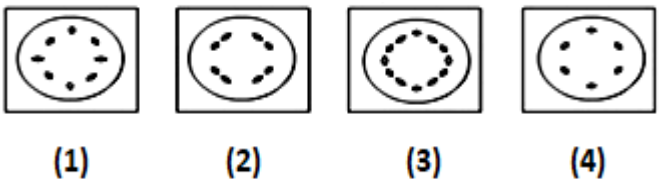
कागज की एक त्रिकोणीय शीट को नीचे दिखाए अनुसार मोड़ा और छिद्रित किया गया है।खोलने पर यह कैसा दिखेगा?



45.A circular sheet of paper has been folded and punched as shown below. How will it appear when opened?

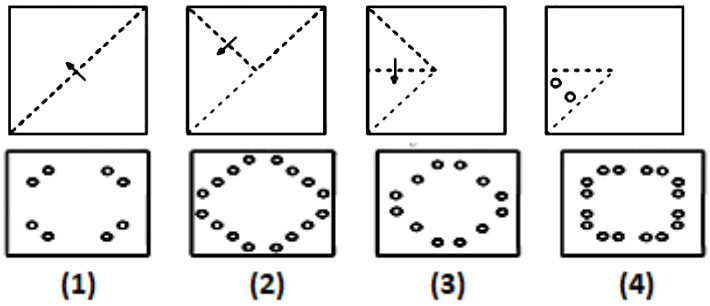
जैसा कि नीचे दिखाया गया है, कागज की एक गोलाकार शीट को मोड़ कर पंच किया गया है।खोल ने पर यह कैसा दिखेगा?





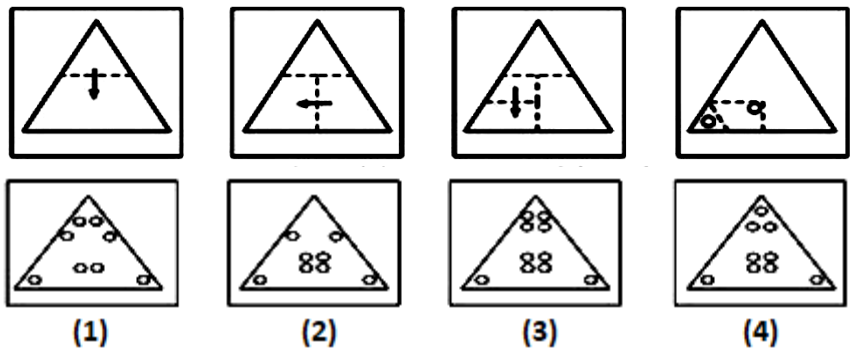
46.A square sheet of paper has been folded and punched as shown below. How will it appear when opened?

जैसाकि नीचे दिखाया गया है, कागज की एक चौकोर शीट को मोड़कर पंच किया गया है।खोलने पर यह कैसा दिखेगा?



47.A triangular sheet of paper has been folded and punched as shown below. How will it appear when opened?

कागज की एक त्रिकोणीय शीट को नीचे दिखाए अनुसार मोड़ा और छिद्रित किया गया है।खोलने पर यह कैसा दिखेगा?



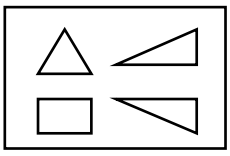
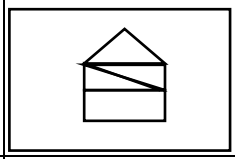
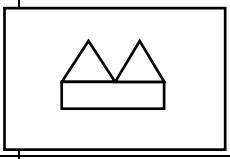
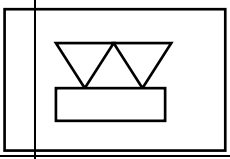
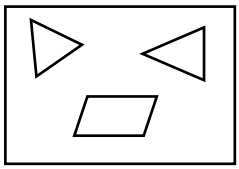
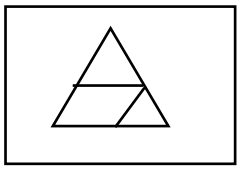
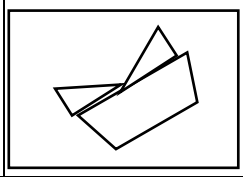
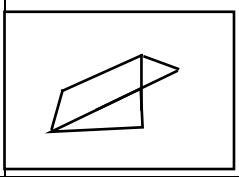
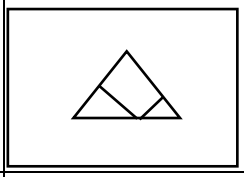
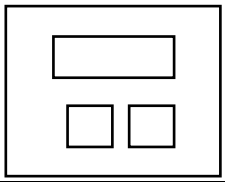
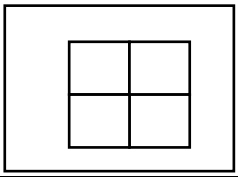
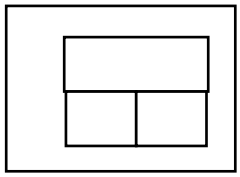
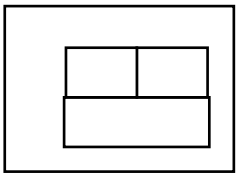
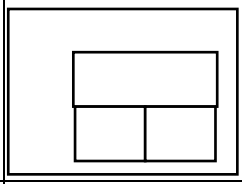
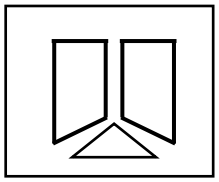
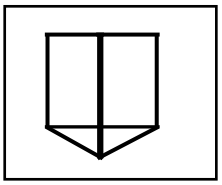
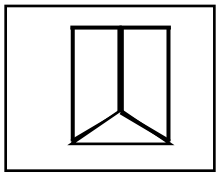
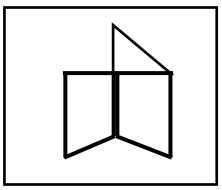
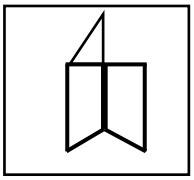
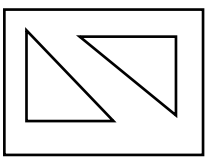
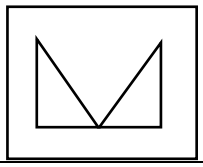
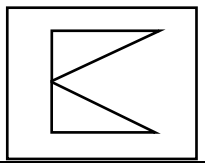
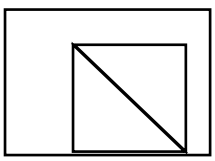
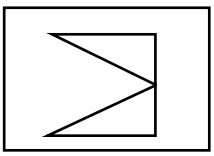
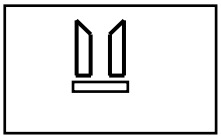
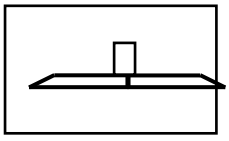
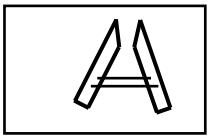
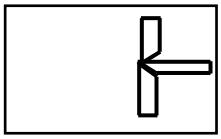
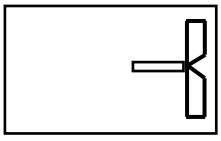
PART-8 ANSWER KEY

Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	3	2	2	3	2	4	1	5	4	6	2	7	2	8	4	9	4	10	3
11	3	12	2	13	3	14	4	15	1	16	2	17	4	18	4	19	3	20	4
21	2	22	3	23	1	24	2	25	2	26	2	27	4	28	2	29	2	30	3
31	4	32	2	33	2	34	4	35	4	36	2	37	2	38	1	39	3	40	4
41	2	42	1	43	1	44	4	45	3	46	2	47	3						

PART-9
SPACE VISUALISATION

Space Visualization

Directions: The Problem figure given on the left hand four answer figures (A),(B),(C) and (D) are given on the right hand side. Select the answer figure which can be formed from the cut out pieces given in the problem figure and indicate your answer by number of answer figure chosen by you in the box against the number corresponding to the question in the answer sheet.

	Problems Figure		Answer Figures		
1					
		(A)	**(B)**	**(C)**	**(D)**
2					
		(A)	**(B)**	**(C)**	**(D)**
3					
		(A)	**(B)**	**(C)**	**(D)**
4					
		(A)	**(B)**	**(C)**	**(D)**
5					
		(A)	**(B)**	**(C)**	**(D)**
6					
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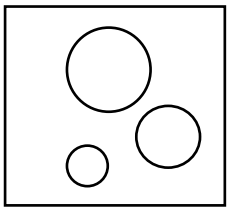
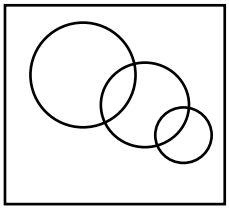
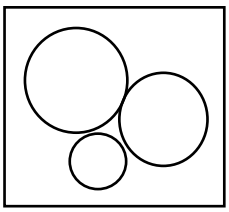
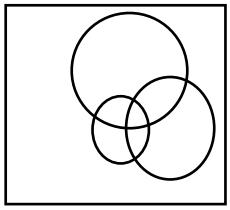
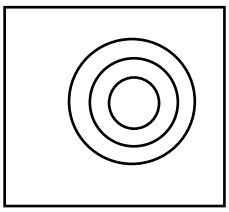
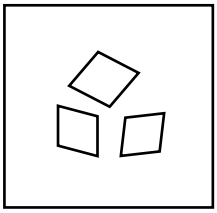
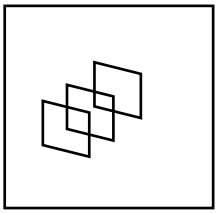
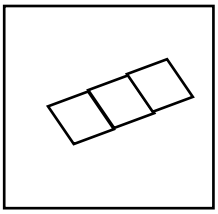
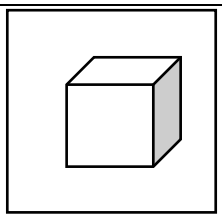
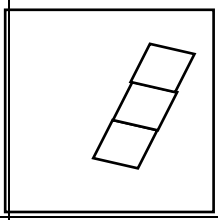
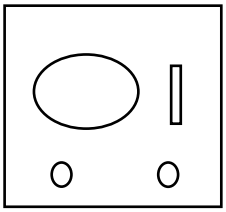
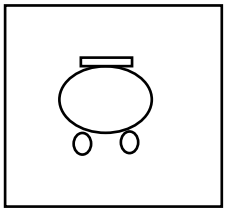
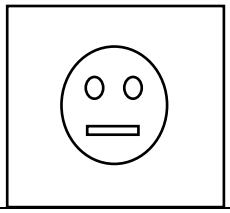
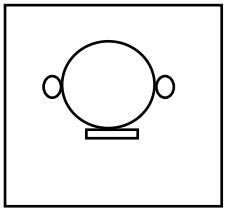
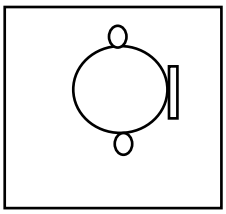
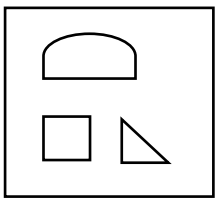
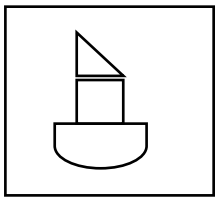
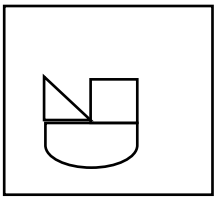
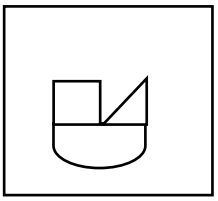
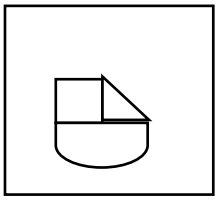
7					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
8					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
9					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
10					
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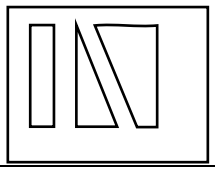
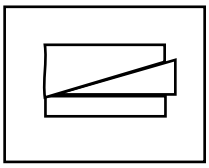
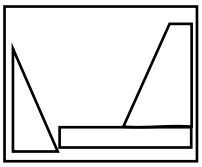
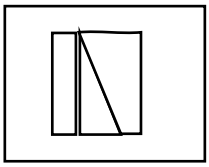
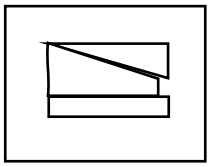
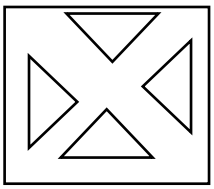
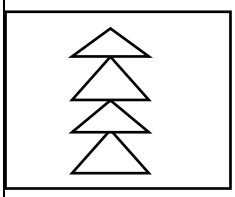
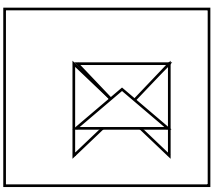
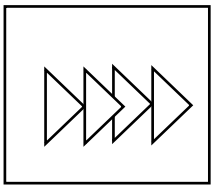
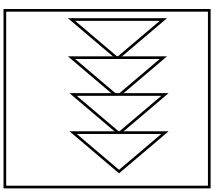
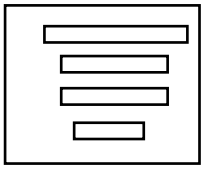
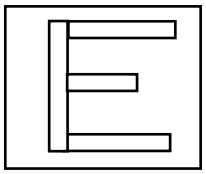
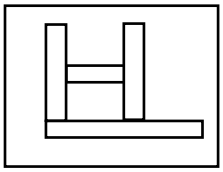
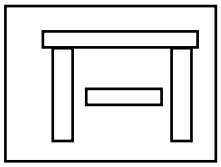
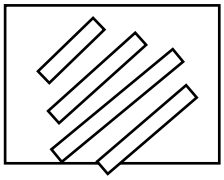
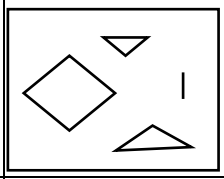
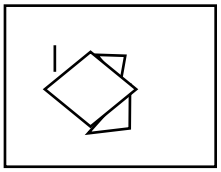
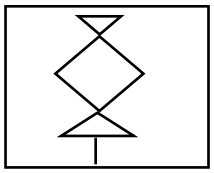
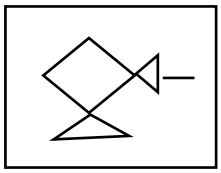
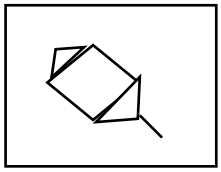
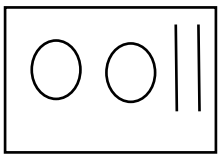
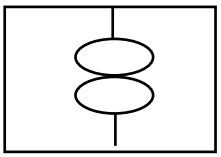
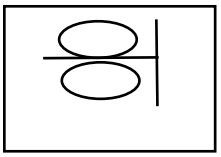
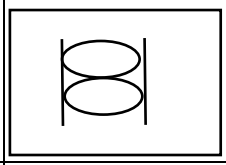
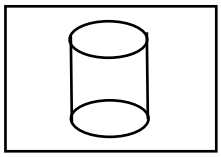
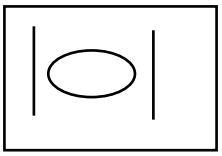
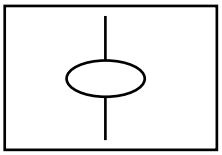
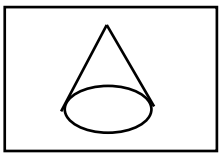
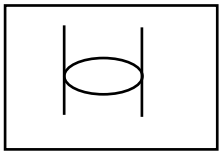
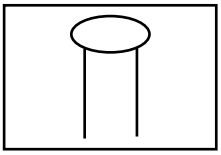
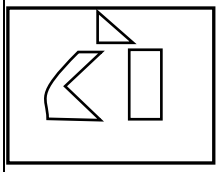
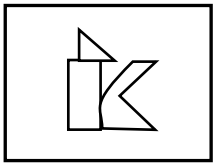
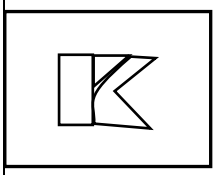
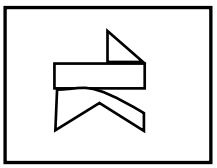
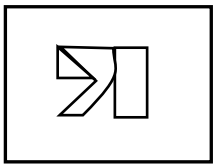
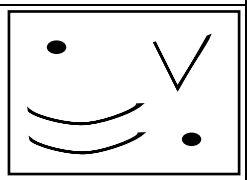
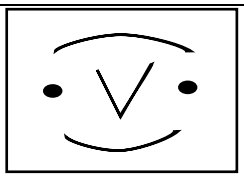
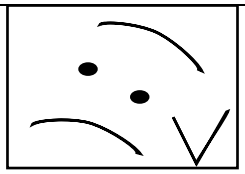
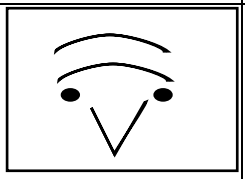
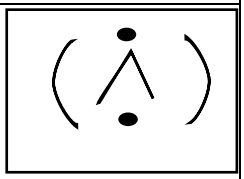
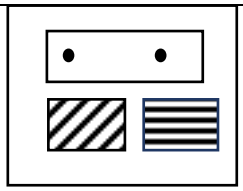
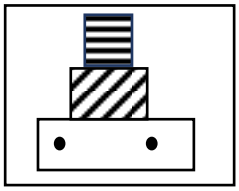
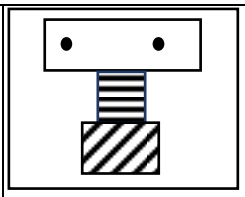
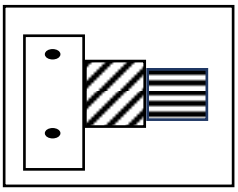
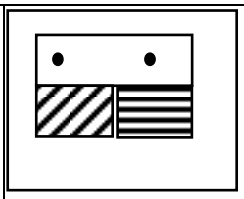
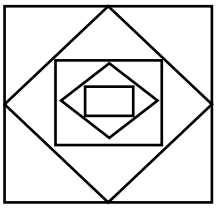
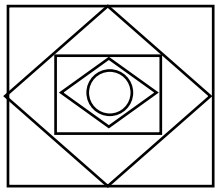
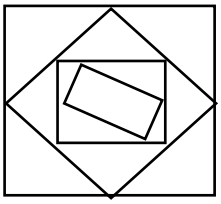
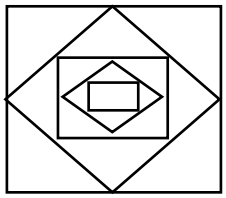
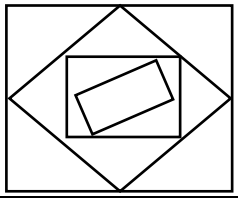
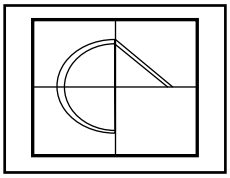
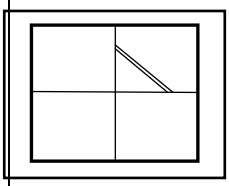
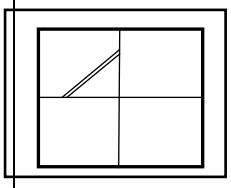
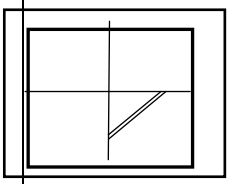
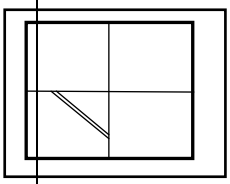
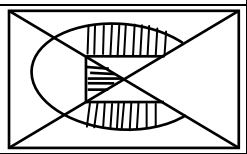
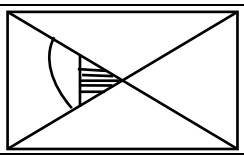
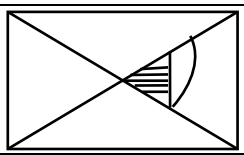
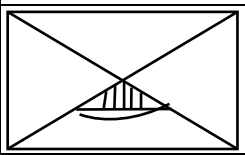
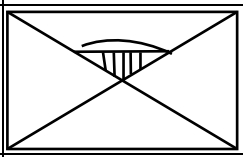
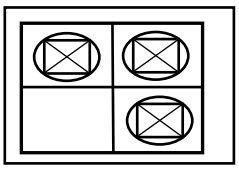
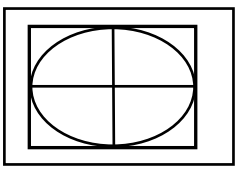
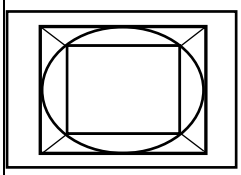
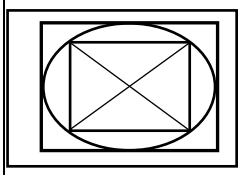
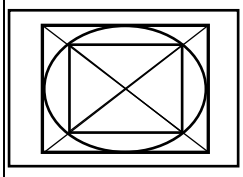
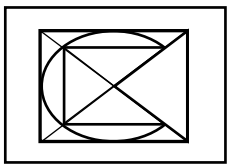
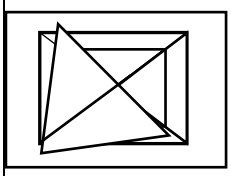
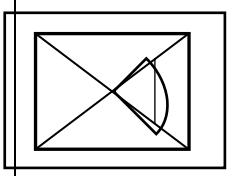
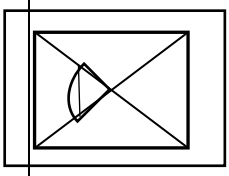
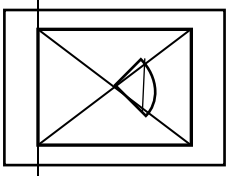
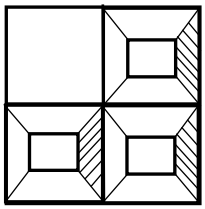
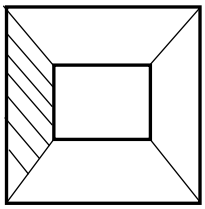
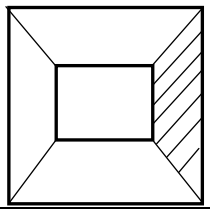
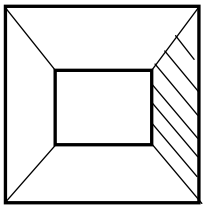
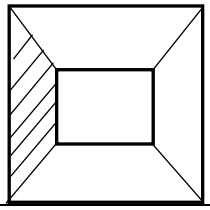
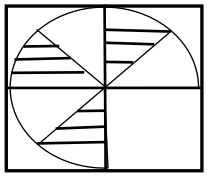
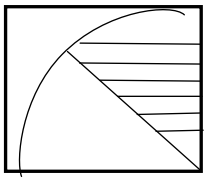
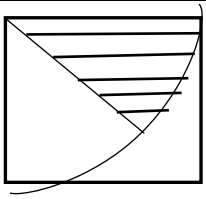
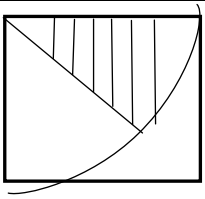
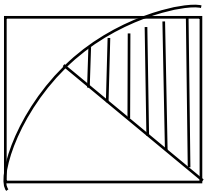
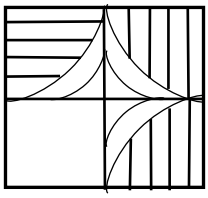
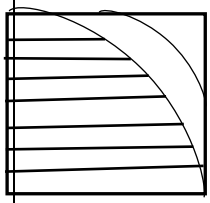
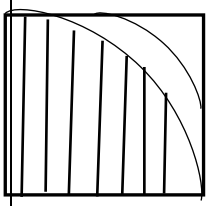
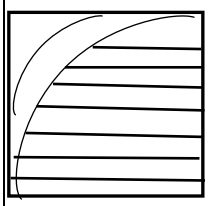
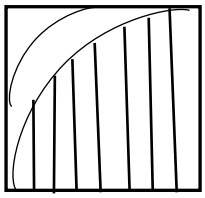
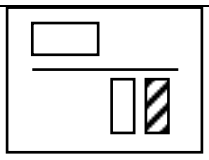
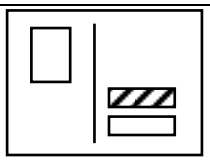
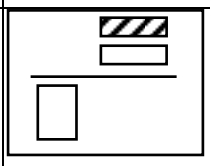
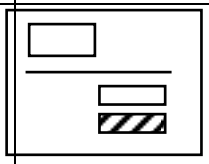
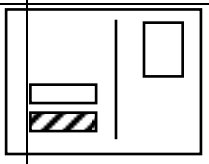
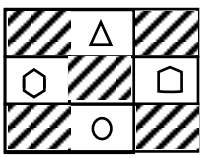
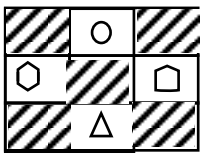
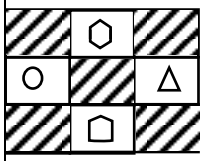
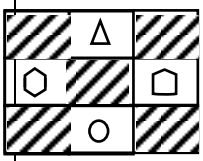
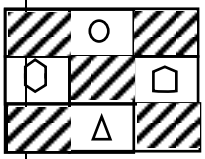
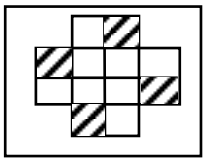
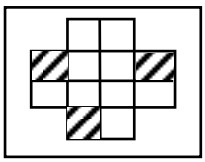
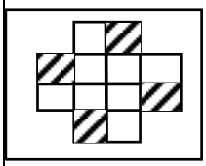
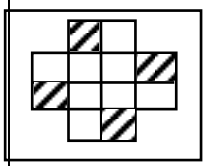
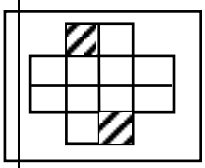
11					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
12					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

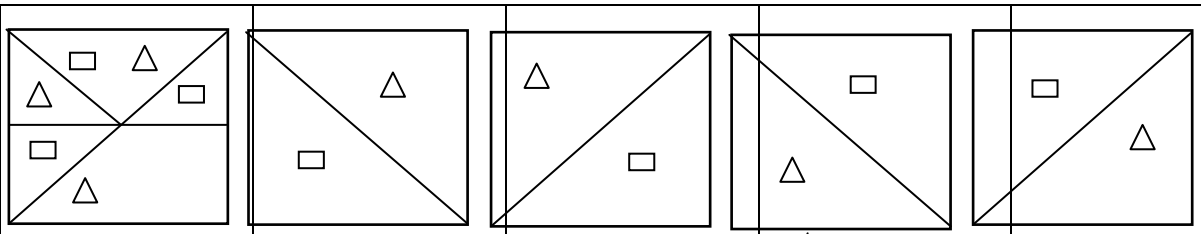
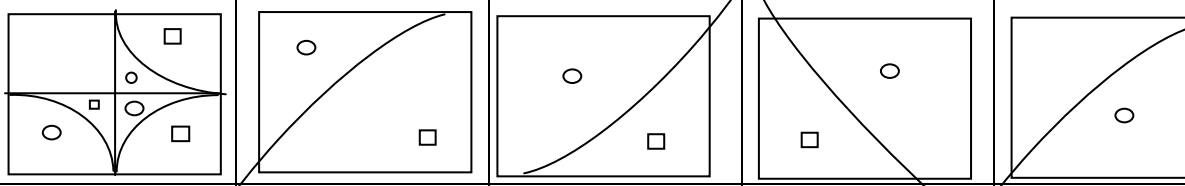
13					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
14					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
15					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
16					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
17					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
18					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

19					
		(A)	**(B)**	**(C)**	**(D)**

Direction:- There is a problem figure on the left hand side a part of which is missing. Observe the answer figure (A),(B),(C) and (D) on the right hand side and find out the answer figure without changing the direction fits in the missing part of the figure in order to complete the pattern in the problem figure . Indicate your answer……..

