

A Premier Institute for SSC/Bank P.O./NDA &CDS/MBA-CAT/MCA/CLAT/Railways Entrances

SBI PO (Pre) -2

Directions (1-5) : These questions are based on the following five statements. For each question, two conclusions numbered I and II are given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decided which of the given conclusions logically and definitely follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer : दिये गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में पाँच कथन एवं दो निष्कर्ष I एवं II निहित है। आपको इन कथनों को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वो सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते है। सभी निष्कर्षों को पढे फिर तय करें कि सभी पाँच कथनों को निम्नलिखित कौन से निष्कर्ष तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करते है। (1) If only conclusion I follows. यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है। (2) If only conclusion II follows. यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है। (3) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows. यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II अनुसरण करता है। (4) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows. यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है। (5) If both conclusions I and II follow. यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं। (1-3):Statements : कथन All Fathers are Brothers. सभी पिता भाई है। Some Daughters are not Brothers. कुछ पत्रियाँ भाई नहीं है। Some Mothers are Daughters. कुछ माता पुत्रियाँ है। All Sisters are Brothers. सभी बहने भाई है। No Father is a Mother. कोई पिता माता नहीं है। 1. Conclusion : निष्कर्ष I. Some Daughters are not Mothers. कुछ पुत्रियाँ माता नहीं है। II. Some Mothers are not Sisters. कुछ माता बहनें नहीं है। 2. Conclusion : निष्कर्ष I. All Brothers if they are Mothers are also necessarily fathers. सभी भाई यदि माता है तो वे अवश्य पिता भी है। II. Some Brothers that are not Mothers are also not Sisters. कुछ भाई जो माता नहीं है, वे बहन भी नहीं है। 3. Conclusion : निष्कर्ष : I. Some Daughters are not Fathers. कुछ पुत्रिायाँ पिता नहीं है। II. Some Daughters that are not Sisters can be Mothers. कुछ पुत्रिायाँ जो बहनें नहीं है, संभवतः माता हो सकती है। (4-5): Statements : कथन : All Employees are Owners. सभी कर्मचारी मालिक है। No Owner is a Supervisor. कोई मालिक निरीक्षक नहीं है।

Some Employees are not Managers. कुछ कर्मचारी मैनेजर नहीं है। All Managers are Gatekeepers. सभी मैनेजर चौकीदार है। Some Supervisor are Managers. कुछ निरीक्षक मैनेजर है।

4. Conclusion : निष्कर्ष :

I. Some Managers who are not Supervisor are Employees. कुछ मैनेजर जो निरीक्षक नहीं है, कर्मचारी है। II. Some Supervisor if they are not Gatekeepers are also not Employees.

कुछ निरीक्षक, यदि वे चौकीदार नहीं है, तो कर्मचारी भी नहीं है।

5. Conclusion : निष्कर्ष :

I. Some Gatekeepers are not Supervisor. कुछ चौकीदार निरीक्षक नहीं है।

II. Some Gatekeepers that are Supervisor are not Owners. कुछ चौकीदार जो निरीक्षक है, मालिक नहीं है।

Directions (6-12) : Each of these questions are based on the information given below :

दिए गए सूचना को सावधानौपूर्वक पढ़ें एवं नीचे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

P, Q, R, S, W, X, Y and Z are sitting around a circle facing centre but not necessarily in the same order. The husband of Z is sitting second to the right of Q who is sitting between two males. X sits second to the left of the daughter of S. X is the sister of Y. X is not an immediate neighbour of Z's husband. Only one person sits between P and X. P is the father of Y. S who is brother of Z sits to the immediate left of his mother. Only one person sits between Z's mother and W. Only one person sits between Z and Y. Y is mother of R. Y is not an immediate neighbour of W.