20					
		(A)	**(B)**	**(C)**	**(D)**
21					
		(A)	**(B)**	**(C)**	**(D)**
22					
		(A)	**(B)**	**(C)**	**(D)**
23					
		(A)	**(B)**	**(C)**	**(D)**
24					
		(A)	**(B)**	**(C)**	**(D)**

25					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
26					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
27					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
28					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
29					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
30					
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

31					
		(A)	**(B)**	**(C)**	**(D)**
32					
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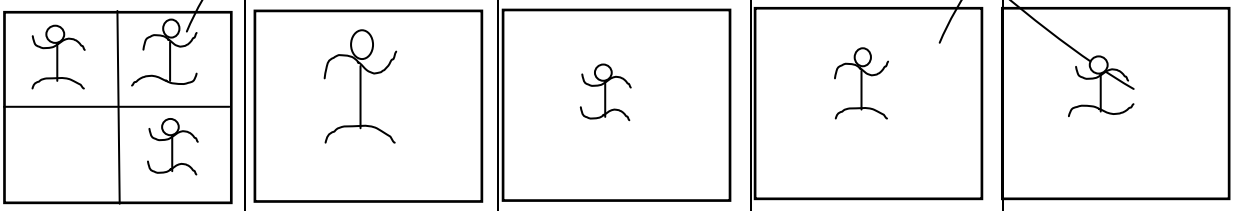
33					
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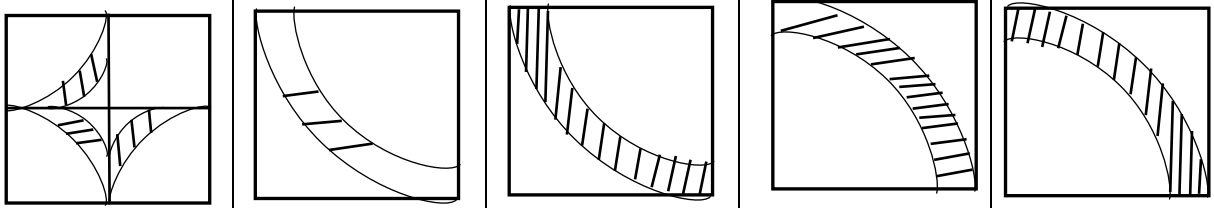
34					
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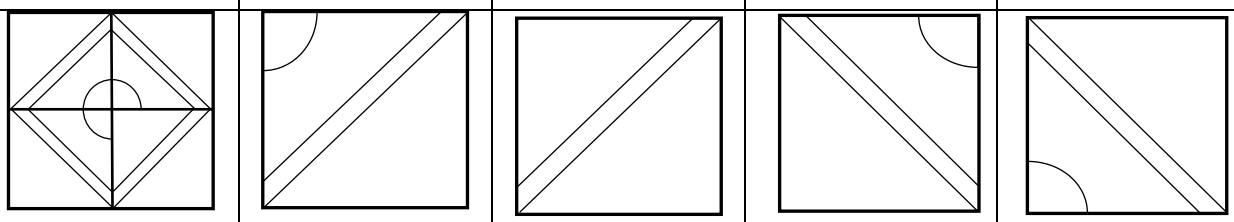
35					
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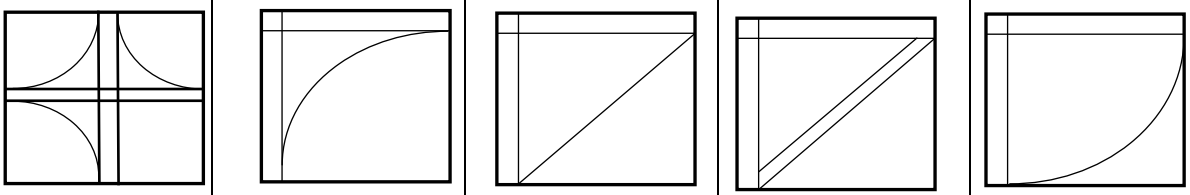
36					
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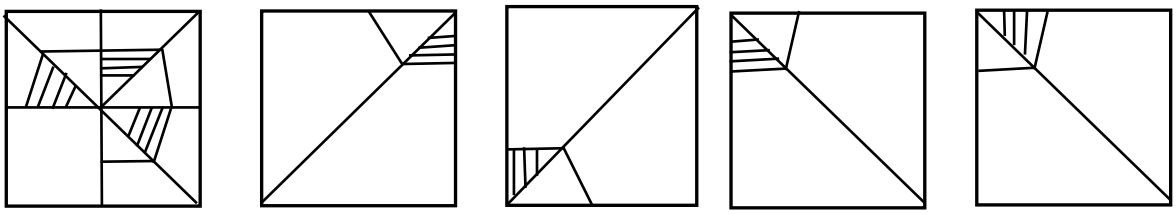

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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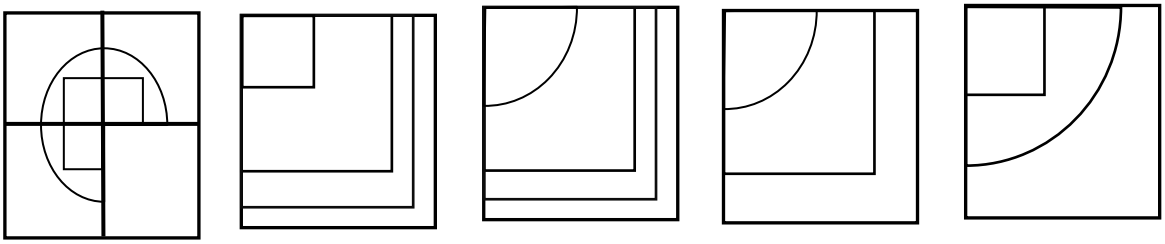

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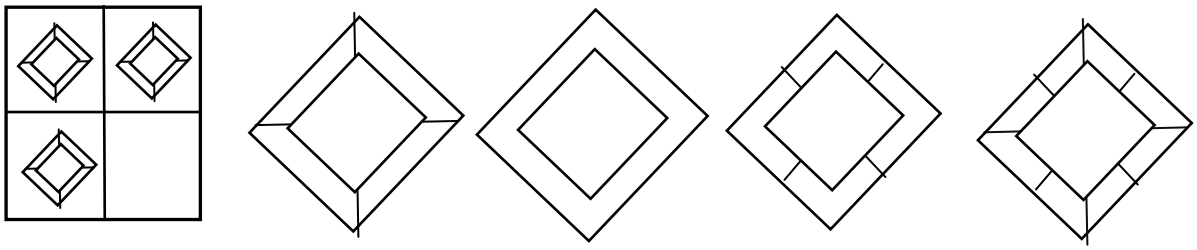

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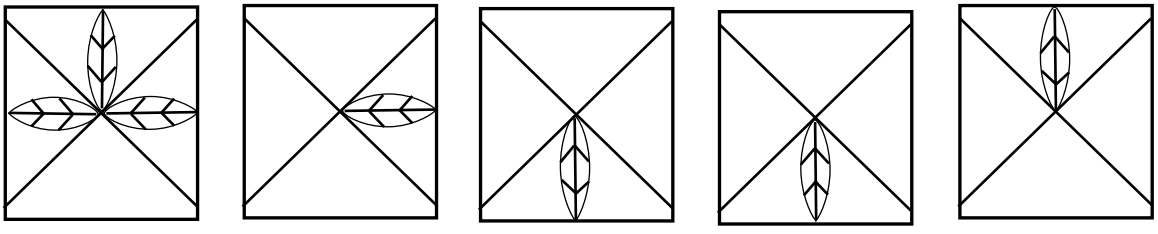

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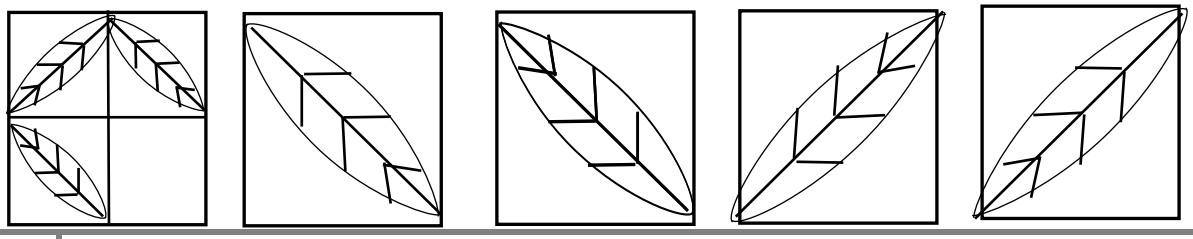
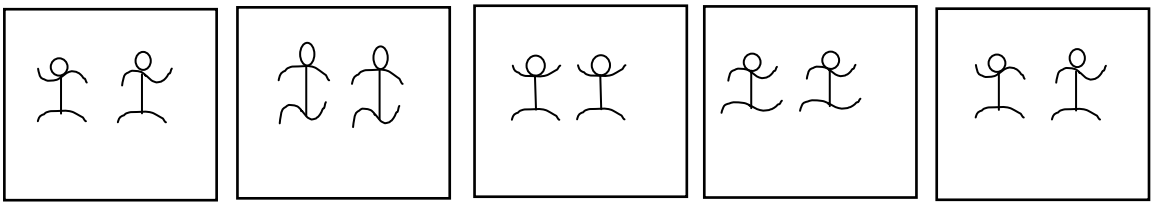


(A) (B) (C) (D)

Directions:- A problem figure is given in the left hand side and four answer figures marked (A),(B),(C) and (D) are given on the right hand side select the answer figure which is exactly as same as the problem figure and write your answer only in English numbers (i.e (A),(B),(C) or (D) in the book against the number corresponding to the question in the answer sheet.

42



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

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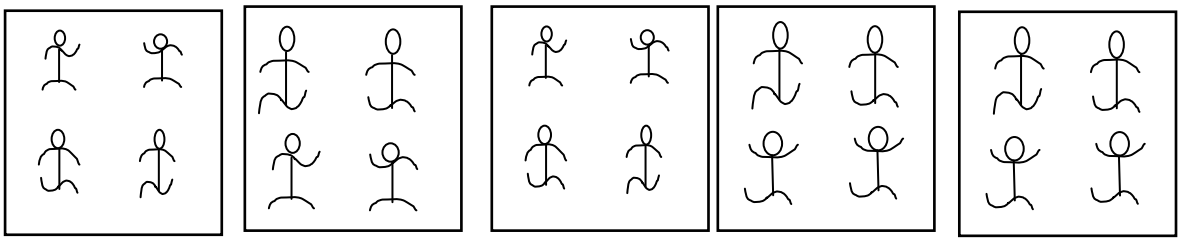

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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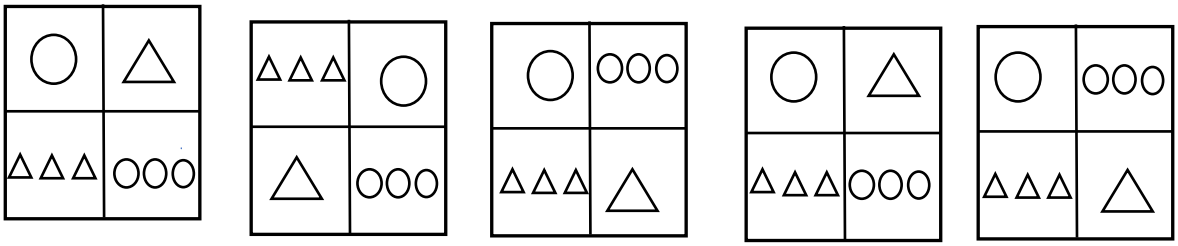

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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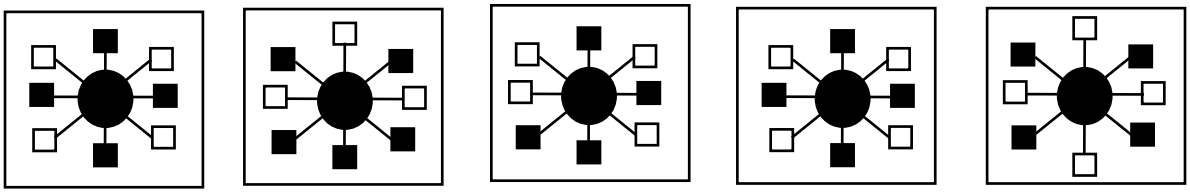

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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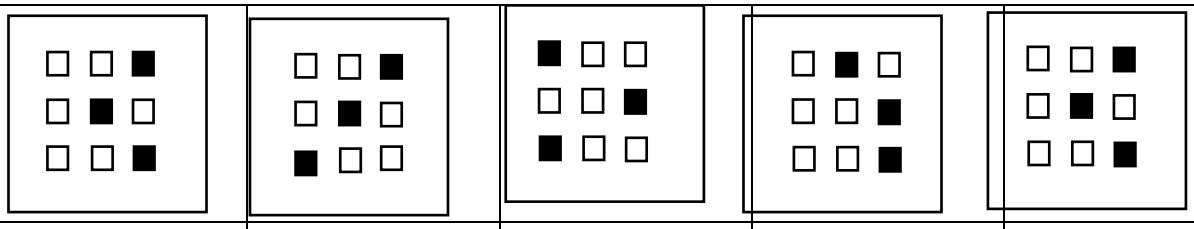

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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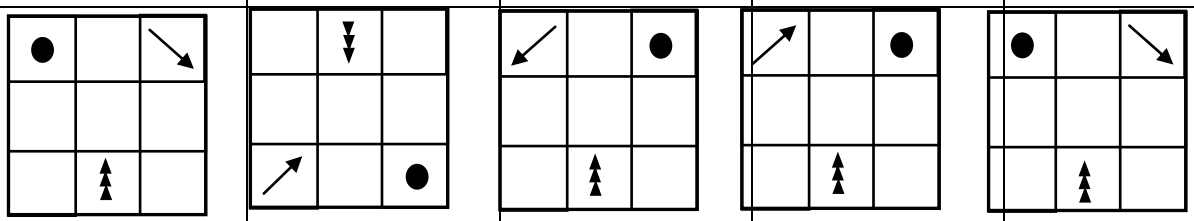

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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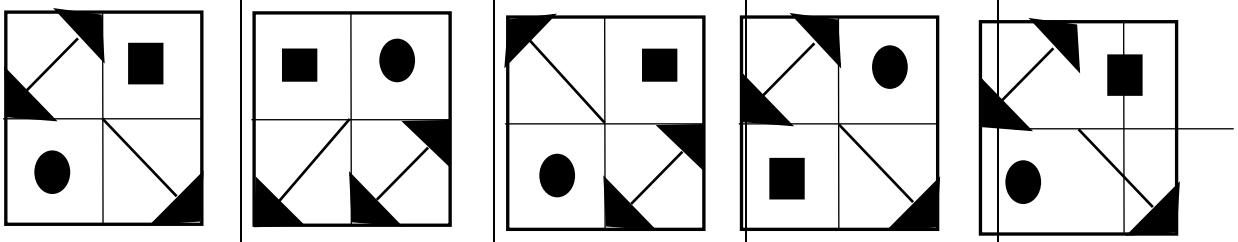

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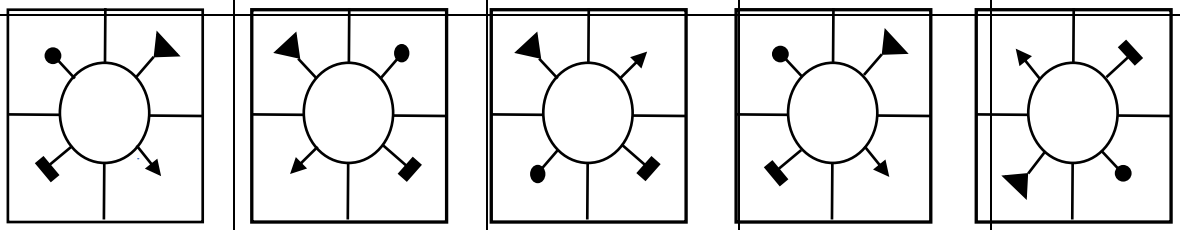

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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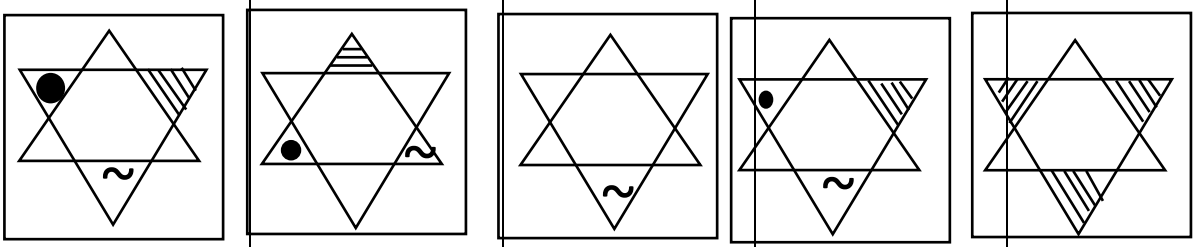


(A) (B) (C) (D)

PART-9 ANSWER KEY

Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	A	2	A	3	D	4	B	5	C	6	B	7	D	8	C	9	B	10	B
11	C	12	B	13	A	14	B	15	D	16	B	17	B	18	C	19	D	20	C
21	C	22	B	23	C	24	B	25	B	26	B	27	B	28	D	29	C	30	B
31	A	32	B	33	C	34	A	35	A	36	A	37	A	38	D	39	B	40	C
41	C	42	D	43	B	44	C	45	C	46	D	47	D	48	D	49	C	50	C

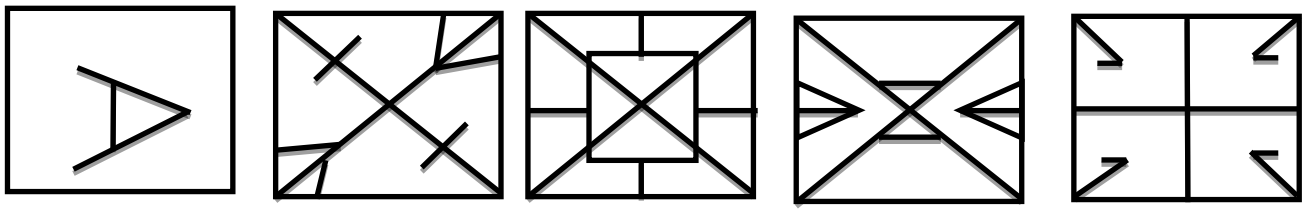
PART-10

EMBEDDED FIGURE

Directions: One part of a geometrical figure is on the left hand side as question figure and the other one is among the four answer figures A),B),(C),(D) on the right hand side. Find the figure on the right hand side that completes the geometrical figure and write the number given below that in the against the number corresponding to the question.

Question Figure | Answer Figures

1



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

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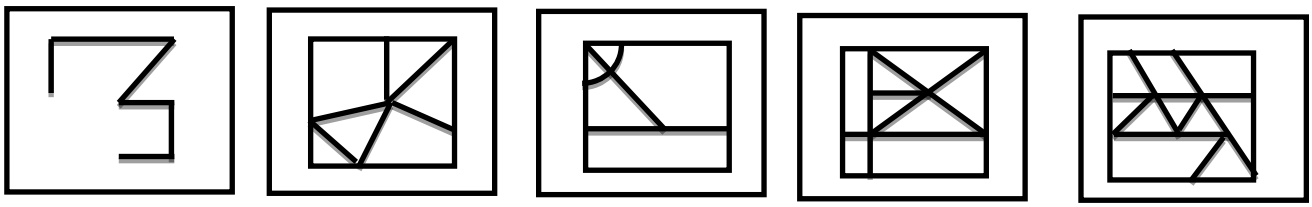

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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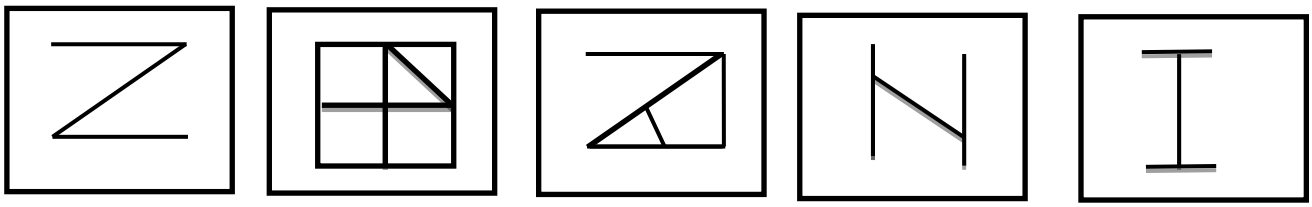

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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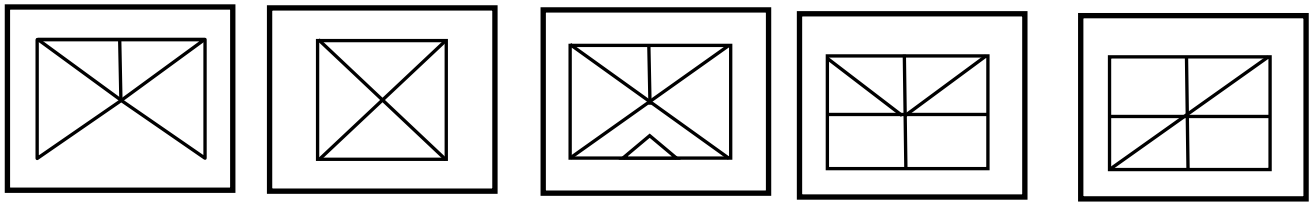

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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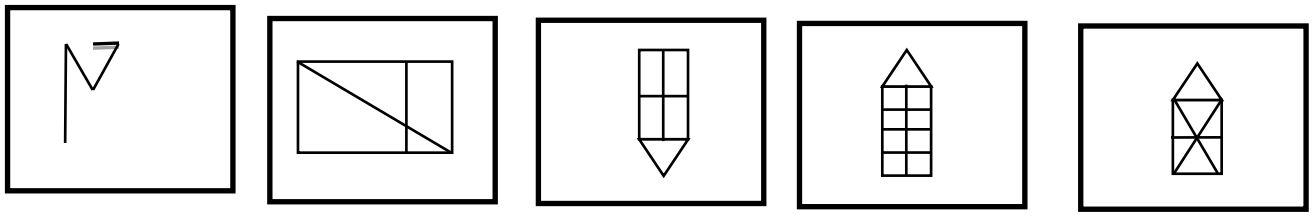

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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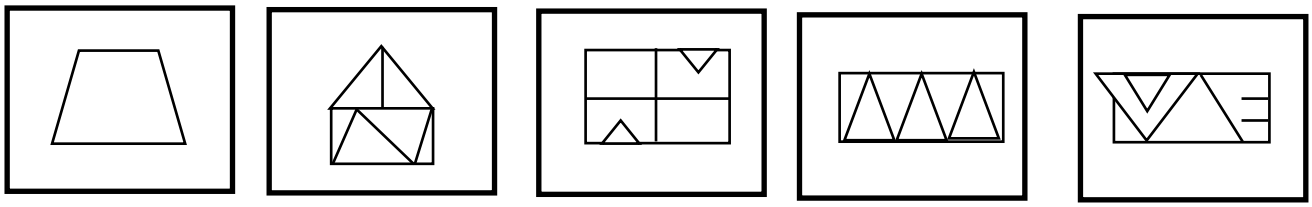

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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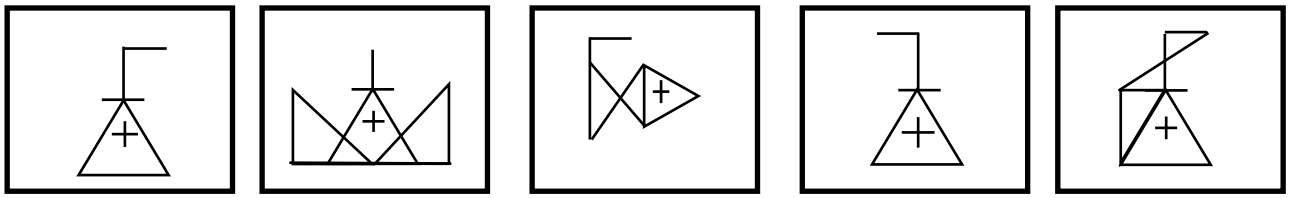

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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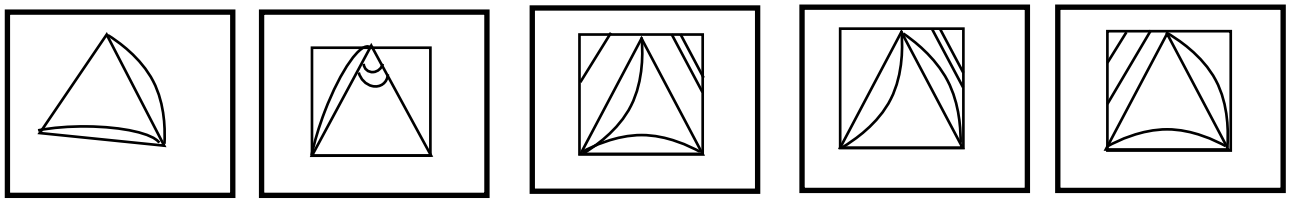

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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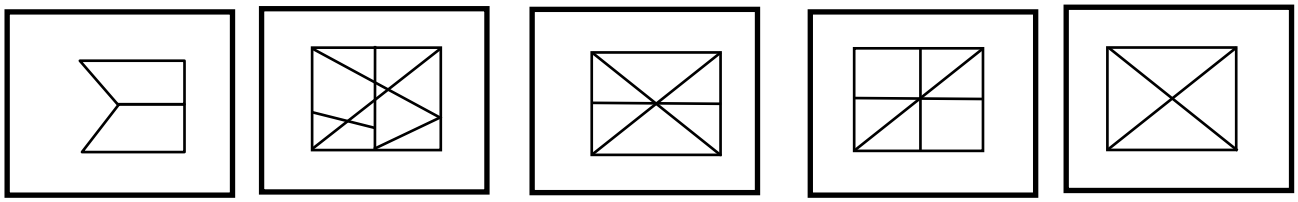

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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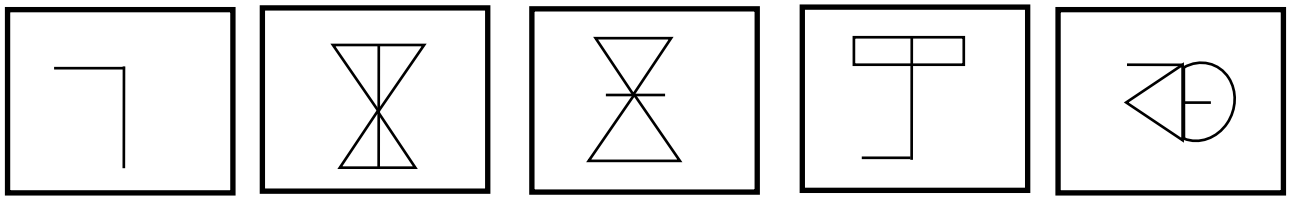

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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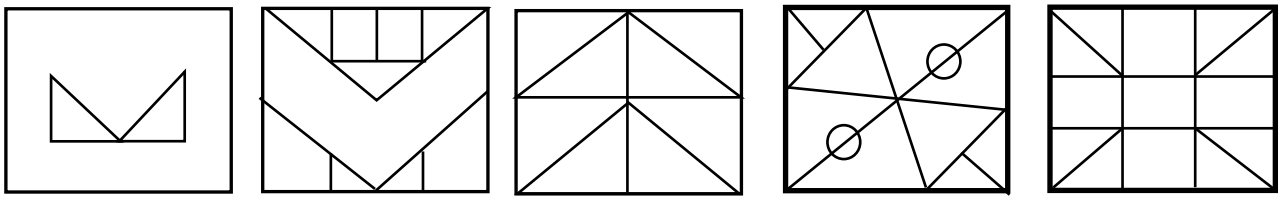

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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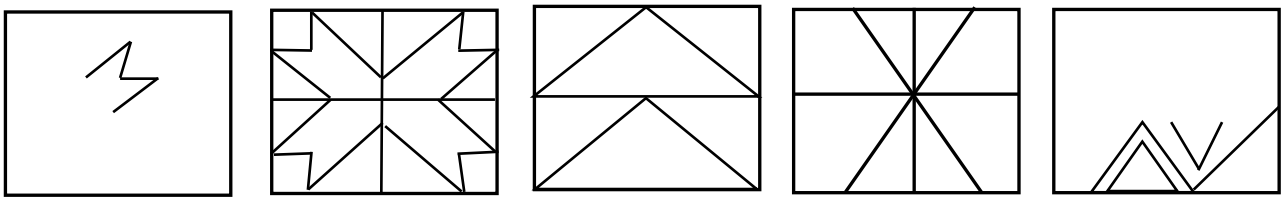

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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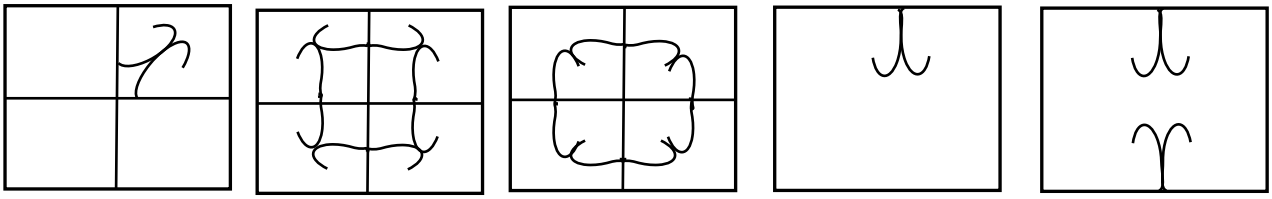

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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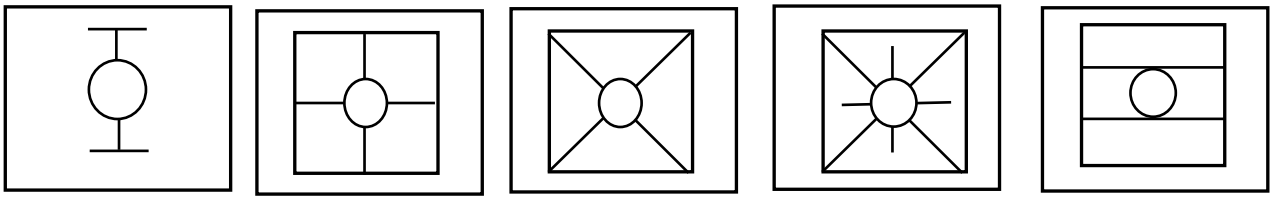

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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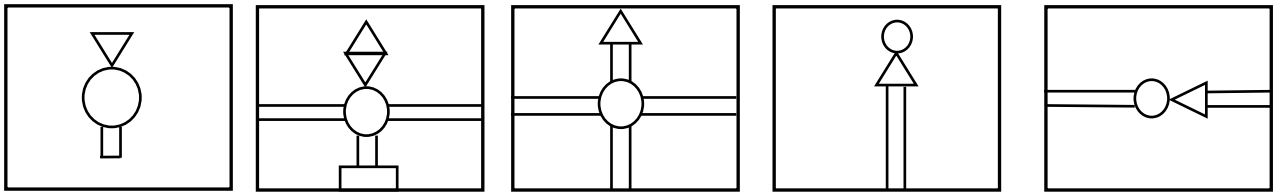

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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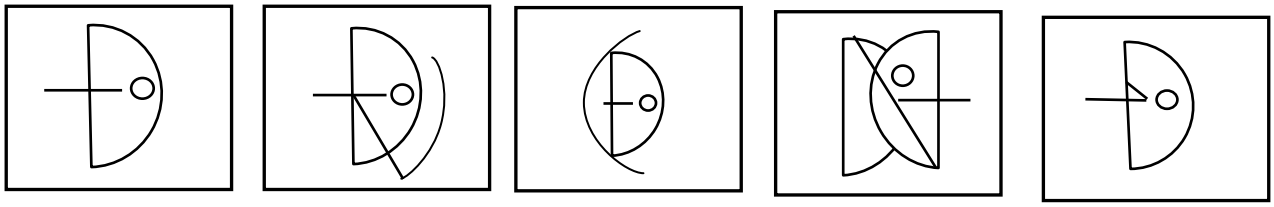

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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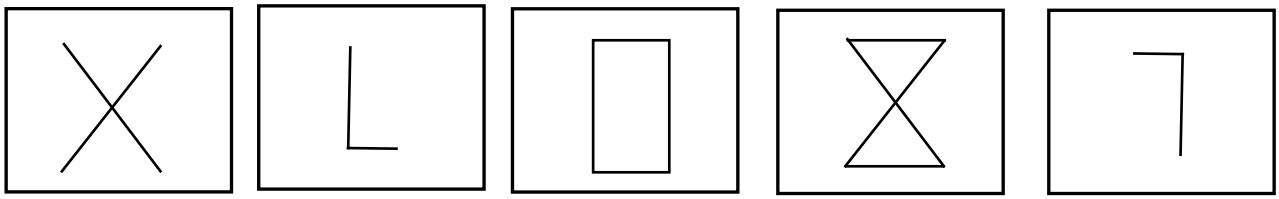

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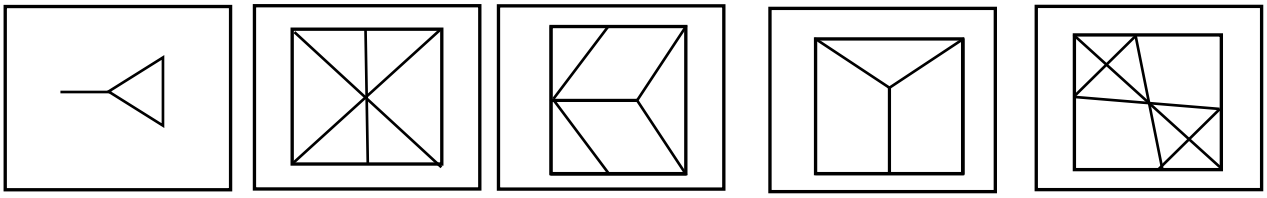

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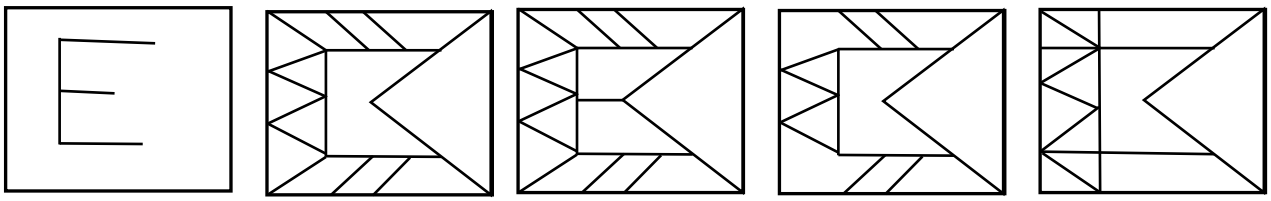

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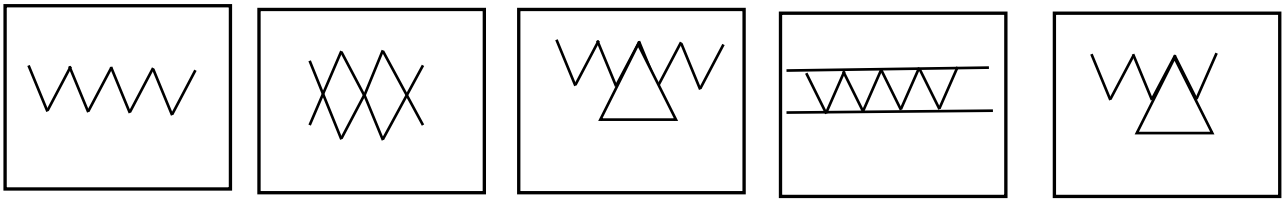

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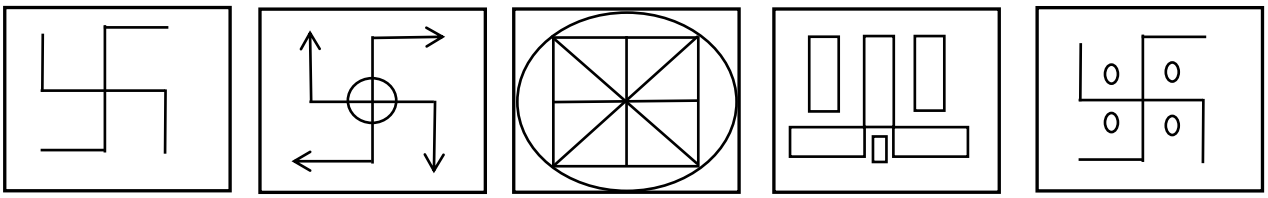

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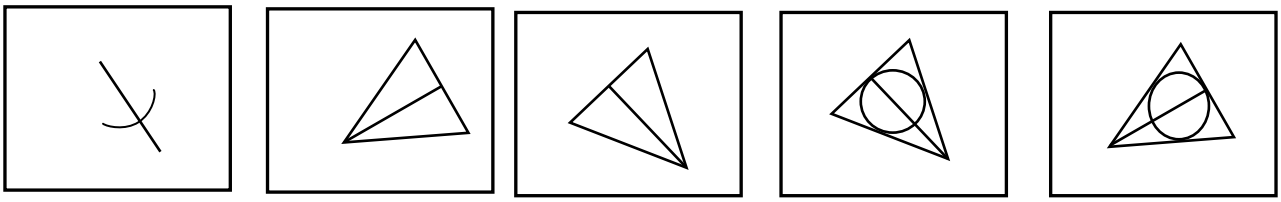

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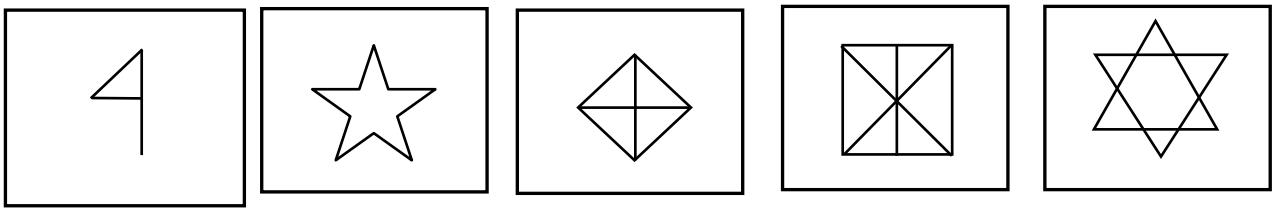

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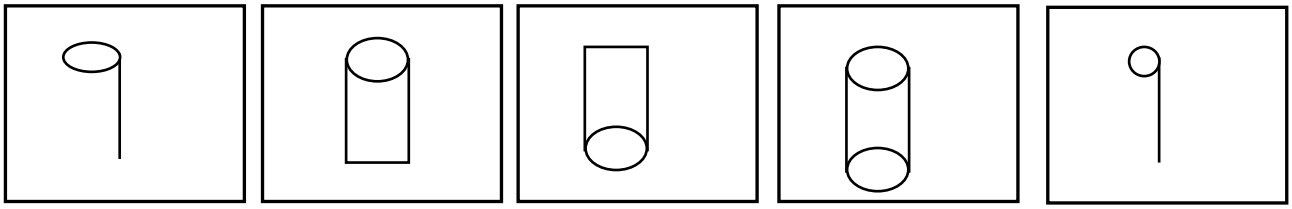

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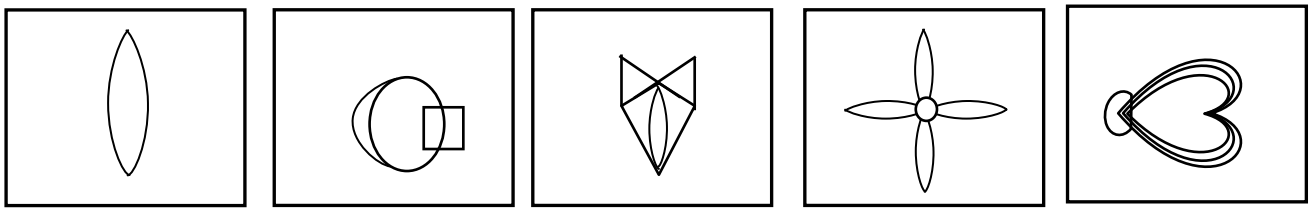

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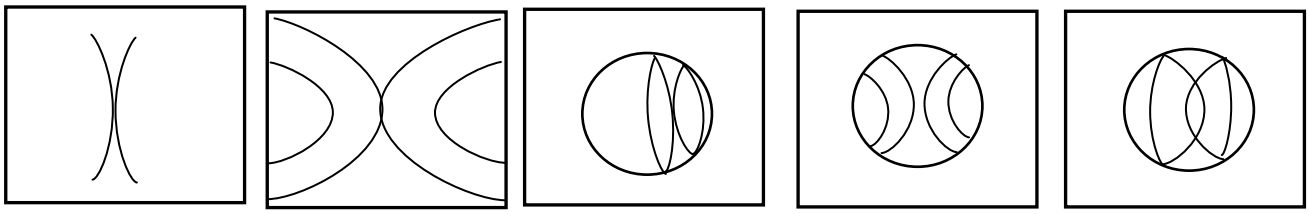

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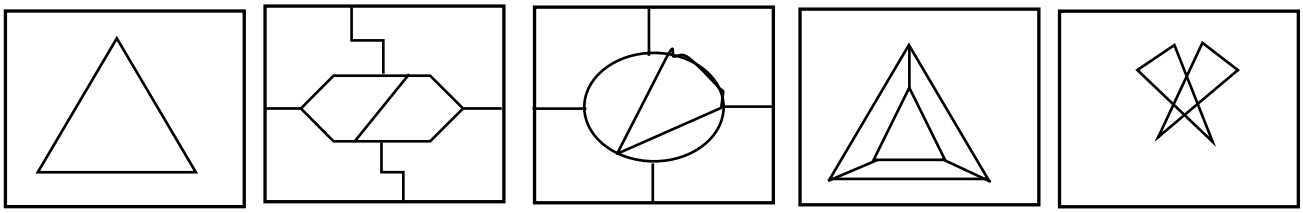

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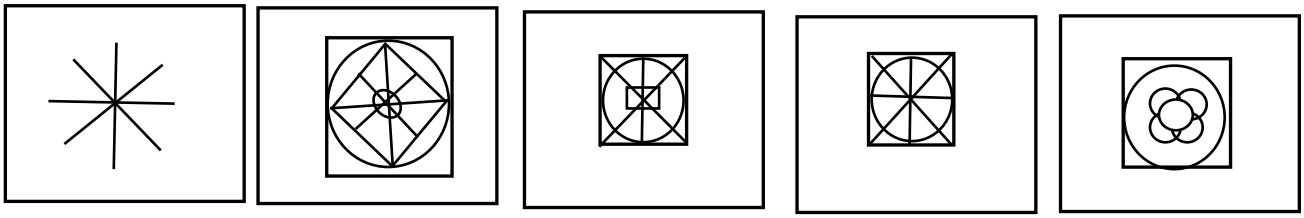
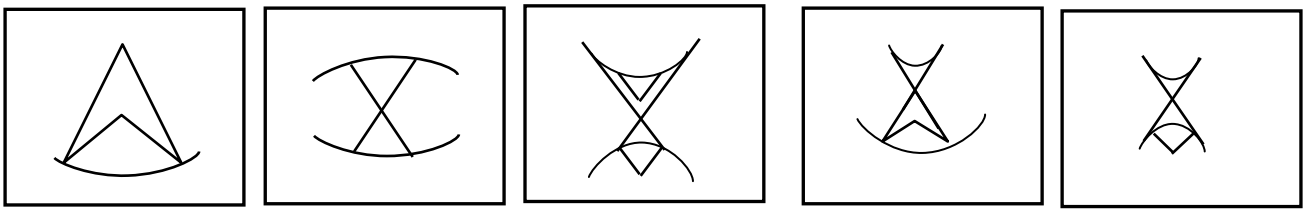


(A) (B) (C) (D)

29



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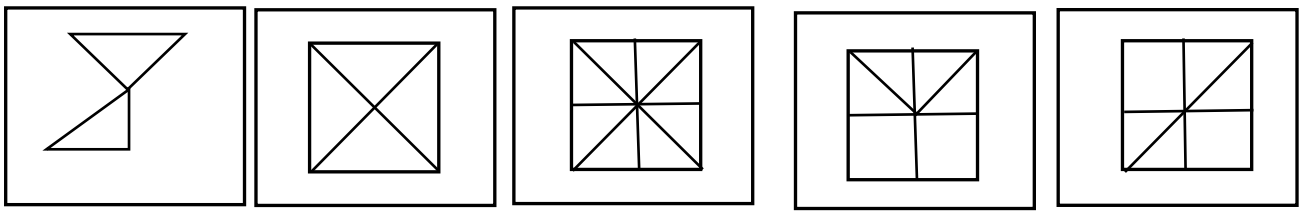

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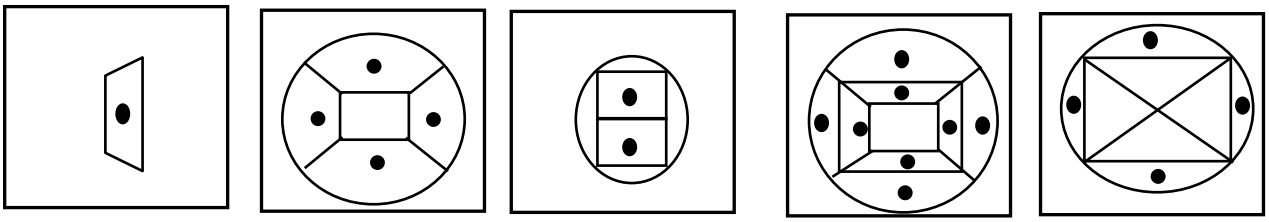

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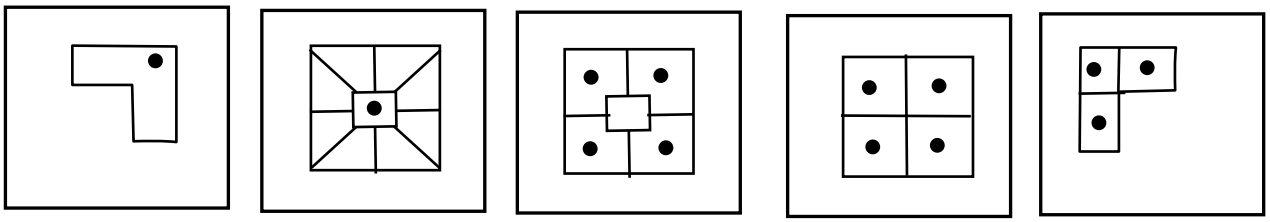

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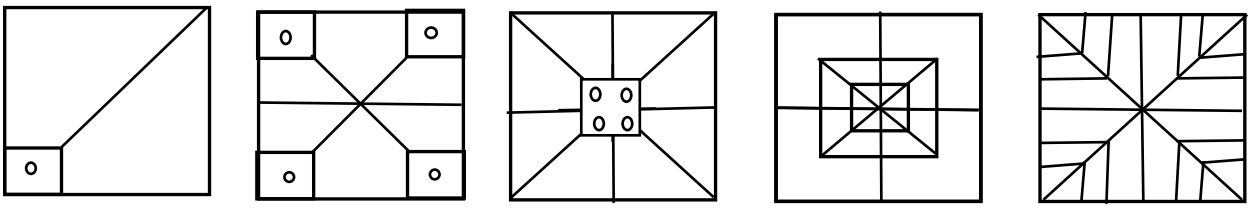

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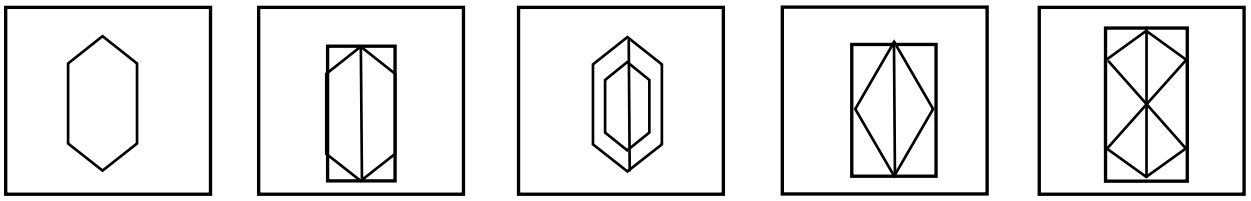

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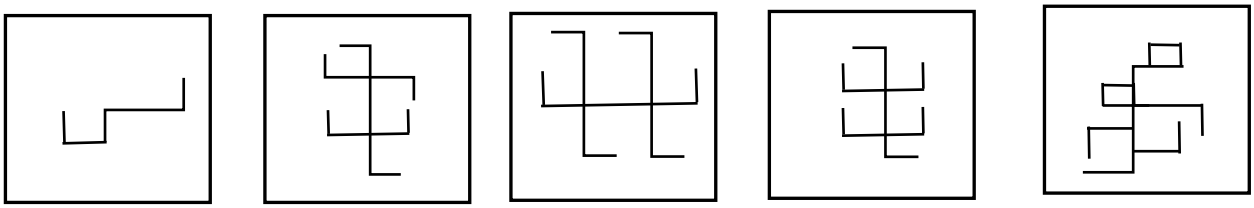

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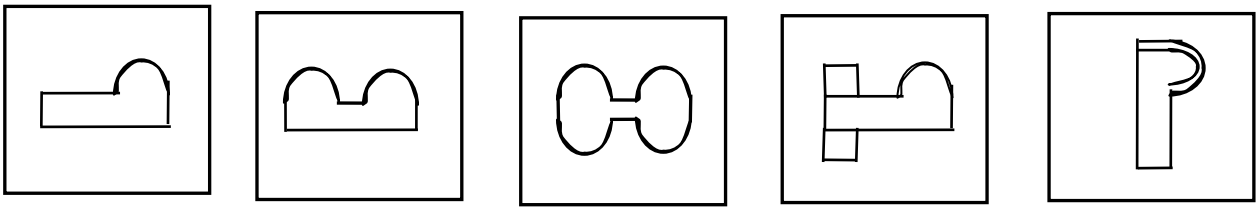

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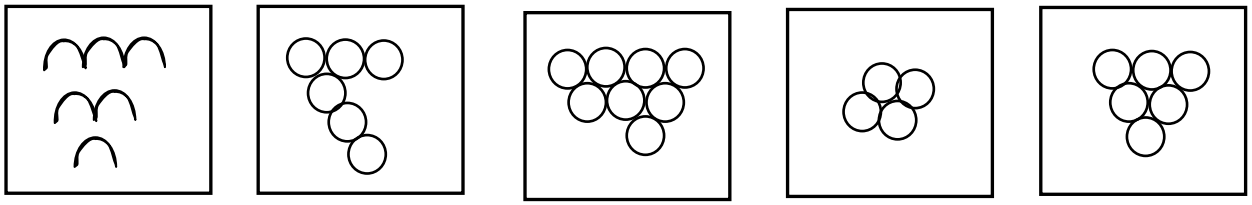

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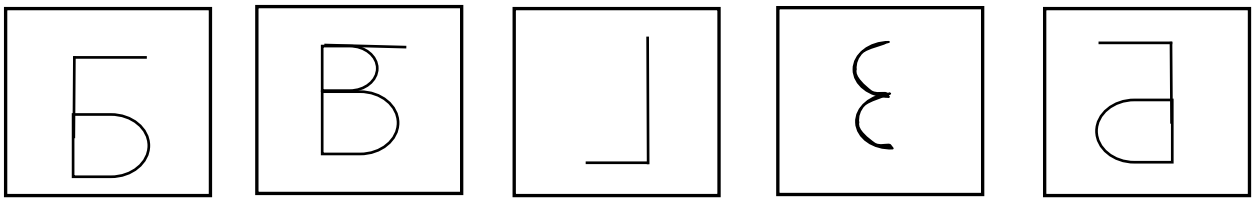

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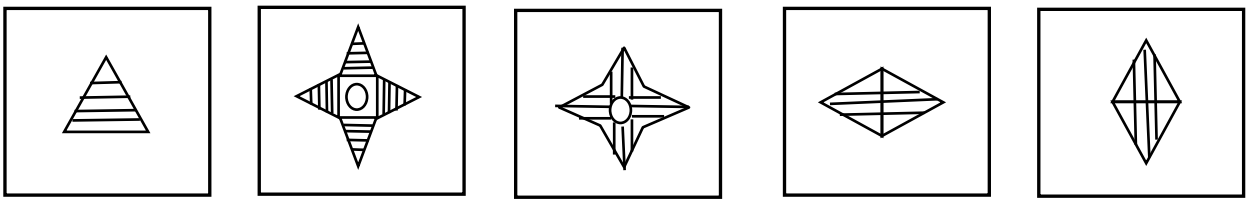

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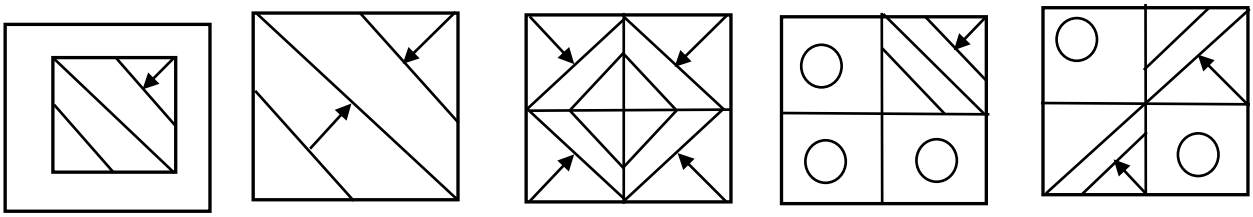

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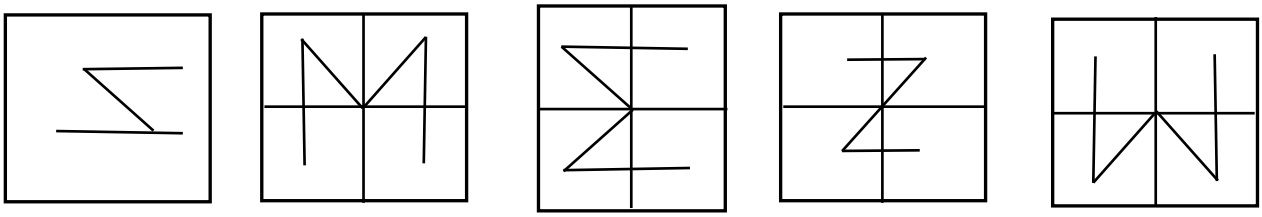

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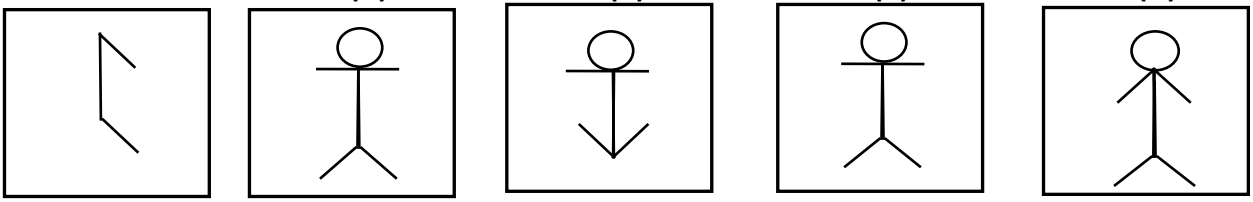

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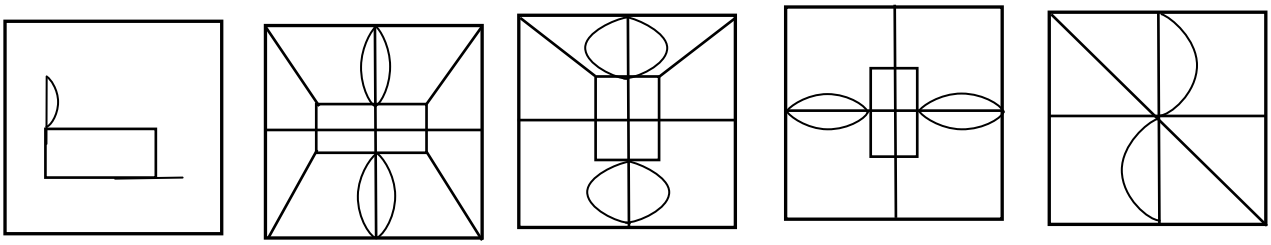

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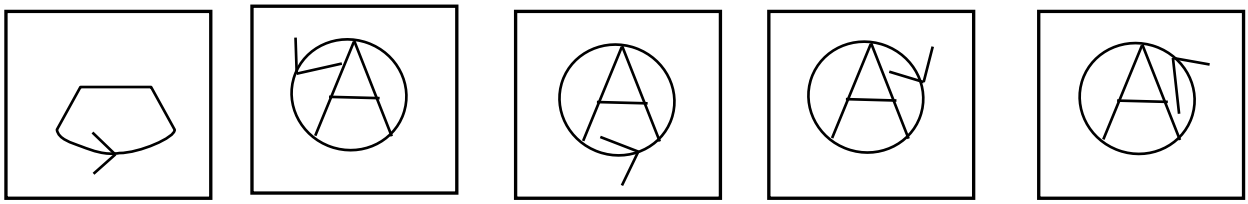

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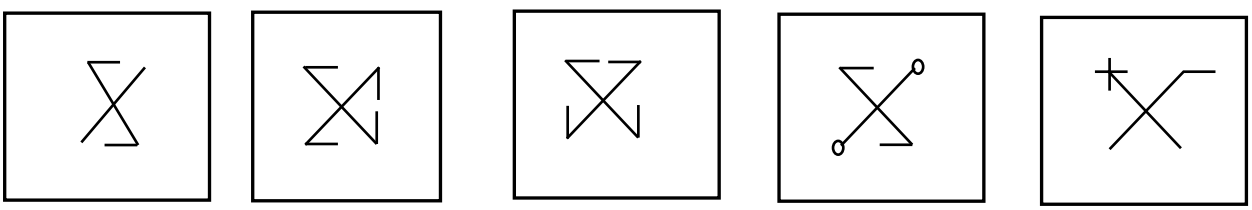

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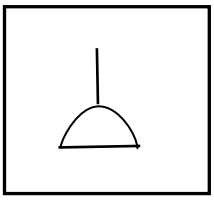

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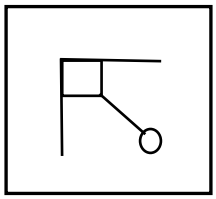

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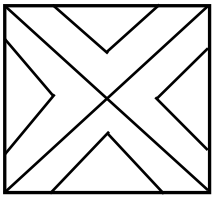

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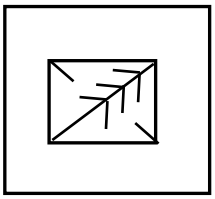

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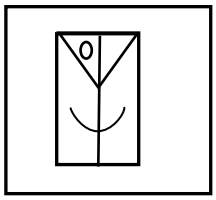

(A) (B) (C) (D)

PART-11 ANSWER KEY

Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	B	2	A	3	B	4	B	5	D	6	C	7	D	8	D	9	B	10	D
11	A	12	A	13	A	14	A	15	A	16	A	17	C	18	C	19	B	20	B
21	D	22	C	23	B	24	C	25	B	26	A	27	C	28	C	29	C	30	B
31	C	32	B	33	A	34	B	35	C	36	C	37	D	38	A	39	C	40	C
41	B	42	D	43	A	44	B	45	C	46	C	47	D	48	B	49	A	50	D

SECTION-2
ARITHMETIC TEST

01. The product of the place values of two 2's in 428721 is
(A) 4 (B) 40000 (C) 400000 (D) 4000000

02 The greatest number which on rounding off to nearest 1000 gives 5000, is
(A) 5001 (B) 5559 (C) 5999 (D) 5499

03. 3x100000+9x10000+8x1000+0x100+4x10+0 is the same as
(A)398004 (B) 398400 (C) 309804 (D) 398040

04. The largest 4- digit number, using any one digit twice, from digits 5,9,2 and 6 is
(A)9652 (B)9562 (C) 9926 (D) 9965

05. If the number 7254*98 is divisible by 22 then digit at * is
(A)1 (B) 2 (C) 6 (D) 0

06. The product of 10101x 25 is
(A)252725 (B) 252525 (C) 25025025 (D) 272725

07. 7 x4 x5 x9 x0 x4 + 1x 2 is
(A) 0 (B)2 (C) 1 (D) 5042

08. Find the difference between the greatest and least 5- digit number that can be written using
Thedigits 6, 2,7,5,4 each only once:
(A) 51975 (B) 40865 (C) 52865 (D) 53885

09. A vessel has 6 liters and 400 ml of juice. In how many glass each of 50 ml capacity can be filled:
(A) 128 (B) 127 (C) 129 (D) 130

10. Which of the following is not true?
(A) (7+8) +9 = 7+ (8+9) (B)(7×8)×9 = 7×(8×9)
(C) 7+8×9 = (7+8) × (7+9) (D)7× (8+9) = (7×8) + (7×9)

11. 5454054÷x = 101001. The value of x is:
(A) 53 (B) 64 (C) 44 (D) 54

12. The value of (700÷10) – {(12×8) ÷ (34-10)}is:
(A) 69 (B) 68 (C) 67 (D) 66

13. Which of the Following number is divisible by11?
(A) 1011011 (B) 1111111 (C) 22222222 (D) 3333333

14. The LCM of 8, 12, 18, and 20 is 10xp. What is the value of 'p'?
(A) 32 (B) 36 (C) 24 (D) 27

15. The HCF of two numbers is 38 and their LCM is 98154. If one no is 1558 then, find the other number:
(A) 1197 (B) 2394 (C)4932 (D) 2384

16. Three boys step off from the same place. If each of their steps measures 42cm, 45cm, and 48cm respectively at what distance from the starting point will they step together again:
(A) 50.2m (B) 50.4m (C)50m (D)52.4m

17. Three similar steel bars of lengths 200cm, 300cm, and 360cm are cut into equal pieces. Find the largest possible area of a square which can be made from any of the three pieces:
(A) 625cm² (B) 400cm² (C) 225cm² (D) 169cm²

18. Observe the following, $m = 3\times2\times5^2$, $n= 3^2\times2^3\times5$ $p= 3^3\times2\times5^3$.
Find the LCM of m,n,p:
(A) 9000 (B) 27000 (C) 1800 (D) none of these

19. Find the difference between LCM and HCF of 30,36 and 90:
(A) 366 (B) 354 (C) 186 (D) 174

20. (888+777+555) = (111×?):
(A) 120 (B) 280 (C)20 (D) 140

21. Which of the Following is co-prime numbers ?
(A) (8, 12) (B) (9, 10) (C)(6, 8) (D) (15, 18)

22. FindH.C.F. Of numbers 2/7 and$\frac{4}{17}$?
(A) 62 (B) 62/119 (C)4/119 (D) 2/119

23. Find the LCM of 2/7, 4/3, and 5/7:
(A) 20 (B) 4/3 (C) 25 (D) none of these

24. Three packets of sugar have masses 360g, 504g, and 672g. Find the greatest mass of sugar that can be taken an exact number of times from the three packets:
(A) 0.10kg (B) 0.11kg (C) 0.024kg (D) 0.24kg

25. If A is a whole number such that A+A = A, then A =?
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) none of these

26. The largest of the fractions 2/3, 5/9, 1/2 and 7/12 is
(A) 2/3 (B) 5/9 (C)7/12 (D)1 / 2

27. Which of the following is in descending order?
(A) 5/8, 9/13, 11/17 (B) 5/8, 11/17, 9/13 (C) 9/13, 11/17, 5/8 (D) 11/17, 9/13, 5/8

28. In a class $3/4^{th}$ of the students do not know either English or Hindi. But $1/6^{th}$ of the students know English. How many students know both English and Hindi if students who know Hindi are $1/8^{th}$ of total students in the class?
(A) 1/24 (B) 100/24 (C) 10/12 (D) 1/4

29. 2 ×? – 6 = 676/26 what will come in place of?
(A) 9 (B) 15/26 (C) 16 (D) 26

30. The place value of the digit zero in the decimal number 13.47505 is
(A) 0.1 (B) 0.01 (C) 0.00 (D) 0.001

31. 0.009 /? = 0.01
(A) 0.0009 (B) 0.09 (C) 0.9 (D) 9

32. If 0.4/0.5 = 0.2/P, then value of P is
(A) 3.5 (B) 0.25 (C) 4.5 (D) 2.25

33. 617 + 6.017 + 0.617 + 6.0017 =?
(A) 6.2963 (B) 62.965 (C) 629.6357 (D) None of these

34. Which of the following is equal to 3.14×10^6?
(A) 314 (B) 3140 (C) 3140000 (D) None of these

35. How many digits will be there to the right of the decimal point in the product of 95.75 and .02554?
(A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) None of these

36. The fraction $101\frac{27}{100000}$ in decimal for is:
(A) .01027 (B) .10127 (C) 101.00027 (D) 101.000027

37. 10 + 2 + 1/10 + 2/100 =
(A) 12.12 (B) 12.21 (C) 11.11 (D) 21.12

38. Two numbers are in ratio 11:12 and their sum is 460.Find the number:
(A) 220,240 (B) 250,210 (C) 200,260 (D) 230,250

39. The boys and girls in a school are in the ratio 9: 5.Ifthe total strength of the school is 448. Find the number of the girls.
(A) 180 (B) 200 (C) 150 (D) 160

40. 5:x :: 3 : 6 ; Find the value of X
(A) 20 (B) 8 (C) 10 (D) 14

41. The ratio of copper and zinc in an alloy is 5: 3. If the weight of copper in the alloy is 30.5 g. Find the weight of zinc in it.
(A) 18.3 g (B) 19.3 g (C) 20 g (D) 40

42. Find the ratio of 36 minute to an hour?
(A) 36:30 (B) 10:5 (C) 3:5 (D)5:8

43. If a: b = 3: 5 and b: c = 4:7. The ration a: b: c is
(A) 35:30:38 (B) 20:25:30 (C) 12:20:35 (D)17:20: 21

44. If $\frac{2}{3}$ of A= 75 % of B= 0.6 of C, then A: B: C is
(A) 2:3:3 (B) 3:4:5 (C) 4:5: 6 (D)9:8:10

45. If two times of A is equal to three times of B and also equal to four times of C, then A : B : C is
(A) 2:3:4 (B) 3: 4: 2 (C) 4:6: 3 (D)6: 4: 3

46. In a school having roll strength 286, the ratio of boys and girls is 8: 5. If 22 more girls get admitted into the school, the ratio of boys and girls becomes
(A) 12:7 (B) 10:7 (C) 8:7 (D)4:3

47. Two numbers are in ratio 4: 5 and their LCM is 180. The smaller number is
(A)9 (B)15 (C)36 (D)45

48. What must be added to each terms of the ratio 7: 11, so as to make it = 3: 4
(A)8 (B)7.5 (C) 6.5 (D)5

49. Two numbers are in the ration 7: 9. If the sum of the number 112, then larger number is
(A) 49 (B) 72 (C) 63 (D)42

50. Length and breadth of a field are in the ratio 5: 3. If the breadth of the field is 42 meter then its length is
(A) 100 m (B) 80 m (C) 50 (D)70 m

51. Find the percentage of $3\frac{2}{5}$
(A) 240 % (B)340% (C)330 % (D)335%

52. Find the value of 20 % of 0.001
(A) 0.02 (B) 0.001 (C)0.0002 (D)0.0001

53. A number is increase from 125 to 150 find the percentage increases
(A) 25 % (B) 10 % (C)20 % (D)12.5 %

54. A line segment of length 7.5 cm was wrongly measured 7.2 cm. What was the error percentage?
(A) 4. 4 % (B) 2 % (C) 4% (D) 5 %

55. The ratio of tin and copper 2: 3and copper consists a 15 parts. Find the percentage of tin
(A) 45 % (B)40 % (C) 50 % (D)75 %

56. 5 % of what number is 26?
(A) 1.3 (B)2.5 (C)52.0 (D)520

57. A boy obtained 22% marks& the total marks are 150. How many marks, he obtained?
(A) 23 (B)21 (C) 43 (D) 33

58. What percentage of 1 day is 36 minutes?
(A) 2.5% (B) 25% (C) 7.5% (D) 75%

59. 5% of 5% of Rupees 100 is
(A) Rs. 0.25 (B) Rs. 0.50 (C) Rs. 10 (D) Rs. 25

60. What percent is 9% of 11%?
(A) 2% (B) 88.88% (C) 81.81% (D) 80%

61. A man buys an articles for Rs 27.50 and sells it for Rs. 28.60 total gain percentage is.
(A) 3 (B)4 (C)5 (D) 6

62. 80% of 320 is more than 28% of 300 by
(A) 172 (B) 178 (C) 182 (D) 188

63. If the cost of 9 toys is Rs 333, find the cost of 10 such toys?
(A) 580 (B) 370 (C) 385 (D) 830

64. What will come in the place of '?' in their following question?
60% of 80 ÷ 16 × 30 % of 70 =?
(A) 60 (B) 61 (C) 62 (D)63

65. 28 % of 400 + 45 % of 250 is?
(A) 220.3 (B) 224.5 (C) 190.3 (D) 150

66. if 20 % of X = 30 % OF Y, then X : Y =?
(A) 3:2 (B) 2:3 (C) 1:2 (D) 2:1

67. Cost price = Rs. 45, Profit = Rs. 15. Find the Selling Price.
(A) Rs. 60 (B) Rs. 30 (C) Rs. 55 (D) Rs. 25

68. A watch was brought for Rs. 190 and sold it for Rs. 175. Find the profit or loss.
(A) profit = Rs. 25 (B) profit = Rs. 15 (C) loss = Rs. 15 (D) Loss = Rs. 25

69. Suhani sold his bike for Rs. 25,000. Is he suffered a loss of Rs. 13,000. The money he paid for it is Rs.____
(A) 30,000 (B) 38,000 (C) 12,000 (D) 32,000

70. Loss amount = Rs. 96, Cost Price = Rs. 800, Loss percent =?
(A) 8% (B) 12% (C) 20% (D) 15%

71 profit Amount = Rs144., C.P. = Rs. 1800,profit percent = ?
(A) 8% (B) 12% (C) 20% (D) 15%

ANS: (A)

72. Satpal bought a tool for Rs.500 and sold it for Rs.550. Find his profit percentage.
(A) 8% (B) 10% (C) 12% (D) 15%

73. Abhaybought a bicycle for Rs. Y and sold that at Rs. X;Find the loss.
(A) X – Y (B) Y – X (C) Y + X (D) X / Y

74. When there is a loss, Selling price = _____ - Loss.
(A) Cost price (B) Profit (C) Profit percent (D) None of these

75. If C.P. = Rs. 5,500, S.P. = Rs. 5,940, profit percent = _____.
(A) 15% (B) 8% (C) 10% (D) 12%

76. If Rs.4 amount becomes Rs. 10 in 50 years at simple interest. The rate of interest per annum is
(A) 5% (B) 21/2 % (C) 3% (D) 6%

77. A sum of Rs. 12,500 amounts to Rs. 15,500 in 4 years at the rate of simple interest. What is the rate of interest?
(A) 3% (B) 4% (C) 5% (D) 6%

78. A sum of money triples itself at 8% per annum over certain time. The number of years is equal to
(A) 24 (B) 25 (C) 20 (D) 12

79. The average of nine numbers is 60, that of the first five numbers is 55 and the next three is 65. The ninth number is 10 less than tenth number. Then, tenth number is –
(A) 80 (B) 70 (C) 75 (D) 85

80. Average age of three boys is 22 years. If the ratio of their ages is 6:9:7, then the age of the youngest boy is
(A) 8 years (B) 9 years (C) 18 years (D) 16 years

81. Average of 12 numbers is 15. If a number 41 is also included, then what will be the average of these 13 numbers?
(A) 16 (B) 18 (C) 19 (D) 17

82. In the first 10 over's of a cricket game, the run rate was only 3.2. What should be the run in the remaining 40 over's to reach the target of 282 runs?
(A) 6.25 (B) 6.5 (C) 6.75 (D) 7

83. Find the simple interest on Rs. 5200 for 2 years at 6 % per annum.
(A) Rs. 450 (B) Rs. 524 (C) Rs. 600 (D) Rs. 624

84. Interest obtained on a sum of Rs 5000 for 3 years is Rs. 1500. Find the rate percent.
(A) 8% (B) 9% (C) 10% (D) 12%

85. Find the rate of interest if the amount after 2 years of simple interest on a capital of Rs. 1200 is Rs. 1440.
(A) 8% (B) 9% (C) 10% (D) 11%

86. A sum become 4 times at simple interest in 10 years. What is the rate of interest?
(A) 10% (B) 20% (C) 30% (D) 40%

87. How much time will it take for an amount of Rs. 450 to yield Rs. 81 as interest at 4.5% per annum of simple interest?
(A) 3.5 years (B) 4 years (C) 4.5 years (D) 5 years

88. Simple interest on 1500 at 7% per annum for a certain time is 210. Find the time
(A) 2 years (B) 1.5 years (C) 2.8 years (D) 3 years

89. Principal =1500, rate of interest= 10%, time = 3 years, then find the simple interest.
(A) 500 (B) 450 (C) 650 (D) 400

90. Which are the following optionsis true?
(A) Time =principal × 100/ Simple interest × rate
(B) Time = Simple interest × 100/ Principal × rate
(C) Rate =Principal × 100/ Simple interest × time
(D) Rate = Principal × time/ 100× simple interest

91. A person crosses a 600m long street in 5 minutes. What is his speed in km per hour?
(A) 3.6 (B) 7.2 (C) 8.4 (D) 10

92. If speed of a car is 72 km/h, find its speed in m/s.
(A) 30 m/s (B) 20 m/s (C) 40 m/s (D) none of these

93. If speed of a car is 40 m/s, find its speed in km/h.
(A) 148 km/h (B) 142km/h (C) 144km/h (D) 146km/h
ANS. (C)

94. A train is running at 36km/h. how far does it goes in 10 sec.
(A) 40m (B) 60m (C) 80m (D) 100m
ANS. (D)

95. An aero plane covers a certain distance at a speed of 240 km/h in 5 hours. To covers the same distance in $1\frac{2}{3}$ hours, it must travel at a speed of
(A) 300km/h (B) 360 km/h (C) 600km/h (D) 720 km/h

96. The factors of 30 are –
(A) 2,3,5 (B) 1,2,3,4,10 (C) 1,2,3,10,15 (D) 1,2,3,5,6,,10,15,30

97. Which of the following is a prime no.
(A) 161 (B) 221 (C) 373 (D) 437

98. What should be added to 11/17 to make it 15/17?
(A) 26/17 (B) 4 (C) 4/17 (D) 4/34

99. How many factors does a prime number have?
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

100. The number 1 is-
(A) A prime number (B) A Composite number
(C) Both a prime and composite number (D) Neither a prime or composite number

101. A sum of Rs. 12,500 amounts to Rs. 15,500 in 4 years at the rate of simple interest. What is the rate of interest?
(A) 3% (B) 4% (C) 5% (D) 6%

102. Average of all prime numbers between 30 to 50
(A)37 (B) 37.8 (C) 39 (D) 39.8

103. Reeyaobtained 65, 67, 76, 82 and 85 out of 100 in different subjects, what will be the average.
(A) 70 (B)75 (C) 80 (D)85

104. Find the average of first 10 multiples of 7
(A)35.5 (B)37.5 (C) 38.5 (D)40.5

105. The average of four consecutive odd numbers is 24. Find the largest number.
(A) 25 (B)27 (C) 29 (D) 31

106. Find the average of all numbers between 6 and 34 which are divisible by 5
(A) 15 (B) 20 (C) 25 (D) 30

107. Average of five numbers is 27. If one number is excluded the average becomes 25. The excluded number is
(A) 35 (B) 45 (C) 55 (D) 65

108. Average of 10 matches is 32.How many runs one should score to increase his average by 4 runs.
(A) 70 (B) 76 (C) 78 (D)80

109. If the average marks of three batches of 55, 60 and 45 students respectively is 50, 55, 60, then the average marks of all the students is
(A) 54.48 (B) 54.68 (C) 54.60 (D) 54.58

110. The average age of the mother and her six children is 12 years which is reduced by 5 years if the age of the mother is excluded. How old is the mother
(A) 40 (B)41 (C)42 (D)43

111. 0.001 x 0.0001 is equal to ?
(A) 0.0000001 (B) 0.00001 (C) 0.0001 (D) 0.001

112. Find the area of the square whose diagonal is 8 unit
(A) 32 squareunit (B) 10 square unit (C) 24 square unit. (D) 15 square unit.

113. An athlete takes 10 rounds of a rectangular park, 40 m long and 30 m wide. Find the total distance covered by him.
(A) 1400 m (B) 700 m (C) 70 m (D) 2800 m.

114. Find the cost of fencing a rectangular park of length 10 m and breadth 5 m at the rate of? 10 per meter.
(A) ₹ 300 (B) ₹ 600 (C) ₹ 150 (D) ₹ 1200.

115. The area of a square is 200 sq.cm the length of its diagonal is?
(A) 20 cm (B) 25 cm (C) 30 cm (D) 35 cm

116. The area of a rectangular sheet of paper is 20 cm^2. Its length is 5 cm. Find its width.
(A) 1cm (B) 2 cm (C) 3 cm (D) 4 cm.

117. A rectangular piece of land measures 0.5 km by 0.25 km. Each side is to be fenced with 4 rounds of wire. What is the length of the wire needed?
(A) 2 km (B) 3 km (C) 4km (D) 6 km.

118. Suhani went to a park20 m long and 10 m wide. She took ten complete rounds of it. The distance covered by her,is
(A) 30 m (B) 600 m (C) 20 m (D) 10 m.

119. The distance around a two dimensional shape is:
(A) Area (B) Perimeter (C) Diagonal (D) None of these

120. If the one side of the rectangle is 4m , find the other side, if the area of rectangle is 56 sq.m
(A) 14m (B) 16m (C) 18m (D) 8m

121. Suhani alone can do a piece of work in 10 days and Riya alone can do it in 15 days. In how many days will Suhani and Riya together do the same work?

(A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 9

122. Ravi can do a job in 15 days and Sativa can do the same job in 9 days. With the help of Scott, they did the job in 3 days only. Then, Scott alone can do the job in _____

(A) $6^1/_5$ days (B) $6^2/_5$ days (C) $6^3/_7$ days (D) 10 days

123. A can do a work in 15 days and B in 20 days. If they work on it together for 4 days, then thefraction of the work that is left is :
(A) 1/4 (B) 1/10 (C) 7/15 (D) 8/15

124. A takes twice as much time as B or thrice as much time as C to finish a piece of work; working together they can finish the work in 2 days. B can do the work alone in
(A) 12 days (B) 4 days (C) 8 days (D) 6 days

125. A and B can finish a piece of work in 30 days, B and C can finish it in 15 days, C and A in 10 days. Time taken by them together to do this work is
(A)5 days (B)2(1/2) days (C) 7(1/2) days (D) 10 days

126. (0.9 × 0.9 × 0.9 + 0.1 × 0.1 × 0.1) is equal to
(A) 0.73 (B) 0.82 (C) 0.91 (D)1.00

127. 5-[4-{3-(3-3-6)}] is equal to
(A) 10 (B) 6 (C) 4 (D) 0

128. The marked price of an article is Rs600. After allowing a discount of 25% on the marked price, there was a loss of Rs30. The loss percentage is:
(A) 7.50% (B) 7.25% (C) 6.25% (D) 6.50%

129. A man travels a certain distance at 12km/h and returns to the starting point at 9 km/h. the total time taken by him for the entire journey is 7/3 hours. The total distance (in km) covered by him is:
(A)25 (B)12 (C)24 (D)28

130. By selling 72 articles, a loss equal to the selling price of 8 articles was incurred. What is the loss percentage?
(A) 12% (B)10% (C)82/9 % (D)100/9 %

131. How many numbers between 100 and 200 are divisible by 13?
(A)7 (B)8 (C)9 (D)10

132. The diameter of a wheel is 49cm. The number of revolutions made by wheel to cover a distance of 770m is
(A)500 (B)600 (C)700 (D)550

133. The sum of simple interests on a certain sum of money at 8% per annum for 4 years and 8 years is Rs 960. The sum is
(A)1250 rupees (B)1000 rupees (C)2000 rupees (D)2250 rupees

134. 25% of which number is equal to 68?
(A) 270 (B)280 (C)282 (D)272

135. The value of (7/ $\mathbf{4}$) – {(25/8) ÷ ($\mathbf{6}$ – (11/4) – ($\mathbf{11}$ /$\mathbf{12}$)} is
(A) 23/58 (B)24/55 (C)21/58 (D)29/58

136. If the number 396258P is divisible by 8, then the value of P is:
(A)4 (B) 5 (C)6 (D)7

137. The time (in minutes) taken by a horse running at a speed of 6 km/hr, around a square field of side 75m. is
(A) 4 minutes (B) 5 minutes (C) 3 minutes (D) 7 minutes

138. Find the greatest number that will divide 43, 91 and 183 so as to leave the same remainder in each case
(A) 4 (B) 3 (C) 6 (D) 7

139. Six bells commence tolling together and toll at intervals of 2, 4, 6, 8 10 and 12 seconds respectively. In 30 minutes, how many times do they toll together?
(A) 5 (B) 10 (C) 15 (D) 16

140. The greatest number of four digits which is divisible by 15, 25, 40 and 75 is:
(A)9400 (B)9300 (C) 9600 (D) 9700

141. The G.C.D. of 1.08, 0.36 and 0.9 is:
(A) 0.18 (B) 0.12 (C) 0.24 (D) 0.5

142. The least multiple of 7, which leaves a remainder of 4, when divided by 6, 9, 15 and 18 is:
(A) 94 (B) 74 (C) 364 (D) 133

143. Which one of the following statements is correct
(A) 1 is composite number (B) The multiples of a number are finite
(C) A prime number has only two factors (D)A prime number is always even

144. Which one of the following number is not prime
(A) 269 (B)227 (C)157 (D)529

145. The difference between the successor of a number and the number itself is
(A) 0 (B) -1 (C) 1 (D) none of these

146. The product of a whole number (other than zero) and its successor is
(A) Divisible by 4 (B) Divisible by 5 (C) An even number (D) An odd number

147. The smallest natural number which leaves the remainder 3 when divided by 5 and remainder 5 when divided by 7 is
(A) 63 (B) 136 (C) 204 (D) 68

148. Simplification of $3 \div 16 + 1.2 \times (1/4) - \{(1/5) + (1 - 0.8)\}$ is
(A) 5/76 (B) 3/80 (C) 11/80 (D) 9/80

149. Choose the correct pair of unlike decimals:
(A) 37, 2.08 (B) 15.15, 3.07 (C) 8.235, 128.002 (D) 3.90, 184.22

150. Simplification of $36 - [18 - \{14 - (15 - 4 \div 2 \times 2)\}]$ is
(A) 21 (B) 22 (C) 23 (D) 24

151. Simplification of 22 - (1/4) {-5 - (- 48) ÷ (-16)} is
(A) 21 (B) 22 (C) 23 (d) 24

152. Simplification of (-5) - (-48) ÷ (-16) + (-2) x 6 is
(A) -20 (B) 22 (C) - 23 (D) -24
ANS.(a)

153. In a country 55% population is female. 80% of the male population is literate. How much of females are literate if total literacy is 58%?
(A) 47% (B) 40% (C) 48% (D) 52%

154. For a candidate to clear an examination, he/she must score 55% marks. If he/she gets 120 and
fails by 78 marks, the total marks for the examination is
(A) 360 (B) 325 (C) 400 (D) 350

155. What fraction is equivalent to 0.12% ?
(A) 2/25 (B) 3/25 (C) 7/25 (D) 9/25

156. Greatest Common Divisor of two numbers is 8 while their Least Common Multiple is 144. Find the other number if one number is 16.
(A) 104 (B) 45 (C) 72 (D) 96

157. The greatest number of four digits which is divisible by 15, 25, 40, 75 is
(A)9800 (B) 9900 (C) 5500 (D) 9600

158. The L.C.M. of two numbers is 14560 and their H.C.F. is 13. If one of them is 416, the other is
(A) 455 (B)450 (C) 500 (D) 550

159. What will be least number of marbles with Rohit if he can arrange them in rows of 18, 10 and 15 marbles each as well as make a perfect solid square out of all the marbles?
(A) 700 (B) 500 (C) 600 (D) 90

160. What least possible 4-digit number, when divided by 12, 16, 18 and 20 leaves 21 as remainder?
(A) 1461 (B) 133 1 (C) 1453 (D) 2922

161. 5 clocks ring automatically at intervals of 12 minutes, 8 minutes, 3 minutes, 4 minutes and 10 minutes, respectively. In 8 hours from the moment they start, how many times will they ring together
(A)3 times (B) 4 times (C) 5 times (D) 6 times

162. There are 3 equilateral triangles with sides 114cm, 76cm and 152 cm. What maximum size scale can measure them exactly?
(A) 35 cm (B) 36 cm (C) 37 cm (D) 38 cm

163. What largest number will divide 47, 35 and 27 leaving same remainder in each case? What will be the common remainder?
(A) 4,5 (B) 4,4 (C) 4,3 (D) 5,3

164. What is HCF of 36/75, 48/150 , 72/135?
(A) 12/1300 (B) 12/1250 (C) 12/1350 (D) 12/1450

165. What is LCM of 36/225, 48/150 , 72/65 ?
(A) 144/5 (B) 5/144 (C) 121/5 (D) 5/121

166. The length and breadth of a rectangular floor are 16.25 metre and 12.75 metre respectively. Find how many minimum number of square tiles would be required to cover it completely?
(A) 3320 (B) 3315 (C) 3450 (D) 3320

167. A man decides to pave with square tiles his hall which is 4.8 metres long and 5.38 metres wide.
Find the largest size of the tile that he could use.
(A) 5 cm (B) 4 cm (C) 3cm (D) 2cm

168. 3 bells beep at an interval of 12, 20, and 35 minutes. If they beep together at 10 a.m., then they will again beep together at:
(A) 3 p.m. (B) 4 p.m. (C) 5 p.m. (D) 6 p.m.

169. Amar paid Rs. 9600 as interest on a loan he took 5 years ago at 16% rate of simple interest. What was the amount he took as loan?
(A) Rs 9000 (B) Rs 8000 (C) Rs 10000 (D)Rs 12000

170. Guddi invested some money in a bank at rate of 6% per annum. At simple interest, after 9 years, she got Rs. 8470. How much did she invest?
(A)Rs 5500 (B) Rs 5400 (C) Rs 5300 (D) Rs 5200

171. In 4 years the simple interest on certain sum of money is 9/25 of the principal. The annual rate of interest is
(A) 6% (B) 7% (C) 8% (D) 9%

172. In 40 years ,an amount becomes 6 times the original amount. What is the rate of simple interest?
(A) 11% (B) 12% (C) 15% (D) 13%

173. Which of the following is in descending order?
(A) 5/8; 9/13; 11/17 (B) 5/8; 11/17; 9/13 (C) 9/13; 11/17; 5/8 (D)11/17; 9/13; 5/8

174. Which is largest amongst 5/8, 2/3, 7/9, 3/5?
(A)5/8 (B)2/3 (C)7/9 (D) 3/5

175. What is descending order of the fractions 14/17, 10/12, 6/7, 18/22?
(A)6/7, 14/17, 10/12, 18/22 (B)6/7, 10/12, 14/17, 18/22
(C)14/17, 10/12 , 6/7, 18/22 (D)18/22, 14/17, 10/12 , 6/7

176. A class eats 2/5 of chocolates on 1st day. On the 2nd day they eat 3/4 of the remainder. How many chocolates were there initially if still 75 chocolates are left?
(A)500 (B)600 (C) 700 (D) 800

177. Akshay buys a motorcycle for Rs.25000. If he decides to sell the motorcycle for a profit of 7%, find the selling price.
(A)Rs 27000 (B)Rs 26750 (C)Rs 28000 (D) Rs 31000

178. If Harsh sold a match ticket for Rs.340 at a profit of 25%, at what price did he purchased the ticket?
(A)Rs 270 (B)Rs 262 (C)Rs 280 (D) Rs 272

179. If selling price of 12 pens is equal to the cost price of 18 pens, find the profit percent.
(A)25% (B) 30% (C) 50% (D)20%

180. What will be selling price, if cost price is Rs. 120 and gain is 35%?
(A) Rs.162 (B) Rs.165 (C) Rs.166 (D)Rs.175

181. What is the largest number that can divide 410,751,1030 leaving 7 as a remainder in each case
(A) 31 (B)62 (C) 37 (D) 44

182. Three wheels make 60, 36 and 24 revolutions in a minute. These three start revolving simultaneously from a particular point on their circumference. After how much time will these points come at one place?
(A) 7 sec (B) 5 sec (C) 6 Sec D) 9 sec

183. What is the least number which when divided by 18, 24, 30 and 42 leaves a remainder of 1 in any case?
(A)2521 (B)5042 (C) 5054 (D)2500

184. Which greater number should be subtracted from 10,000 so that the remainder is complete or divisible by 32, 36, 48 and 54-
(A)9136 (B) 1369 (C)1693 (D) 9316

185. The value of the largest possible length that can be measured to reach a length of 7 m, 3 m ,85 cm ,12 m ,95 cm is
(A)6 m (B) 7 m (C) 5 m (D) 4 m

186. The number which when divided by 7, 9, 11 leaves remainder 1, 2, 3 respectively is
(A)1287 (B) 344 (C) 2558 (D) 2550

187. A person bought 11 oranges for Rs.10 and sold 10 oranges for Rs.11 what percent profit or loss did he make?
(A)25% profit (B) 25% loss (C)21% profit (D) 21% loss

188. A person buys 8 pens for ₹9 and sells 9 pens for ₹8 and makes percentage profit and loss is
(A)20% profit (B) 20 % loss (C) 20.98% profit (D) 20.98% loss

189. A person bought a cycle for ₹ 250 and at what price should he sell it to make a profit of 10%
(A)Rs 250 (B)Rs 300 (C)Rs225 (D)Rs275

190. There is a loss of 12% by selling an article for Rs 352.88, then the cost price is
(A)Rs 400 (B)Rs 401 (C)Rs 402 (D) Rs 403

191. By selling the horse for ₹ 570, the trader loses 5%, at what price should he sell it to make a profit of 5%?
(A)Rs625 (B)Rs630 (C)Rs 635 (D)Rs640

192. A machine is sold for ₹ 5007 with 10% profit if it is sold for ₹ 4370 then the percentage loss is
(A) 5% (B) 10% (C) 8% (D) 12%

193. A sum of money becomes 2 times in 10 years at the rate of simple interest, the rate of interest
is
(A) 5% (B) 10% (C) 8% (D) 12%

194. A sum of money doubles in 7 years with simple interest In how many years will this money be quadrupled?
(A) 14 years (B)21 years (C)28 years (D) 35 years

195. Walking at the speed of 10 kmph a child reaches school 15 minutes late next time increases his speed by 2 km still he is 5 minutes late the distance is
(A) 6 km (B) 8 km (C) 10 km (D) 5 km

196. A sum of money was charged for 2 years at a certain rate of interest. If the rate of interest had been 3% higher, then ₹ 300 more would have been obtained. principal amount is
(A)Rs6000 (B)Rs6050 (C)Rs 7000 (D)Rs5000

197. A man walking at the speed of 5 kmph reaches his destination late by 5 minutes if he walks at 6 kmph he reaches in time the distance is
(A) 6 km (B) 2.5 km (C) 3 km (D)5 km

198. A monkey climbs a pole 92 m high 10 m in 1 minute and slides down 1 m in how much time it reaches the top
(A) 20 minutes 12 sec (B)21minutes (C)22minutes (D)22 minutes 12 sec

199. A 110 meter long train running at the speed of 7 km/h will take a man walking at

6 km/h if both are moving in the same direction
(A)7 sec (B)22/5 sec (C)5sec (D)22/3 sec

200. The length of the bridge, which a train 130 metres long and travelling at 45 km/hr can cross in 30 seconds, is
(A)245 m (B) 240 m (C)230m (D) 220 m

201. A train running at the speed of 60 km/hr crosses a pole in 9 seconds. What is the length of the train?
(A)160 m (B)175 m (C) 150 m (D) 155m

202. A train passes a station platform in 36 seconds and a man standing on the platform in 20 seconds. If the speed of the train is 54 km/hr, what is the length of the platform?
(A)160 m (B)240 m (C) 150 m (D) 155m

203. A train 400 m long can cross an electric pole in 20 sec and then find the speed of the train?
(A) 72 km/h (B) 75 km/h (C) 70 km/h (D) 80 km/h

204. A train running at the speed of 60 km/hr crosses a pole in 9 seconds. Find the length of the train.
(A)155 m (B) 150 m (C) 160 m (D) 170 m

205. A train 800 m long is running at a speed of 78 km/hr. If it crosses a tunnel in 1 min, then the length of the tunnel is?
(A)355 m (B) 250 m (C) 500 m (D) 270 m

206. A train 50 meters long passes a platform 100 meters long in 10 seconds. The speed of the train is:
(A) 55km/h (B) 57 km/h (C) 60 km/h (D) 54 km/h

207. A train 160 metres long passes a standing man in 18 seconds. The speed of the train is
(A) 32 km/h (B) 16 km/h (C) 64 km/h (D) 24 km/h

208. Every Sunday, Rajat jogs 3 miles. For the rest of the week, each day he jogs 1 mile more than the previous day. How many miles does Rajat jog in 3 weeks ?
(A)84 miles (B) 42 miles (C) 126 miles (D)168 miles

209. Simplification of $b - [b - (a + b) - \{b - (b - (a - b))\} + 2a]$ is
(A) 4a (B) 6a (C) 8a (D) 10a

210. Estimated value of 16.4 x 18.4 is
(A) 100 (B) 400 (C) 300 (D) 200

211. The area of a square is 64 m square then its perimeter is
(A) 16m (B) 32m (C) 64m (D) 24m

212. The perimeter of a square book of side 20cm is

(A) 40 cm (B) 60m (C) 80 m (D) 160m

213. Perimeter of a rectangle is 54 cm and its length is 12 CM then its breadth is
(A) 15 cm (B) 20m (C) 30 m (D) 60m

214. How many stamps each measure 2 cm x 1.5 CM can be pasted on a sheet of paper 12 cm x 6 m
(A) 2000 (B) 2500 (C)3000 (D) 2400

215. The area of a rectangular field is 250 metre square. If the breadth of the field is 10 m, then itslengthis
(A) 25 m (B) 50 m (C) 100 m (D) 125 m

216. The radius of a circle is 7 cm. Its circumference is
(A) 22 cm (B) 44 cm (C) 11 cm (D) 66cm

217. The diameter of a circle is 14 cm. Find its circumference
(A) 44 cm (B) 22 cm (C) 11 cm (D) 55 cm

218. The radius of a circle is 7 cm. Find its area
(A) 154 cm2 (B) 77 cm2 (C) 11 cm2 (D) 22 cm2

219. The diameter of a circle is 7 cm. Find its area
(A) 154 cm2 (B) 38.5 cm2 (C) 22 cm2 (D) 11 cm2

220. The dimension of the floor of a rectangle hall is 4 m x 3 m. The floor of the hall is to be tiled fully with 8 cm x 6 cm rectangular tiles without breaking tiles to a smaller size, what many tiles are required?
(A) 1900 (B) 2500 (C) 3300 (D) 576

221. A 5 m wide lawn is cultivated all along the outside of a rectangular plot measuring 90 m x 40 m. What is the total area of the lawn?
(A) 1680 m2 (B) 1400 m2 (C) 1350 m2 (D) 1250 m2

222. A hall 40 m long and 15 m broad is to be paved with stones each measuring 6 dm x 5 dm. What is the number of stones required?
(A) 2000 (B) 2500 (C) 3200 (D) 3600

223. The length of a rectangle is 2 cm more than its breadth. If the perimeter of the rectangle is 48 cm, then what is the area?
(A) 92 sq.cm (B) 96 sq.cm (C) 143 sq.cm (D) 153 sq.cm

224. If the area of a circle is 38.5 cm2. What is the circumference?
(A) 31 cm (B) 24 cm (C) 11 cm (D) 22 cm

225. A colored cloth 1.75 m long and 105 cm wide is made into square handkerchiefs of side 35 cm. How many handkerchiefs can be made with the given cloth?
(A) 19 (B) 17 (C) 23 (D) 15

226. 100 m2=_____ cm2
(A) 10K (B) 1M (C) 1K (D) 100K

227. Rahul bought 4 kg 90 g of apples, 2 kg 60 g of grapes and 5 kg 300 g of mangoes. Then total weight of all the fruits he bought is
(A) 14.5 kg (B) 11.45 kg (C) 12.5 kg (D)11.40g

228. Namita travels 20 km 50 m every day. Out of this she travels 10 km 200 m by bus and the rest by auto. The distance does she travel by auto is
(A)9.850 km (B) 8.850 km (C)7.250km (D) 7.350 km

229. On dividing a number by 9,the quotient is 12 and remainder is 7. the number is.
(A)108 (B)95 (C) 115 (D)110

230. Which one of the following number is exactly divisible by 11.
(A)1552 (B)869 (C)1882 (D)1902

231. The value of 2.091 divided by 0.17 is
(A)12.3 (B).0123 (C)1.230 (D)4.30

232. I gain 70 paise on Rs. 70. my gain percentage is.
(A)0.1% (B)1% (C)10% (D)7%

233. 13.572 correct to the tenths place is.
(A)10 (B)13.57 (C)14.5 (D)13.6

234. 0.7499 lies between
(A) 0.7 and 0.74 (B)0.75 and 0.79 (C) 0.749 and 0.75 (D)0.74992 and 0.75

235. The number of common prime factors of 75,60 and 105 is
(A)2 (B)3 (C)4 (D)5

236. Which of the following pairs is not co prime.
(A)11,12 (B)8,10 (C)2,3 (D) 31,33

237. The number of distinct prime factor of the largest four digit number is.
(A) 3 (B)2 (C)5 (D) 11

238. The number of even numbers between 58 and 80 is
(A) 10 (B)11 (C)12 (D) 13

239. The sum of the greatest and the least 6 digit numbers form by the digits 2,0,4,7,6,5 using each digit only once.
(A) 969988 (B)969087 (C)969987 (D) 969980

240. The difference between the largest number of 7 digits and the smallest number of 8 digits is
(A) 1 (B)100 (C)1000 (D) 10000

241. In a five digit number digit at tens place is 4,digit at unit place is one fourth of tens place digit digit at hundreds place is zero digit at thousands place is five times of the digit at unit place and ten thousands place digit is double the digit at tens place. the number is.
(A) 58041 (B)85104 (C)85401 (D) 85041

242. If one-third of a tank holds 80 litres of water, then the quantity of water that half of the tank holds is.
(A) 80 litres (B)100 litres (C)120 litres (D) 240 litres

243. Floor of a room measures 4.5m x3.0m.the minimum number of complete square marbles slabs of equal size required to cover the entire floor is.
(A) 4 (B)5 (C)6 (D) 7

244. At what rate percent of simple interest will a sum of money double itself in 12 years.
(A) 33/4% (B)23/4% (C)20/3% (D) 25/3%

245. HCF of two consecutive even number is
(A) 2 (B)1 (C)3 (D) 4

246. The smallest four digit number which divisible by 18,24 and 32 is
(A) 1125 (B)1252 (C)1000 (D) 1152

247. The greatest three digit number exactly divisible by 8,10and 12 is
(A)990 (B)960 (C)690 (D) 860

248. The cost of fencing a rectangular park of length 150 m and breadth 100m at the rate of Rs.12 per meter is.
(A)Rs 5000 (B)Rs 5500 (C)Rs 6000 (D) Rs. 3000

249. The perimeter of a regular pentagon is 125Cm. its each side is
(A) 25 cm (B)30 cm (C)35 cm (D) 12.5cm

SECTION 2-ANSWER KEY

Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.	Q.	A.
1	C	2	D	3	D	4	D	5	C	6	B	7	B	8	A	9	A	10	C
11	D	12	D	13	C	14	B	15	B	16	B	17	B	18	B	19	D	20	C
21	B	22	D	23	A	24	C	25	D	26	A	27	C	28	A	29	C	30	C
31	C	32	B	33	C	34	C	35	B	36	C	37	A	38	A	39	D	40	C
41	A	42	C	43	C	44	D	45	D	46	D	47	C	48	D	49	C	50	D
51	B	52	C	53	C	54	C	55	B	56	D	57	D	58	A	59	A	60	C
61	B	62	A	63	B	64	D	65	B	66	A	67	A	68	C	69	B	70	B
71	A	72	B	73	B	74	A	75	B	76	C	77	D	78	B	79	A	80	C
81	D	82	A	83	D	84	C	85	C	86	C	87	B	88	A	89	B	90	B
91	B	92	B	93	C	94	D	95	D	96	D	97	C	98	C	99	B	100	D
101	D	102	D	103	B	104	C	105	B	106	B	107	A	108	B	109	B	110	C
111	A	112	A	113	A	114	A	115	A	116	D	117	D	118	B	119	B	120	A
121	B	122	C	123	D	124	D	125	D	126	A	127	A	128	C	129	C	130	B
131	B	132	A	133	B	134	D	135	A	136	A	137	C	138	A	139	D	140	C
141	A	142	C	143	C	144	D	145	C	146	C	147	D	148	B	149	A	150	A
151	D	152	A	153	B	154	A	155	B	156	C	157	D	158	A	159	D	160	A
161	B	162	D	163	C	164	C	165	A	166	B	167	D	168	C	169	D	170	A
171	D	172	C	173	C	174	C	175	B	176	A	177	B	178	D	179	C	180	A
181	A	182	B	183	A	184	A	185	C	186	B	187	C	188	C	189	D	190	B
191	B	192	A	193	B	194	B	195	C	196	D	197	A	198	A	199	D	200	A
201	C	202	B	203	A	204	B	205	C	206	D	207	A	208	C	209	A	210	B
211	B	212	C	213	A	214	D	215	A	216	B	217	A	218	A	219	B	220	B
221	B	222	A	223	C	224	D	225	D	226	B	227	B	228	A	229	C	230	B
231	B	232	B	233	D	234	C	235	A	236	B	237	A	238	A	239	C	240	A
241	D	242	C	243	C	244	D	245	A	246	D	247	B	248	C	249	A		

SECTION-3
LANGUAGE TEST

Passage-1

Unfortunately, in the schools, we look upon children as mere raw stuff on which we can impose our unjust views through our powerful wills. Children born healthy are turned into the sick resemblance of ourselves. We inject them with our own views to make them corrupt. Children should understand what natural, uncorrupt sound is and reach harmony with themselves and other objects in the world. The monstrous sin of pride makes us commit gross perversions in their nature. The child is unable to defy, to be promethean, to create goals, to build world's inconformity with what our moral sense knows to be eternal truths. We must free education from the chains of the evil past, from its ignorance and errors. We must liberate the young from the blind despotism of the old. We must not destroy the right and power of self-direction. Coercion is an evil. It destroys what is natural and sacred in a child, the capacity for thinking and acting according to what it knows to be true.

Questions:

i. Nowadays in schools, we try to inject children with

a. love for mankind
b. our own views
c. a desire to reach their goals
d. love for their country

ii. Education should be free from ……

a. the evils of class-discrimination
b. the chains of religions
c. the chains of an evil past
d. didacticism

iii. What is natural and sacred in a child?

a. it's capacity to follow what others say and to act accordingly
b. it's capacity to follow what others say, but to act as per his own sweet will
c. it's capacity for thinking and acting according to what he knows to be true
d. it's trying to learn by trial and error method

iv. If we stuff the mind of the child with our own views….

a . it is unable to create goals
b. it is unable to develop his personality to the full
c. it is unable to reach his goal
d. none of the above

v. What does 'Coercion' mean….

a. Conversion
b. Correction
c. Imposing
d. Controlling of voluntary actions by force.

Passage-2

The word geography is a combination of two Greek words, 'geo' and 'graphy' meaning the science dealing with the study of the earth. Geography is known as a science of life. The earth on which we live constitutes land, water and air. The earth is surrounded by a cover of air which is called atmosphere. Equator is an imaginary line drawn around the earth.

Questions:

i. Geography means…….

a. The study of the animals
b. The study about atmosphere
c. The science of the earth
d. The study of life

ii. Geography is also known as…….

a. the science of life
b. the study of its inhabitants
c. the study of factors
d. the study of inventions

iii. The three constituents of the earth are…….

a. land, water and air
b. continents, oceans and landforms
c. animals, human, life
d. climate, atmosphere, seasons

iv. Atmosphere is…….

a. a set of lines around the globe
b. a cover of air surrounding the earth
c. none of the above
d. both of the above

v. The opposite word of 'Imaginary' is…….

a. real
b. beautiful
c. false
d. genuine

Passage-3

Once there was a mouse. The mouse lived in a dry tree. He was always afraid of the cat. A saint took pity on the mouse. He turned it into a cat. The cat was now afraid of dogs. So, the saint turned the cat into a dog. The dog was afraid of the tiger. So, the saint turned the dog into a tiger. The tiger began to fear hunters in the forest. Then, the saint said, "Be a mouse again".

Questions:

i. Where did the mouse live?

a. in a tree
b. in a burrow
c. in a nest.

ii. Who turned the mouse into a cat?

a. the magician
b. the saint
c. the dog

iii. Where did the tiger live?

a. in the forest
b. in the bush
c. in the desert.

iv. Why did the saint turn the tiger into a mouse?

a. because the tiger was afraid of hunters.
b. the tiger was afraid of the dog.
c. the tiger was afraid of the cat.

v. Find the word in the passage which is opposite of 'wet.'

a. clean
b. dry
c. good

Passage-4

Gangu and Mangu were two friends. They promised to help each other in need. One day they were going to bazaar. They had to pass through a dense forest. Just then they saw a bear at some distance. They got afraid. Gangu was lean and thin. He at once climbed up a tree without caring for Mangu. Mangu was fat. He could neither run away nor climb up a tree. He soon lay on the ground and held his breath. The bear came and smelt him. He took Mangu as dead and went away. After some time Gangu climbed down the tree and asked Mangu. What the bear had whispered in his ear. Mangu replied that the bear had advised him not to trust a mean, false and selfish friend like Gangu. Gangu was filled with shame.

Questions:

i. Gangu and Mangu promise each other _____

a. to become good friend
b. to become enemy
c. to help each other
d. none of these

ii. What did they see in the forest?

a. a bazar
b. a bear
c. the parrot
d. the tiger

iii. _____ climbed up a tree?

a. Mangu
b. Changu
c. Dangu
d. Gangu

iv. What did bear do?

a. the bear run
b. the bear came and dance
c. the bear disappeared
d. the bear came and smelt

v. Mangu replied Gangu that the bear advised him to……

a. always trust a friend
b. always trust a mean false and selfish
c. never help others
d. never trust a mean, false and selfish friend

Passage-5

Papaya is the healthiest fruit with a list of properties that is long and exhaustive. Belonging to the family of caricaceae fruit, it is commonly known as papaw in Australia and Mamao in Brazil. First of all it originated in southern Mexico and neighboring Central America. But it is now available in every tropical and sub tropical country. Papaya favors digestion as cures skin irritation and sun burns. You can munch on it as a salad, have it cooked or boiled or just drink it up as milk-shake or juices. Modern science confirms the age –old beliefs that papaya has much to contribute to the health cause. The most important of these virtues is the protein – digesting enzyme in the milky juice or latex. The enzyme is similar to pepsin in its digestive action and is said to be so powerful that it can digest 200 times its own weight in protein. It assists the body in the assimilating the maximum nutritional value from food to provide energy and body building materials.

Questions:

i. Papaya is the healthiest fruit because……

a. it is famous all over the world
b. it is the king of nutrition
c. its health giving properties are great
d. it contributes to health

ii. Papaya can be eaten as

a. salad
b. vegetable
c. protein
d. a cure for skin allergy

iii. The most important part of papaya is

a. its milky juice
b. protein
c. its taste
d. protein – digesting enzyme

iv. Papaya is very good for constipation when

a. one takes it daily
b. one takes it regularly
c. its juice is taken
d. it is eaten raw.

v. The word 'ailments 'means.

a. minor injuries
b. major wounds
c. diseases
d. burns.

Passage-6

All religious heads and many philosophers have emphasized on simple living and high thinking, adopted this golden principle and achieved greatness in life. Vivekanad, Dayanand, Kabir, Tolstoy, Vinoba Bhawe, Mahatma Gandhi and many others believed and followed this principle to the heights of greatness. Now the world is changing very fast and old values are no more cared for. Now greatness, goodness and success are measured by the yardstick of wealth one has. The main aim of life is to earn more money and spend it luxuriously. Simple living is no longer a motto of life. High ideals of patriotism, selfless devotion to society, sacrifice and service are considered hollow words. But the old saying still holds good and people who practice it, lead a peaceful and satisfied life.

Questions:

i. What is the golden principle of life?

a. high living and simple thinking
b. simple living and high thinking
c. simple living and simple thinking
d. none of the above.

ii. What is not the motto of life in modern society?

a. luxurious living
b. earn more money
c. simple living
d. simple thinking

iii. What are considered as hollow words by people these days?

a. high ideals of patriotism
b. selfless devotion to society
c. sacrifice and service
d. all of the above

iv. Who lead peaceful and satisfied life?

a. who practice old saying
b. rich People
c. simple people
d. none of the above.

Passage-7

What causes the monsoon? The monsoon, which is essentially the seasonal reversal in wind direction, causes most of the rainfall received in India and some other parts of the world. The primary cause of monsoons is the difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea. The apparent position of the Sun with reference to the Earth oscillates from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn. Thus, the low pressure region created by solar heating can also change

latitude. The northeast and southeast trade winds converge in this low pressure zone, which is also known as the Intertropical Convergence Zone or ITCZ. This low pressure region sees continuous rise of moist wind from the sea surface to the upper layers of the atmosphere, where the cooling means the air can no longer hold so much moisture resulting in precipitation. The rainy seasons of East Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, Australia and the southern part of North America coincide with the shift of ITCZ towards these regions.

Questions:

i. Monsoon is ……

a. a type of sea wave
b. a seasonal reversal in wind direction
c. very hot wind
d. very cold wind.

ii. What is the full form of ITCZ?

a. Intertrance Convergence Zone
b. Intertropical Convergence Zone
c. Intertropical Capricorn Zone
d. Intertropical Conveyance Zone.

iii. The major cause of monsoon is the….

a. difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea
b. difference between day and night temperatures
c. moisture in the atmosphere
d. none of these.

iv. Low pressure region is created by….

a. solar heating
b. lunar cooling
c. moist wind
d. dry wind.

v. It rains when……

a. moist wind goes down
b. dry wind meets moist wind
c. the air can no longer hold moisture resulting in precipitation
d. annual temperature goes down.

Passage-8

There are five things which no one is able to do in this world; first, to stop growing old when one is growing old; second, to cease being sick; third, to cease dying; fourth, to deny extinction when there is extinction; fifth, to deny exhaustion. Ordinary people in the world sooner or later run into these facts, and most people suffer consequently, but those who have heard the Buddha's teaching do not suffer because they understand that these are unavoidable.

Questions:

i. What is impossible to stop?

a. growing old
b. being sick
c. dying
d. all of the above

ii. Why do most of the people suffer?

a. they do not follow Buddha's teaching
b. they hear Buddha's teaching
c. they do not ignore Buddha's teaching
d. all of the above

iii. Who does 'they' mean in the above passage?

a. common people
b. Buddha
c. people
d. things

iv. Choose a synonym of 'refuse' from the passage.

a. cease
b. deny
c. old
d. sick

v. Past form of the word 'call' is

a. calling
b. called
c. call
d. calls

Passage-9

Once there was a shepherd boy who liked to play tricks. One day, while he was watching over the herd, the boy decided to play a trick and cried "wolf! wolf!". The people who heard rushed over to help him. But they were disappointed when they saw that there was no wolf and the boy was laughing at them. The next day, he did it again and people rushed to his aid only to be disappointed once again. On the third day, the boy saw a wolf devouring one of his sheep and cried for help. But the people who heard him thought this is just another of the boy's pranks so no one came to help him. That day, the boy lost some of his sheep to the wolf.

Questions:

i. Why were people disappointed?

a. there was no wolf
b. the boy was laughing at them
c. the boy played a trick on the people
d. all of the above

ii. Why didn't people go to help the boy on the third day?

a. they wanted to teach the boy a lesson
b. they were busy in their work
c. they thought that it was a prank
d. all of the above

iii. Write the plural form of ''sheep".

a. sheeps
b. ships
c. sheep
d. all of the above

iv. Synonym of "sad" is

a. disappointed
b. rejoice
c. merry
d. happy

v. Moral of the story is….

a. cheat the people
b. don't lie and cheat the people
c. help others
d. honesty is the best policy

Passage-10

Four seasons fill the measure of the year;
There are four seasons in the mind of man:
He has his lusty Spring when fancy clear
Takes in all beauty with an easy span;
He has his Summer, when luxuriously
Spring's honey cud of youthful thought he loves
To ruminate, and by such dreaming high
Is nearest unto heaven: quite coves
His soul has in its Autumn, when his wings
He furled close; contended so to look
On mist in idleness- to let fair things
Pass by unheeded as a threshold brook.
He has his winter too of pale disfeature,
Or else he would forgo his mortal nature. -John Keats

Questions:

i. In this poem man's mind is compared to:

a. seasons
b. nature
c. spring
d. winter

ii. How many seasons are there in the mind of man?

a. four
b. three
c. five
d. two

iii. 'laziness' means:

a. fair
b. idleness
c. quite
d. look

iv. The poet of the above poem is….

a. Alfred Lord Tennyson
b. John Keats
c. John Donne
d. Joan Keats

v. "Idleness" is an example of which part of speech

a. noun
b. pronoun
c. verb
d. adverb

Passage-11

Once there was a fool who forgot to take any water with him on his travels. He had been walking through a forest for several days and he was tormented with thirst. At last he reached a river. But he did not drink. He just stood there, gazing in dismay at the flowing waters. Someone saw him there and asked, “Why aren’t you drinking? You look so thirsty.” The fool replied, “I am thirsty. But how could I drink all this?” And with that the fool walked on, thirstier than ever. Even the biggest river can only be drunken one gulp at a time.

Questions:

i. The fool forgot to take the following with him on his travels.

a. food
b. milk
c. tea
d. water

ii. What did the fool do when he reached the river?

a. he waded through the river.
b. he drank the water from the river.
c. he swam in the river.
d. he gazed at the flowing waters.

iii. The man was a fool because …….

a. he drank the water.
b. he didn't know how to drink entire river waters.
c. he had no brains
d. he failed to quench his thirst.

iv. The fool was tormented with thirst because…….

a. he didn't eat food
b. he couldn't drink river water
c. he drank too much of river water
d. he had been walking through the forest for many days

v. The meaning of 'tormented' is ……

a. tortured
b. enjoyed
c. slept
d. drank

Passage-12

In the beginning, tigers were the stupidest of all creatures. They didn't know anything. So the king of the tigers went to the cat to ask for lessons. The cat taught the tiger how to stalk, and crouch, and spring, and many other things. At last the tiger thought he knew it all and decided to put his new knowledge into practice. He leaped at the cat, intending to kill and eat her. In a flash, the cat climbed a tree, where the tiger could not follow. "Come down," roared the tiger. "Come down a minute!""No! No!" replied the cat. "It's just as well I didn't teach you everything I know. Otherwise, you would be able to fetch me down yourself". And that is why the tiger cannot climb trees.

Questions:

i. The tigers were the stupidest of all creatures because ….

a. they knew something
b. they didn't know something
c. they didn't know anything
d. they knew everything

ii. Why did the king of the tigers go to the cat?

a. to teach lessons
b. to give lessons
c. to ask for lessons
d. none of the above

iii. The cat taught the tiger to ……

a. stalk, crouch and spring
b. spring, couch and dive
c. swim, dive and wade
d. creep, crawl and climb

iv. How did the tiger put his new knowledge into practice?

a. leaping at the cat, intending to kill and eat her
b. talking to the cat, intending to lure her
c. singing to the cat, intending to win her over
d. none of the above

v. The tiger did not succeed because ….

a. he fell down
b. he was not trained
c. the cat climbed a tree, where the tiger could not follow
d. the cat hid behind the tree

Passage-13

Kiran Bedi was born on June 9, 1949. Her father's name was Prakash Lal. He was a rich landlord in Punjab. He had decided to educate his four daughters. So he gave high education to all his four daughters. While studying at the Sacred Heart Convent, Kiran joined the National Cadet Corps (NCC) and took up tennis, a game which her father used to play. After school, she went on to study Political Science at the Government College for Women at Amritsar. Kiran was a great sports player, particularly a tennis player.

Questions:

i. When was Kiran Bedi born?

a. 9 June 1949
b. 9 June 1950
c. 9 June 1951
d. 9 June 1952

ii. How many daughters did Prakash Lal have?

a. three
b. four
c. two
d. five

iii. Which game did Kiran Bedi playing her school days?

a. cricket
b. tennis
c. volleyball
d. football

iv. Where did Kiran Bedi study political science?

a. in Amritsar
b. in Jalandhar
c. in Gurudaspur
d. in Chandigarh

v. Kiran Bedi has proved that ….

a. women can lead police contingents
b. women can play tennis

c. women owe their success to their father's
d. women can't be excellent police officers

vi. In which state of India was Kiran Bedi's father a landlord?
a. Punjab
b. Maharashtra
c. Haryana
d. Karnataka

Passage-14

It's a rainy day at my house. It's rainy and windy. The nice fallen leaves are flying in my yard. They are beautiful. They are orange, red, brown, and gold. They are falling off the trees in my yard. I like to watch the leaves fly. The rain and wind make the leaves come off the trees. Soon the leaves will be all on the ground. I can help my mom and dad to collect them up. I like this time of year.

Questions:

i. What season is it?
a. rainy season
b. winter season
c. summer season
d. autumn season

ii. What colours of leaves did the boy see?
a. the leaves are orange and red.
b. the leaves are brown.
c. the leaves are gold.
d. all of the above.

iii. What does the boy like to watch?
a. he likes to watch the rain bow.
b. he likes to watch the leaves fly.
c. he likes to watch the sun.
d. he likes to watch the moon.

iv. Where will the leaves fall?
a. the leaves will be all in the sky.
b. the leaves will be all on the ground.
c. the leaves will be all in the balcony.
d. the leaves will be all on the terrace of the house.

v. The opposite word for 'night' from the passage is
a. leaves
b. beautiful
c. day
d. ground

Passage-15

A singer called Mukandan Misra and his wife lived in Behat near Gwalior. Tansen was their only child. It is said that he was a naughty child. Often, he ran away to play in the forest, and soon learnt to imitate perfectly the calls of birds and animals.

Questions:

i. Who was Mukandan Misra?

a. Tansen's father
b. Tansen's uncle
c. Tansen's brother
d. Tansen's grandfather

ii. Where did Mukandan Misra and his wife live?

a. in Behat near Jhansi
b. in Behat near Gwalior
c. in Behat near Lucknow
d. in Behat near Gorakhpur

iii. How many children did Mukandan Misra have?

a. only one
b. two children
c. three children
d. five children

iv. What type of child Tansen was?

a. obedient child
b. common child
c. naughty child
d. strong child

v. Give similar word for 'to copy' from the passage

a .naughty
b. to imitate
c. learnt
d. often

Passage-16

Indian Railways in a tribute to freedom fighter Subhash Chandra Bose who is also known as 'Netaji' has decided to rename the Howrah-Kalka Mail (12311-12312) as 'Netaji Express'. The train first operated in the year 1866 and it has been in service of the nation for more than 150 years. The Howrah-Kalka Mail is one of the oldest running trains at present in the Indian Railways network. Howrah-Kalka Mail is very popular and one of the oldest trains of Indian Railways. The Howrah-Kalka Mail runs between Howrah (Eastern Railway) and Kalka (Northern Railway) via Delhi," Railway Ministry said in a notification. The train currently operates as 02311 and 02312 as a special train due to Covid and it will run with it new name once Indian Railways normalizes the operations. It is said that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose took this train from Gomoh under Dhanbad district to escape from the British administration 80 years ago

Questions:

i. What is the new name of the train Howrah-Kalka Mail?

a. Kolkata Express
b. Netaji Express
c. Gomoh-Dhanbad Express
d. Rajdhani Express

ii. The train was launched in which year?

a. 1966
b. 1947
c. 2021
d. 1866

iii. Who took this train to escape from British?

a. Mahatma Gandhi
b. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
c. Rabindranath Tagore
d. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar

iv. Between which two railway stations does the train run?

a. Howrah-Kalka
b. Howrah-Ahmedabad
c. Howrah-Delhi
d, Mumbai-Pune

v. In which district does Gomoh lie?

a. Kolkata
b. Kalka
c. Dhanbad
d. Delhi

Passage-17

Dilip Kumar was a well-known name in the 20th century. He was born in Pakistan. After coming to India, he became a very versatile actor.His real name was Mohammad Yusuf Khan. At the age of 44, he married Saira Banu whose age was 22 years at the time of marriage.Dilip Kumar was honored with Dadasaheb Phalke in 1995. He played tragic roles in many movies, so he was also called the Tragedy King. He died on 7 July 2021 due to prolonged illness.His most famous movies are Kohinoor, Saudagar, Kranti, Sanghursh, Mughal-E-Azam, Devdas, etc.

Questions:

i. Where was Dilip Kumar born?

a. India
b. England
c. Pakistan
d. Afghanistan

ii. When did Dilip Kumar get married?

a. at the age - 44
b. at the age -22
c. at the age -20
d. at the age -1995

iii. Write any three names of Dilip Kumar's films mentioned in the passage?

a. Kohinoor, Saudagar, Devdas
b. Kohinoor, Waar, Devdas
c. Kohinoor, Devdas, Mughal-Z-Azam
d. Mughal-S-Azam, Kohinoor, Devdas

iv. Which award was given to him in 1995?

a. Oscar
b. Film fare
c. National award
d. Dadasaheb Phalke

v. When did Dilip Kumar die?

a. 7 June 1947
b. 5 Sep.1995
c. 7 July 2021
d. 4 July 2007

Passage – 18

Many people think of teeth as bone, but they are not made of bones. Actually, they are made of tissues. The main function of teeth is to chew and bite food. The roots of the teeth are surrounded by the gums. The beauty of a person's face is also affected due to the lack of proper settlement of the teeth. There are 20 teeth in children and 32 teeth in adults. Teeth erupt twice in humans. The first time, they are temporary but the second time, they become permanent. Humans have four types of teeth, Incisors, Premolars, Molars, and Canines.

Questions:

i. Teeth are made of …….

a . bones
b . tissues
c . flesh
d. cells

ii. An adult has ……. teeth.

a. 20
b. 28
c. 32
d. 24

iii. The main function of teeth to …….

a. ingest
b. increase the beauty of the face
c. collect the food
d. chew

iv. Children have ……. teeth.

a. 20
b. 12
c. 15
d. 32

v. Identify types of teeth.

a. Incisors, Postmolars,
b. Molars, and Canines.
c. Postmolars, Canines
d. Molars, Postmolars

Passage-19

We all love our mothers very much. They keep us in the stomach for nine months, then give birth to us. That's why mothers love their children very much. They keep us away from social evils and try to make us good citizens. Our mothers work day and night without any salary. They are our mothers as well as our teachers and our best friends. They tell us good stories and sometimes sing lullabies too. To work selflessly, to be hardworking, to be courageous, and to have the spirit of sacrifice are the qualities of our mothers.

Questions:

i. How many months does mother keep us in the stomach?

a. 7
b. 9
c. 10
d.8

ii. What do mothers love the most?

a. good citizens
b. best friends
c. good stories
d. their children

iii. Who works day and night without any salary?

a. children
b. citizens
c. mothers
d. friends

iv. What do mothers sometimes sing?

a. songs
b. stories
c. lullabies
d. prayers

v. What are the qualities of our mothers?

a. selfless, hardworking, the spirit of sacrifice
b. selfless, hardworking, the spirit of activeness
c. selfishness, hardworking, the spirit of sacrifice
d. selfless, smart working, the spirit of sacrifice

Passage-20

As a five-year old, Bismillah Khan played gilli danda near a pond in the ancient estate of Dumraonin Bihar. He would regularly go to the nearby Bihariji temple to sing the Bhojpuri 'Chaita', at the end ofwhich he would earn a big laddu weighing 1.25 kg,a prize given by the local Maharaja. This happened 80 years ago, and the little boy has travelled far toearn the highest civilian award in India — the Bharat Ratna. Once Shekhar Gupta asked,"When Partition happened, didn't you and yourfamily think of moving to Pakistan?''Bismillah Khan answered,"God forbid! Me, leave Benaras? Never! I wentto Pakistan once—I crossed the border just to say I have beento Pakistan. I was there for about an hour. I said namaskar to the Pakistanis and salaam alaikum to the Indians! I had a good laugh."

Questions:

i. At what age Bismillah khan played gillidanda?

a. 7
b. 6
c. 5
d. 8

ii. What prize would Bismillah khan earn for singing Chaita?

a big laddu
b. the Bharat Ratna
c. gilli danda
d. Shehnai

iii. How long was Bismillah in Pakistan?

a. an hour
b. a day
c. two hours
d. two days

iv. What did Bismillah khan say to Pakistan?

a. salaam alaikum
b. namaskar
c. God forbid
d. Khuda Haffiz

v. where did Bismillah Khan use to go to sing the Bhojpuri Chaita?

a. nearby Bihariji temple
b. Benaras
c. Pakistan
d. Dumranin Bihar

Passage-21

Albert Einstein was born on 14th March in 1879, in the German city of Ulm. From the very beginning, since his childhood, he loved mechanical toys - such toys in which some kind of machinery was used such as automated cars, automated air planes. For about two and half years he could not speak and when he did learn to speak, he uttered every word twice. His play mates called him "Brother Boring", and his mother regarded him a freak because of the abnormally large size of his head. Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in the year 1921.

Questions:

i. In which city was Einstein born?

a. Ulm
b.Nobel
c. German
d. America

ii. What did Einstein love as a child?

a. mother
b. sister
c. mechanical toys
d. Physics

iii. When was Einstein awarded Nobel Prize?

a. 1879
b. 1921
c. Physics
d. airplanes

iv. What was Einstein called by his playmates?

a. mechanical Toy
b. brother boring
c. large headed
d. Nobel Scientist

v. When did Einstein start to speak?

a. at the age –1.5 years
b. at the age –2.5 years
c. at the age –3 years
d. at the age –5.1 years

Passage-22

Midas was a king. He was a greedy person. He loved gold more than anything in the world. He had lots of wealth but he was never really a happy person. One-day God Bacchus came to Midas. Midas had once helped god Bacchus and in return Bacchus offered him a gift. "What shall I give you to make you happy," the God asked him. Midas thought for a while and then said, "Please give me the power to turn everything I touch into gold." Bacchus laughed and said, "Your wish is granted as soon as the Sun rises tomorrow, you will have the golden touch." The next morning Midas woke up, and he had his golden touch. He touched his bed, the chairs, doors, windows and all became gold. Suddenly, he felt very hungry. He sat at the table but as soon as the food touched his lips, it turned into gold. So did the water. It seemed he could no longer eat or drink. After some time, his daughter came to him. When he put his hand on her, she became a gold statue. In the end, Midas became very sad and prayed God Bacchus to take away the golden touch from him.

Questions:

i.What kind of a person Midas was?

a happy
b.miser
c.greedy
d.selfish

ii. What gift did Midas ask to God Bacchus?

a. a gift of wealth
b. a gift of being rich
c. a gift of gold touch
d. a gift of happiness

iii. Why was Midas not able to eat or drink?

a. because he has got a lot of gold
b. because he was not hungry
c. because he was overjoyed to get a gold touch
d. because he had a gold touch and things would become gold on his touch

iv. Bacchus offered King Midas a gift because----

a. God Bacchus was his friend
b. God Bacchus wanted to help Midas
c. Midas had helped God Bacchus once.
d. none of above reason

v. Why did Midas request God to take away the golden touch from him?

a. because everything he would touch would turn into gold
b. because he was fed up of the blessing
c. because he was unable to do anything
d. all of above are correct reasons

Passage-23

Bees live in a house that is called a hive. There are three kinds of bees: workers, drones, and queens. Only one queen bee can live in each hive. If she is lost or dead, the other bees will stop their work. Bees are very wise and busy little creatures. They all join together to build cells of wax for their honey. Each bee takes its proper place and does its own work. Some go out and gather honey from the flowers; others stay at home and work inside the hive. It is not safe for children to handle bees because bees have a painful sting that they use in their defense.

Questions:

i. What are the kinds of bees?

a. worker
b. drones
c. queen
d. all of above

ii. How many queens are there in one hive?

a.one
b. three
c. two
d. four

iii. What will happen if the queen is lost or dead?

a. bees will find another work
b. bees will stop working
c. bees will find her out
d. nothing will happen

iv. The place where bees live is called ---

a kennel
b. stable
c. hive
d. nest

v. Why is it NOT safe for children to handle bees?

a because bees live in group
b. because they build cells of wax which is dangerous
c. because bees have a painful sting and they attack in defense
d. because bees are poisonous

Passage-24

The giraffe is the tallest of all living land animals. A male can grow up to 18 feet and a female up to 15 feet. Such height enables them to escape from the competition for ground level grass that exists among the leaf-eaters. It also gives him a long range of vision. He takes the warning of the approaching enemy early. Giraffes eat a variety of leaves. A giraffe's long neck is made up like that of man and most other mammals. The bones are attached to one another with ball and socket joints. These make the neck flexible. It can run at 50km per hour. Rising from a lying position is a problem for such a large animal. So it usually keeps standing even while it sleeps.

To reach water with such a long neck and legs, a giraffe spreads its front legs wide apart. Then it lowers its neck to drink. This awkward position makes it easy for the lion and crocodile to attack it.

Questions:

i. Giraffe is the ----------

a. shortest animal of all living land
b. tallest of all living land animals.
c. animal with a short range of vision
d. animal with a trunk

ii. What could be the maximum height of a male Giraffe?

a. 18 feet
b.15 feet
c.17 feet
d.13 feet

iii. What gives Giraffe a long range of vision?

a. its long neck
b .its long legs
c. its height
d. its eyes

iv. At what speed a Giraffe can run?

a.50 K.M. per hour
b.18 K.M. per hour
c.15 K.M. per hour
d. 13 K.M. per hour

v. Why is it easy for lion & Crocodile to attack Giraffe?

a.because of its height
b.because of its long legs
c. because of its long neck
d. because of its awkward sitting position

Passage-25

Walking is a pleasure. When we are in a vehicle, our attention is fixed on the road. There is no time to spare for the things on the either side of the road. A walker can, however, enjoy the sights on either sides. If he so likes, he can change his speed. He can walk slowly when there is much beauty around. He can go fast when he wants his walking to be an exercise for his limbs as it regulates our blood circulation. Walking also give us a feeling of freshness as well. However, no young person should walk thinking that it is an exercise. It will kill all the pleasure. Moreover, there are many other exercises that are good for health. Walking should be made a habit for enjoyment. One should feel relaxed and not tired after a good walk. We should walk only when the weather is fine. We should avoid walking when it is hot or misty.

Questions:

i. What is a pleasure mentioned in the above passage?

a. driving
b. running

c. walking
d. exercise

ii. When is your attention fixed on the road
a. when you are in a car
b. when you run
c. when you are exercising
d. when you are walking

iii. When does walking become exercise?
a. by walking fast
b. by stopping
c. by jumping
d. by driving

iv. What can be a very good exercise according to the passage?
a. jumping
b. walking
c. jumping
d. driving

v. When should we walk according to the passage?
a. when the weather is overcast
b. when the weather is bad
c. when the weather is fine
d. when the weather is stormy

Passage-26

Kathakali, a dance form, native to Kerala in South India literally means *'story play'*. It is a classical dance drama, colourful and dramatic in content and character. This art form is three hundred years old. Most of its elements and choreography have been influenced by a 9th century art form of Kerala called *Koodiyattam,* recently recognized by the UNESCO as a heritage art form. Surprisingly for a dance drama form, the *Kathakali*dancers do not speak a word. A group of narrators recites the story in the form of a song, and the dancers interpret the narrative live with hand gestures called *mudras* combined with facial expressions and eye movements.

There are at least seven hundred *mudras* combined in twenty-four different ways. The best dancers can move the eyeballs in 17 ways. There are eight ways to move the eyebrows and eight for the eyelids. It is surprising how they manage it. Till recently *Kathakali* was danced only by men. Men also enacted a female role with elegance and charm. The dancers take up four to five hours before the play to paint their lips, eyebrows and eyelashes. All characters having their prescribed make-up.

The colours used suggest the temperament and mood of the characters-green for good, red for valour and ferocity, black for evil and primitiveness, yellow for wonder and white for purity. The dancer's eyes are elongated with black *Kajal.* Whereas previously they were performed on open platforms, they are now enacted in the auditoriums. Undoubtedly, this Indian ballet has its own charm.

Questions:

i. What is the meaning of a word "*Kathakali*"?

a. story play
b. story song
c. story dance
d. story game

ii. Based on your reading of above passage. Identify the correct sentence from the sentences given below.

a. Kathakali means story dance
b. Kathakali dancers do NOT speak a word
c. there are 17 mudras in Kathakali
d. dance form *Kathakali has its origin in Tamil Nadu*

iii. Identify the incorrect combination of Colour and Mood suggested through the dance form *Kathakali*

a. green –good
b. red –valour& ferocity
c. black-purity
d. yellow-wonder

iv. The best dancers can move the eyeballs in-------

a. 15ways
b. 24 ways
c. 17ways
d. 8 ways

v. Different moods of the characters are suggested by-----

a. colours
b. dance steps
c. rotating eyeballs
d. props

Passage-27

Rabindranath Tagore, a multitalented personality, can be explained as "here is god's plenty." He was a poet, a novelist, a painter, a social reformer, a composer, a philosopher etc., and was also known as Gurudev. Although his first language was Bengali, he started his writings in Bengali but later translated many of them into English, which became the milestone for his literary career. However, he has written so many poems, short stories, novels, drama etc., but his fame mainly lies on 'Gitanjali' and the national anthem 'Jana Gana Mana'. He had also written the national anthem for Bangladesh, 'Amar Shonar Bangla'. The national anthem of Sri Lanka was also inspired by Tagore's work.

Questions:

i. Rabindranath Tagore was a ----------. (Choose the odd one out)

a. poet
b. politician
c. reformer
d. philosopher.

ii. Rabindranath Tagore contributed in the national anthem of ----------. (Choose the odd one out)

a. India
b. Bangladesh
c. Sri Lanka
d. Pakistan.

iii. Rabindranath Tagore is known for----------.

a. National anthem
b. Gitanjali
c. both
d. none.

iv. Milestone means----------

a. a turning point
b. stones
c. miles
d. none

v. Fame is----------.

a. noun
b. adjective
c. verb
d. adverb.

Passage-28

Bees are insects. Bees are special insects because they can fly! They can move through the air like an airplane! Bees can fly because they have wings. They use their wings to fly. Bees can fly fast. Bees can also fly slowly. They can fly up and they can fly down. They need to fly to get to the flowers! Bees can have three colours. They can be yellow, red, and orange. All bees are black in some places. Bees have three main parts. They have a head. They have a body. And, they have a stinger. The stinger is used to defend against enemies.

They also have six legs. They use their legs to stand and climb. They also use their legs to eat and collect pollen. Bees live in many places. They live in Africa, Australia, Asia, Europe, North America, and South America. The only continent that bees do not live on is Antarctica! I understand why they don't live in Antarctica. It's too cold! Most of the time, bees are nice to humans. If you do not bother them, they will not bother you. Have fun watching the bees.

Questions:

i. What are bees?

a. mammals
b. birds
c. reptiles
d. insects

ii. Bees use legs for----------. (Choose an odd one out)

a. collecting pollens
b. standing
c. climbing
d. biting

iii. What is the stinger used for?

a. to eat food.
b. to defend against enemies.
c. to pass the messages
d. to fly

iv. Bees are found in----------. (Choose odd one out)

a. Asia
b . Australia
c . Europe
d. Antarctica

v. Bees can be----------. (Choose odd one out)

a. red
b. yellow
c. orange
d. Purple

Passage-29

A wood-pecker is a small bird with a bunch of red feathers on its head. It has a very strong and sharp beak. These birds are omnivorous and eat fruits, tree saps and insects. Woodpeckers are colourful and beautiful birds, well-known for pecking the wood of trees with their pointed beaks. And this unique characteristic of these birds does justice to their name: woodpecker. You will often see a wood-pecker making holes on a tree trunk.

In order to make holes in tree trunks, it first finds a rotten tree trunk, it then clings to the bark. Next, it hits hard against the wood with it's beak for hours. The wood-pecker then finds wood-lice or other insects. These insects are it's food. The wood-pecker also make holes in tree-trunks to make a nest.

Questions:

i. Woodpecker is ----------

a. herbivore
b. carnivore
c. omnivore

d. all the above.

ii. Woodpecker builds its nest ----------
a. on branch of tree
b. in the trunk of a tree
c. on a ledge
d. in a house

iii. A bunch of red feathers is an example of----------
a. abstract noun
b. common noun
c. proper noun
d. collective noun.

iv. Unique means----------
a. common
b. ordinary
c. uncommon
d. simple

v. Woodpecker is a----------bird.
a. beautiful
b. colourful
c. wonderful
d. beautiful and colourful.

Passage-30

One bright day in late autumn a family of Ants were bustling about in the warm sunshine, drying out the grain they had stored up during the summer, When a starving Grasshopper, his fiddle under his arm, came up and humbly begged for a bite to eat."What!" cried the Ants in surprise, "Haven't you stored anything away for the winter? What in the world were you doing all last summer?""I didn't have time to store up any food," whined the Grasshopper; "I was so busy making music that before I knew it the summer was gone."The Ants shrugged their shoulders in disgust."Making music, were you?" they cried. "Very well; now dance!" And they turned their backs on the Grasshopper and went on with their work.There's a time for work and a time for play.

Questions:

i. Ants were ----------
a. sharing food
b. drying food
c enjoying food
d baking food

ii.The grasshopper wanted some--------to eat.
a. food
b. water
c. shelter

d. none of the above.

iii. The grasshopper was making music in----------
a. winter
b. summer
c. autumn
d. spring

iv. Ants told the grasshopper to----------
a. dance
b. sing
c. both
d. none

v. A colony of ants is ----------
a. collective noun
b. proper noun
c. common noun
d. abstract noun.

Passage-31

"One Sunday morning the newly appointed priest of a local church in Gurgaon saw that only one farmer from a nearby village turn up for mass prayer. He was very much disappointed for he had expected large audience and had prepared to deliver such a precious talk to a mere farmer. "I see you are the only one who has turned up for mass prayer today," said the priest, "Should I go on with my sermon? What do you have to say? " "Well father," said the farmer. "As a farmer, I can tell you that if I go to my cattle-shed with a lot of fodder, but find only one cow there, I will definitely feed her." This helped the priest to make up his mind to deliver the sermon. At last when the priest had finished delivering his sermon and looked at the farmer, he did not find him too pleased. "How did you look my sermon?" the priest asked. "Well father," said the farmer. "As a farmer, I can tell you that if I go to my cattle-shed with a lot of fodder and find only one cow there, I will not force the cow to eat the whole lot of fodder." He then went out of the church, leaving the priest speechless.

Questions:

i. Where did the farmer go to attend mass prayer?
a. temple
b. church
c. mosque
d. none of the above

ii. Who has seen a farmer for mass prayer?
a. owner of the church
b. mother
c. guard
d. priest

iii. How did farmer encourage Priest for mass prayer?
a. by supporting him to listen carefully.

b. by telling him as he provides food for one cow also.
c. by threatening him to complete his job
d. by requesting him to complete his prayer.

iv. According to Farmer, what went wrong with sermon of Father?
a. father gave him a short sppech.
b. father didn't clear his doubts.
c. father didn't talk in local language to understand him better.
d. father showered upon him excessive speech than necessary.

v. Choose the correct synonym word for 'happy'.
a. pleased
b. worry
c. angry
d. care

Passage-32

Fire has been worshipped in ancient cultures worldwide .In Greek mythology Prometheus is said to have stolen fire from heaven. He brought it down to earth for human use. Fire is the spirit of the Sun. it is the purest of all elements on earth. Itclears darkness which is the region of the evil spirit. It is always moving upwards. It is compassionate when controlled, but it is merciless in destruction when out of control.Moreover, it is the most human of all elements – it is used in service of the human beings. It has made human cultural evolution on earth possible.

Questions:

i. In Greek mythology fire is stolen from…….
a. hell
b. earth
c. heaven
d. sun

ii. The purest element on earth is….
a. fire
b. water
c. sun
d. air

iii. The evil spirit lies in……..
a. sky
b. water
c. fire
d. darkness

iv. Fire has made human cultural evolution…….
a. Impossible on earth
b. Possible on earth
c. Troublesome on earth
d. Spread on earth

v. The word that means 'affectionate' in the passage is…….

a. cruel
b. spirit
c. kind
d. service

Passage-33

Christmas is my favorite holiday .My grandmother makes ham salad and cup cakes on Christmas .I also get a present on Christmas!. Last year I got a new set of paint brushes.This year I hope to get new pencils and drawing pad .I always have fun on Christmas. Halloween is another good holiday. My grandmother makes candy corn and cupcakes on Halloween. People wear costumes during Halloween. Last year I wore a skeleton costume. This year I am going to wear a zombie costume. July 4 is a good holiday.

July 4 is the birthday of the United States of America. My grandmother makes hot dogs and salad on July 4.I don't have to go to school on 4thJuly but I don't get any presents either. If I got presents on July 4 it would be my favourite holiday.

Questions:

i. Which holiday does the author like most?

a. christmas
b. halloween
c. easter

ii. Based on the things the author gets for Christmas, we can understand that he likes

a. sports
b. art
c. music

iii. What is the author's favourite thing about holidays?

a. not going to school
b. eating candy
c. getting presents

iv. What costume did the author wear for Halloween last year?

a. a skeleton costume
b. a zombie costume
c. a pumpkin costume

v. What is the best title for this passage?

a. The Holidays I Like
b. Why Christmas is Best
c. Hot Dog sand Salad

Passage-34

Frogs live on land and in water. Frogs have long back legs and short bodies. Their eyes stick out. They do not have tails. Most of the time they move in the water, but they can also move on land. Frogs have smooth, not bumpy, skin. They can breathe through their skin. Their skin must stay wet so they can breathe through it. Young frogs must breathe through their skin. Older frogs grow lungs. They breathe through their lungs when they are on land, just like people do. Frogs lay their eggs in ponds and other bodies of water, like lakes. Frogs must move fast to catch something to eat. They must also get away from bigger animals.

Some frogs have webs of skin between their toes. Webbed toes are good because it helps them to swim very fast. Tree frogs have toe pads. The toe pads help them hang on when they climb. When they climb, they move up trees or rocks. Some tree frogs live high in very tall trees. Those tree frogs have webs between their toes. They can jump from tree to tree. They can't fly, but they can stay in the air for a long jump.

Questions:

I. A young frog's skin must stay wet so…

a. the frog can swim.
b. the frog can climb
c. the frog can lay eggs.
d. the frog can breathe.

II. Where do frogs lay their eggs?

a. in water
b. on land
c. in trees
d. under rocks

III. How are young and old frogs different?

a. only older frogs have lungs.
b. only young frogs can swim.
c. only young frogs can live in water.
d. only older frogs must have wet skin.

IV. Some frogs have toe pads to help them...

a. climb.
b. swim.
c. jump.
d. fly.

V. What helps frogs swim and jump?

a. Toe pads
b. their lungs
c. their smooth skin
d. webs of skin between their toes

Passage-35

The human body has many parts. People have two arms and two legs. We have two hands and two feet. We have five fingers on each hand. We have five toes on each foot. We each have two eyes on our face. We see with our eyes. We each have two ears. We hear with our ears. We each have one nose on our face. We smell with our nose. We each have one tongue. We taste with our tongue. We each have one brain. We think with our brain. We each have two lungs in our chest. We breathe with our lungs. Humans can do many things. People can walk. We use our legs and feet to walk. We can run. Running is faster than walking.

We use our legs and feet to run. We can climb. We use our arms, hands, legs and feet to climb. We can climb up trees or climb up ladders. We can eat and drink. We use our mouth and teeth to eat. We eat meat, fruit, vegetables, and other foods. We can drink lots of things, but we drink water the most. We also use our mouth and teeth to talk.

Questions:

I. What do we smell with?

a. our toes
b. our nose
c. our lungs
d. our fingers

II. Fingers are part of your…

a. leg
b. foot
c. nose
d. hand

III. Your face has your…

a. eyes, nose and mouth
b. arms, legs and feet
c. fingers and toes
d. feet and toes

IV. You use your lungs to…

a. eat
b. hear
c. smell
d. breathe

V. To climb is to…

a. go in
b. go up
c. taste food
d. drink water

Passage-36

Seagulls live on the beach. They eat small fish, bread, and seaweed. Seagulls run quickly on the sand and fly quickly in the sky. Seagulls will run or fly away if you try to catch them. There are many seagulls on the beach. Crabs also live on the beach. They eat shrimp, ocean plants, and small fish. Crabs crawl quickly on the sand and in the ocean. Crabs will crawl away if you try to catch them. There are many crabs on the beach, but it is not always easy to see them. Starfish live on the beach, too. They eat clams, oysters, and small fish. Starfish move slowly on the sand and in the ocean. Starfish will not move away if you try to catch them. There are few starfish on the beach.

Questions:

I. Seagulls, crabs, and starfish all eat

a. clams
b. bread
c. fish

II. Which animal does not move quickly?

a. starfish
b. seagulls
c. crabs

III. Based on information in the passage, which sentence is false?

a. starfish are hard to catch.
b. crabs eat shrimp and ocean plants.
c. seagulls move quickly on the sand and in the air.

IV. The passage does not talk about

a. what starfish eat
b. how crabs catch food
c. how fast beach animals move

V. Based on information in the passage, we can understand that

a. the beach is not as nice as the mountains
b. the beach is a good place to vacation
c. many animals live at the beach

Passage-37

A donkey and a rooster lived peaceably in the farmyard. One day, a hungry lion passed by. His eyes brightened at the sight of the plump donkey, and he thought of the fine meal in store for him.

But just as the lion was about to pounce on the donkey, the rooster began to crow. Now, it is said there is nothing a lion hates more than the sound of a cock-a-doodle-doo. Perhaps it is true, for the lion turned and fled at the sound of the rooster's crowing.

The donkey laughed. "Why, the lion is coward! The mighty king of beasts runs from a rooster." And the donkey felt so bold that he began to chase the lion. He had not gone very far, however, when the lion turned. With a great roar, he leapt upon the donkey.

The rooster, watching from the farmyard, said sadly," Alas! My poor friend did not realize what he could or could not do."

"False confidence often leads to misfortune."

Questions:

I. Why did the eyes of the hungry lion shine?

a. to see the rooster
b. when he saw the healthy donkey
c. when he saw the friendship of both
d. none of these

II. Why did the lion run away?

a. the lion was afraid of the donkey.
b. the lion hated the crow.
c. the lion hated the crowing of the rooster.
d. none of these

III. Why did the donkey chase the lion?

a. he loves the lion.
b. he hates the lion.
c. he had false confidence to kill the lion.
d. none of these

IV. The rooster became sad in the end because _____

a. the rooster could not crow.
b. the lion has killed his friend, donkey.
c. the lion had run away.
d. all of the above

V. Which word in the passage mean 'jumped'?

a. fled
b. chased
c. crowing
d. leapt

Passage-38

A crow saw that an eagle dropped down from the sky on to a lamb, caught it with its talons and flew straight back with it to its nest.

The crow thought he would like to do the same and went out in search of a lamb. Soon he came across one grazing in a field, and just like the eagle, the crow dove to capture the unsuspecting lamb between its claws. But the lamb was much too heavy for him, and what was worse, the crow's little claws got caught in the lamb's thick wool. The poor bird was trapped there.

The shepherd saw the crow, caught it and put it in a cage.

So, the one who thought to imitate an eagle, ended up being caged. Therefore, always "Think before you act,"

Questions:

I. What did the crow see?

a. an eagle with a lamb
b. an eagle in its nest
c. an eagle had caught a lamb with its talons
d. none of these

II. The crow thought that it _____
a. would become a friend of the eagle.
b. would do the same as eagle had done
c. would eat the eagle
d. would eat the lamb

III. What is the meaning of 'imitate' in the story?
a. to meet
b. to see
c. to copy
d. to catch

IV. What did the shepherd do with the crow?
a. he killed the crow.
b. he puts the crow in the cage
c. he eats the crow.
d. all of the above

V. Why could the crow not catch the lamb?
a. the lamb ran very fast
b. the lamb was very heavy
c. eagle was with lamb
d. the lamb was clever.

Passage-39

Pollution is a very wide term that includes the way to pollute the air, water, earth, and life, etc. It has become not only a menace but also a threat to our survival. Thanks to the Government which is initiating steps to reduce the quantum of pollution from the atmosphere. The air we breathe in, the food we eat and the water we drink, all are polluted in one way or the other. The noise and air pollution are one of the most dangerous health hazards for all of us since they endanger out to stay over the earth. Industries, vehicles, smoke, domestic and industrial wastage threatens the existence of people. In the metropolitan cities, noise is created by vehicle, pop songs, jaguars, musical bands, sirens and in marriages. It deafens out ears and thereby causes tension, distraction, and deafness. The polluted air affects our lungs, nose, eyes, throat and other diseases of bronchitis. Thus we become victims of May fatal diseases. The vehicles and factories emit out tones of smoke. It is our moral duty to save ourselves from pollution. We must plant green saplings to purify and refresh our environment.

Questions:

I. Which are the most dangerous health hazards?
a. noise and air pollution
b. water and noise pollution
c. air and water pollution
d. all of the above

II. Which pollution deafens our ears and causes tension?
a. water pollution
b. air pollution

c. noise pollution
d. none of the above

III. What steps one should take to refresh our environment?
a. to cut trees
b. to plant green saplings
c. to emit tons of smoke
d. both (a) and (c)

IV. What are the major effects of pollution on our health?
a. it deafens our ears.
b. it causes tensions.
c. it causes distraction.
d. all the above

V. What is the synonym for "To send out something"?
a. distract
b. emit
c. endanger
d. threatens

Passage-40

What causes the monsoon? The monsoon, which is essentially the seasonal reversal in wind direction, causes most of the rainfall received in India and some other parts of the world. The primary cause of monsoons is the difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea. The apparent position of the Sun with reference to the Earth oscillates from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn. Thus,the low pressure region created by solar heating also changes latitude. The northeast and southeast trade winds converge in this low pressure zone, which is also known as the Intertropical Convergence Zone or ITCZ.

This low pressure region sees continuous rise of moist wind from the sea surface to the upper layers of the atmosphere, where the cooling means the air can no longer hold so much moisture resulting in precipitation. The rainy seasons of East Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, Australia and the southern part of North America coincide with the shift of ITCZ towards these regions.

Source: The Times of India

Questions:

I. What is monsoon?
a. a type of sea wave
b. a seasonal reversal in wind direction
c. very hot wind
d. very cold wind.

II. What is the full form of ITCZ?
a. Intertrance Convergence Zone.
b. Convergence Zone.
c. Intertropical Capricorn Zone.
d. Intertropical Conveyance Zone.

III. What is the major cause of monsoon?

a. difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea
b. difference between day and night temperature
c. moisture in the atmosphere
d. none of these.

IV. How is low pressure region created?

a. solar heating
b. lunar cooling
c. moist wind
d. dry wind

V. When does rain fall?

a. moist wind goes down
b. dry wind meets moist wind
c. the air can no longer hold moisture resulting in precipitation
d. annual temperature goes down

Passage – 41

I lay in sorrow deep distressed:
My grief a proud man heard,
His looks were cold, he gave me gold.
But not a kindly word.
My sorrow passed I paid him back
The gold he gave to me,
Then stood erect and spoke my thanks
And blessed his charity.
I lay in want and grief, and pain
A poor man passed my way
He bound my head, he gave me bread;
He watched me night and day;
How shall I pay him back again
For all he did to me?
Oh, gold is great, but greater far
Is heavenly sympathy.

Questions:

i. One day the poet was in

a. trouble
b. need of money
c. need of a friend
d. depression.

II. What did the proud rich man offered the poet?

a. sympathy
b. money
c. bread
d. tea.

III. Why was the poet in a fix?

a. he didn't know how to pay back to the rich proud man
b. he didn't know the poor man who served him so much
c. he wanted to give money to the poor man but he had no money
d. he didn't know how to pay back to the poor man's service to him.

IV. What did the poet realize in the last?

a. the poor man was better than the rich man
b. sympathy was more valuable than gold
c. the rich man was better than the poor man
d. money was the most important thing in the world.

V. What is the antonym of 'Sorrow'

a. carelessness
b. ability
c. joy
d. beauty.

Passage-42

Fame is a food that dead men eat,
I have no stomach for such meat.
In little light and narrow room,
They eat in the silent tomb.
With no kind voice of comrade near
To bid the feaster be of cheer.
But friendship is a noble thing,
Of friendship it is good to sing.
For truly when a man shall end,
He lives in memory of his friend,
Who doth his better part recall,
And of his fault make funeral.

Questions:

I. What is the meaning of 'Fame is a food that dead men eat'

a. fame is enjoyed only after death
b. fame is enjoyed during life-time
c. fame is something like a food
d. fame dies with one's death.

II. Why is friendship a noble thing?

a. a man cannot live without friends
b. real friends are very helpful
c. a man always remembers the good qualities of his friend after his death.
d. it enhances dignity of mankind.

III. Friendship is better than fame because in friendship

a. when a man dies he lives in the memory of his friend.
b. a man always regards his friend.

c. enmity never comes.
d. a man is always happy in the company of his friend.

IV. What message the poet wants to give?
a. one should believe in friendship.
b. the faults of a man are highlighted by his friend after his death
c. 'the faults of a man are forgotten by his friend after his death
d. one should not run after fame and friendship.

V. The Synonym of 'recall' is
a. forget
b. come close
c. help
d. remember

Passage-43

This is the story of a man who thought that he had the right to do whatever he liked. One day, this gentleman was walking along a busy road, spinning his walking-stick round and round in his hand, and was trying to look important. A man walking behind him objected.
"You ought not to spin your walking-stick round and round like that!" he said.
"I am free to do what I like with my walking-stick," argued the gentleman.
'Of course, you are," said the other man, "but you ought to know that your freedom ends where my nose begins."
The story tells us that we can enjoy our rights and our freedom only if they do not interfere with other people's rights and freedom.

Questions:

I. The gentleman was walking along a
a. lonely road.
b. busy road.
c. narrow road.
d. jungle road.

II. What was the gentleman doing?
a. running along the road.
b. disturbing others on the road.
c. spinning his walking-stick round and round.
d. hitting the animals with his stick

III. The man who protested was a
a. teacher.
b. passer-by.
c. policeman.
d. a beggar.

IV. What is the synonym of 'To say things angrily'?
a. protest
b. disturb

c. narrow
d. argued

V. What is the antonym of 'Broad'?
a. narrow
b. begin
c. large
d. big

Passage-44

The moons are the natural satellites revolving around the planets in the solar system. Except Mercury and Venus, all the other planets have moons. While the Earth and Pluto have one moon each, Uranus has 15, Jupiter 16, and Saturn 18. The size and composition of the moons vary. Some moons are only a few kilometers in diameter, while others are larger than the planet Mercury.
While the earth's moon is rocky, Saturn's Enceladus is -50% ice. Satellites, Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto of Jupiter are Galilean moons.
They were discovered by Galileo in 1610.

Questions:

I. The moons are
a. planets
b. natural satellites
c. asteroids
d. artificial satellites

II. Which planets do not have moons?
a. Mars & Jupiter
b. Earth & Pluto
c. Uranus & Jupiter
d. Mercury and Venus

III. Moons revolve around-
a. comet
b. Sun
c. planet
d. asteroids

IV. Moons discovered by Galileo are-
a. Lo and Europa
b. Ganymede and callisto
c. Enceladus
d. only a and b

V. Galilean moons are discovered by Galileo in
a. 1611
b. 1610
c. 1601
d.1600

Passage – 45

When our population was small, we could manage with crops we grew in naturally rain-watered soil. But with the steep increase in population, it became necessary to grow crops even when the rains failed or were scanty. It became necessary to water the soil artificially, i.e., to resort to irrigation, and harness our water resources by building canals, which carried river water to our farms, or by drawing up groundwater which would normally have seeped into streams and ultimately found its way to the sea.

We have also learnt to store flood waters behind large dams and release them later through a network of canals. Some of our canals carry a great deal of water and run long distances. The Indira Canal, for example, takes water from the Punjab rivers to the desert areas in Rajasthan.

Canal and wells enable us to grow two or three high yielding annual crops. If, by mischance, any of our big canals stops functioning, millions may have to starve.

Questions:

I. It was necessary to water the soil artificially because--

a. of increase in population
b. to grow high yielding annual crops.
c. of decrease in population
d. all of the above

II. Which of the following is not a method of rain water harvesting?

a. building dams
b. drawing up groundwater
c. the dug well recharge
d. contour bunding

III. The passage primarily focuses on which of the following?

a. steep increase in population
b. water irrigation
c. water scarcity
d. harnessing river water

IV. The Indira Canal takes water to the desert area-

a. in Punjab
b. in Haryana
c. in Rajasthan
d. both a and b

V. What does the term 'drawing up 'mean in this context?

a. dry up
b. water harvesting
c. to take water from a well
d. none of the above

Passage-46

Long time ago, there was a man named Lemuel Gulliver. He loved to travel and had gone to many sea voyages. On one such voyage, his ship was caught in a violent storm. The ship tossed amongst the raging waves. Gulliver, somehow, managed to get into a boat. But within minutes, the

boat overturned. Gulliver tried to swim but could not because of the strong waves. After a while, Gulliver lost his consciousness.

When Gulliver woke up, he found himself on an island. He felt that his arms, legs and even head was tied up with ropes. He felt something moving up his leg. Gulliver was surprised to find a man barely six inches tall moving towards his face!

Gulliver tried hard to move and to break free. But just then, he found small, needle- sized arrows pricking him all over. He thought it was better to lie still. Gulliver could not understand the language of these tiny people. All that he understood was that he was in a place called,' Lilliput'.

Questions:

I. When Gulliver woke up, he found himself on-

a. a sea beach
b. a farm
c. an island
d. a river side

II. Gulliver was surprised to –

a. find that he was tied up with ropes.
b. find a man barely six inches tall.
c. feel that something was moving up his leg.
d. to find that his boat was overturned.

III. What is an island?

a. a body of land surrounded by forest
b. a body of land covered with ice
c. a body of land surrounded by water
d. none of the above

IV. Lemuel Gulliver love to -

a. travel
b. surf
c. swim
d. all of the above

V. Which of the following is the most appropriate meaning to the word 'voyage' -

a. tour
b. picnic
c. trek
d. a long journey, especially by ship

Passage -47

The bamboo is the tallest member of the grass family. Some varieties may reach a height of 35 meters, and have stems 35 centimeters in diameter. There is one clinging type that grows to more than 60 meters.

Many of us think that the bamboo is a purely Asiatic plant, but actually it also grows in the western hemisphere. It is found from southern U.S.A. to Northern Chile and Argentina. Cattle graze on it in the coastal range of North Carolina. This towering grass is, however, most abundant in Asia. China alone is said to grow 160 varieties!

The bamboo is truly a multi-purpose plant, and its uses are almost unlimited. Did you know that liquid diesel fuel may be distilled from bamboo? Medicines for hormones and drug are also made from substances in the bamboo.

Questions:

I. Name the tallest member of the grass family.

a. Pampus grass
b. Finger grass
c. Corn grass
d. Bamboo grass

II. Cattle graze on bamboo in –

a. in North Carolina
b. in Southern U.S.A.
c. in northern Chile
d. in Argentina

III. Which of the following is the most appropriate meaning to the word 'abundant?

a. not more
b. present in great quantity
c. insufficient
d. rare

IV. On which continent does bamboo grow most?

a). Europe
b). Antarctica
c). Asia
d). South America

V. Which of the following is not true about bamboo?

a). bamboo is the fastest and tallest-growing plant.
b). it is a multi-purpose plant
c). bamboo is the tallest tree
d). China alone grows 160 varieties of bamboo

Passage – 48

Mangoes are the most popular fruit in the world. Its unique flavour, fragrance and taste make it the most favoured fruit among people. It comes in various shapes, sizes and colours including yellow, orange, red and green. It is a nutrient-packed fruit, extremely rich in minerals, antioxidants, vitamins, and enzymes. Mango is rich in potassium which helps in controlling heart rate and blood pressure. Raw mangoes are used to make mango pickles, rice special preserves, and several other dishes. Sour, unripe mangoes can be used in chutneys, pickles and side dishes. Mango is the national fruit of India, Pakistan and the Philippines. (102 words)

Questions:

I. Assertion (A): Mangoes are the most popular fruit in the world.
Reason (R): Mango is the national fruit of India, Pakistan and the Philippines.

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c. A is true, but R is false.
d A is false, but R is true.

II. Choose the appropriate options from the following which make mangoes the most favoured fruit among people.

i. fragrance
ii. colour
iii. flavour
iv. shape
v. taste
vi. size

a. i, iii and iv
b. ii, iii and v
c. i, iv and vi
d. i, iii and v

III. Find the odd pair out among the following.

a. popular - favoured
b.raw - unripe
c. flavour - test
d. various - several

IV. 'Mangoes are good for health' Which one among the following statements does not support this assertion?

a. it is a nutrient-packed fruit, extremely rich in minerals.
b. it comes in various shapes, sizes and colours.
c. it is rich in antioxidants, vitamins, and enzymes.
d it helps in controlling heart rate and blood pressure.

V. Which among the following is NOT the synonym of 'unique'?

a common
b. particular
c. unrepeated
d. distinctive

Passage-49

King Alphonso got down from his horse and went to help the mule-driver. Both of them pulled and pushed until they succeeded in getting the mule on the firm ground. By this time, they were covered with mud. A number of people had gathered there. Someone recognized the king. People began to whisper that it was the king himself who had helped the mule-driver. When the mule-driver heard this, he was very scared. He begged the king for forgiveness. Alphonso told him that he had done his duty as a man. He may be a king but as a man he should help those who were in some difficulty. The king thus taught a lesson to all those passers-by. (119 Words)

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Questions:

I. Which one among the following statements is NOT true?

a. King Alphonso helped the mule-driver because he wanted to teach a lesson to the passers-by.
b. The mule-driver was frightened because he was responsible for the king's muddy clothes.
c. King Alphonso was a responsible king so he readily helped the mule-driver.
d. King Alphonso considered himself as a man first and then a king.

II.'Many people gathered there but no one came forward to help the mule-driver.' This behaviour of the people shows that they were ……. .

a. egoistic
b. disrespectful
c. neutral
d. unconcerned

II. Why were the people speaking softly about the king?

a. they didn't like the king helping the mule-driver.
b. they were frightened of the king and his behavior.
c t his was their way of showing respect for the king.
d. they were making fun of the mule-driver.

III. What does the phrase 'on the firm ground' mean?

a. in a safe situation
b. bring to conclusion
c. show someone reality
d. bring back to land

IV. Which among the following is NOT the synonym of 'scared'?

a. frightened
b. encouraged
c panicked
d. Aghast

Passage-50

Sunil Mittal was mediocre in studies but wanted to make a mark in business. After finishing his graduation, he started a small bicycle manufacturing business. He also tried his hand at making steel utensils, but not too successfully. Mittal then started selling imported generators and set up a countrywide sales operation. However, a change in government policy forced him to close down that business. But Mittal was not disheartened He started making push-button telephones. In the 1990s, when the telecommunication sector in the country promised huge profits, Mittal decided to try and grab share. He had little chance of success since he would have to compete with huge companies with mammoth budgets. But the gritty Mittal worked (and still works) for almost eighteen hours a day and not just beat competition but made Bharti Enterprise a 2.7-billion-dollar group.

Mittal's success wasn't because he was outstanding brilliant or knew people in high places or was born rich. It was simply his dedication; hard work and will to succeed that led him to build one of India's largest telecom companies.

Questions:

I. What is Sunil Mittal?

a. a mediocre
b. a businessman
c. a manufacturer
d. a builder

II. What was his first business?

a. making steel utensils
b. selling imported generators
c. telephones
d. bicycle manufacturing

III. Which of the following words would you associate with Sunil Mittal?

a. dedication, hard work and will
b. disheartened, fickle and careless
c. goal oriented, focused and sincere
d. brilliance, knowledgeable and rich

IV. Choose the Noun form of Compete from the options given below.

a. competing
b. completion
c. competition
d. completed.

V. Choose the Past Tense of 'Try' from the options given below:

a. try
b. tired
c. tried
d. trying

Passage-51

Gautama Buddha was once passing through a village, when a man started shouting abuses at him. His insults were so hurtful that it angered the Buddha's disciple, but not the Buddha himself. His calm made the man even angrier. He screamed in rage, "How can you remain so calm when I am abusing you?"

Said the Buddha, "If you offered me a plate of sweets and I refused, the sweets remain yours, don't they? The same principle applies to the abuses you are offering me. Since I don't accept them, they remain yours!" The man fell at the Buddha's feet begging forgiveness.

Questions:

I. Where was Gautama Buddha passing through?

a. a jungle
b. a village
c. an ashram
d. a holy place

II. Who got angry when the man started shouting abuses?

a. Gautama Buddha
b. the man
c. Gautama Buddha's disciple
d. Principal

III. What made the man angrier?

a. his calmness
b. his personality
c. his behavior
d. his reactions

IV. Why did the man fall at the feet of Buddha?

a. for forgiveness
b. for making peace
c. for worship
d. for offering flowers

V. Choose the synonym of FURY from the options given below.

a. abuse
b. disciple
c. forgiveness
d. rage

Passage – 52

It's possible that cavemen learnt the advantages of living and working in a group from nature, we all know animals live in herds, fish in schools and birds flock together. Elephants in fact live in "joint families "with the females looking after each other's calves. Whenever a herd member is threatened, the rest of the herd will surround the enemy and challenge him collectively. That's why tigers and lions rarely, if ever, attack elephants. Similarly, when ants find something too heavy to be carried alone, several of them will together heave it on their shoulders.

Questions:

I. From whom did cavemen learn the advantages of living and working in a group?

a. animals
b. herd
c. nature
d. females

II..Who looks after the young ones of Elephants?

a. male elephants
b. families
c. cavemen
d. female elephants

III. How often do tigers and lions attack Elephants?

a. always
b. seldom
c. never
d. frequently.

IV.What may be the exact meaning of the phrase" too heavy to be carried alone"?

a. it is so heavy that it can be carried alone .
b. it is so heavy that it cannot be carried alone.
c.it is very heavy but easy to carry alone.
d.it is not heavy but easy to carry alone.

V. Identify the collective noun from the given words.

a. ants
b. school
c. tigers
d. lions

SECTION-3 ANSWER KEY

Passage	1				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	c	d	b	d
Passage	2				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	c	a	a	b	a
Passage	3				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	a	b	a	a	b
Passage	4				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	c	b	d	d	d
Passage	5				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	c	a	d	b	a
Passage	6				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	
A.	b	c	d	a	
Passage	7				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	b	a	a	c

Passage	15				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	a	c	a	b	b
Passage	16				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	d	b	a	c
Passage	17				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	c	a	a	d	c
Passage	18				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	c	d	a	b
Passage	19				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	d	c	c	a
Passage	20				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	c	a	a	a	a
Passage	21				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	a	c	b	b	b

Passage	29				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	c	b	d	c	d
Passage	30				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	a	b	a	a
Passage	31				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	d	b	d	a
Passage	32				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	c	a	d	b	c
Passage	33				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	a	b	c	a	a
Passage	34				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	d	a	a	b	d
Passage	35				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	d	a	d	b

Passage	8					
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V	
A.	d	a	b	c	b	
Passage	9					
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V	
A.	c	c	d	a	b	
Passage	10					
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V	
A.	a	a	b	b	a	
Passage	11					
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V	
A.	d	d	d	d	a	
Passage	12					
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V	
A.	c	c	a	a	c	
Passage	13					
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V	vi
A.	a	b	c	a	a	a
Passage	14					
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V	
A.	a	b	b	b	c	

Passage	22				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	c	c	d	c	a
Passage	23				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	d	a	b	c	c
Passage	24				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	a	c	a	d
Passage	25				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	c	a	a	b	c
Passage	26				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	a	b	c	c	a
Passage	27				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	d	c	a	a
Passage	28				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	d	d	b	d	d

Passage	36				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	c	a	a	b	c
Passage	37				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	c	c	b	d
Passage	38				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	c	b	c	b	b
Passage	39				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	a	c	b	d	b
Passage	40				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	b	a	a	c
Passage	41				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	a	b	d	b	c
Passage	42				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	a	c	a	c	d

Passage	43				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	c	b	d	a
Passage	44				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	d	c	d	b
Passage	45				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	a	b	d	c	c
Passage	46				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	c	b	c	a	d
Passage	47				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	d	a	b	c	c
Passage	48				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	d	c	b	a
Passage	49				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	d	c	a	b
Passage	50				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	d	a	c	c
Passage	51				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	b	c	a	a	d
Passage	52				
Q.	I	II	III	IV	V
A.	c	d	b	b	b