P, Q, R, S, W, X, Y तथा Z एक वृत्त के केन्द्र की ओर मुख कर के बैठे है किन्तु आवश्यक नहीं कि समान क्रम में। Z का पति Q के दाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर है जो कि दो पुरुषों के मध्य में है। X, S की पुत्री के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर है। X, Y की बहन है। X, Z के पति की निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। P तथा X के मध्य केवल एक ही व्यक्ति है। P, Y का पिता है। S, जो कि Z का भाई है, अपनी माता के ठीक बाएं बैठा है। Z की माँ तथा W के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। Z तथा Y के मध्य एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। Y, R की माता है। Y, W की निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है।

- 6. Which of following is true with respect to the given seating arrangement ?
 - दी गई बठै के व्यवस्था के अनसुार निम्नलिखित में क्या सत्य हैं ?
- (1) R is the cousin of W
 - R, W का कजिन है।
- (2) Z and Z's husband are immediate neighbour of each other. Z, तथा Z का पति एक दूसरे के निकटतम पड़ोसी है।
- (3) No female is an immediate neighbour of R. कोई भी महिला R की निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है।
- (4) Z sits third to the left of her daughter. Z अपनी पुत्री के बाएं से तीसरा है।
- (5) Q is the mother of Z. O, Z की माता है।
- What is the position of P with respect to his grandchild ? P का अपने नाती / पोते के संदर्भ में क्या स्थान है ? (1) immediate right ठीक दाएं

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(2) third to the right दाएं से तीसरा	(2) water 85 now 67 glass full 15 37
(2) third to the left बाएं से तीसरा	(3) water 85 now 67 glass 37 full 15
	(4) There will be no such step
(4) Second to the right दाएं से दूसरा	ऐसा कोई चरण नहीं होगा
(5) fourth to the right दाएं से चौथा	(5) None of these
8. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way. Which	14. Step II of an input is : ultra 73 12 16 mail sort 39 kite
one does not belong to that group ?	Which of the following steps will be the last but one ?
निम्नलिखित पाँच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से एक समान त्रै। जिन्द्र में से न्हेंन सा सम समय स्व जिन्हा नहीं है 2	एक इनपुट का चरण II : ultra 73 12 16 mail
है। निम्न में से कौन सा इस समूह का हिस्सा नहीं है ?	sort 39 kite
(1) X (2) R (3) W (4) Z (5) Y	निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अंतिम चरण से एक पहला चरण
9. What is position of P with respect to his mother-in-law ? P का अपनी सास के संदर्भ में क्या स्थान है ?	होगा ?
(1) Immediate right निकटतम दाएं	(1) VIII (2) IX
	(3) VII (4) VI
(2) third to the right दाएं से तीसरा	(5) None of these
(3) third to the left बाए से तीसरा	15. Step III of an input is : win 75 voice 15 39
(4) second to the right दाएं से दूसरा	store gap 26
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं	Which of the following is definitely the input ?
10. How many people sits between Y and her uncle ?	एक इनपुट का चरण III : win 75 voice 15 39
Y तथा उसके अंकल के मध्य कितने व्यक्ति है ?	
(1) One (2) Two (3) Three (4) Four (5) Five	निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा निश्चित रूप से इनपुट होगा ? (1) vales 15 vale 75 20 store see 20
11. Who amongst the following is S's daughter?	(1) voice 15 win 75 39 store gap 26
निम्न में से कौन S की पुत्री है ?	(2) voice win 75 15 39 store gap 26 (3) 15 75 win voice store gap 26
(1) Q (2) R (3) W (4) Y (5) Z	(4) Cannot be determined निर्धरित नहीं किया जा सकता
12. Who sits to the immediate left of R ? R के ठीक बाएं कौन बैठा है ?	(5) None of thes
	16. Step II of an input is: tube 83 49 34 garden flower rat 56
(1) X's grandmother X की दादी	How many more steps will be required to complete the
(2) Y's son Y 하 및 ㅋ	rearrangement ?
(3) S's mother-in-law S की सास	एक इनपुट का चरण II : tube 83 49 34 garden flower rat 56
(4) P (5) Y Directions (12,17) - Dead the following information and ensure	पुर्नव्यवस्था को पूरा करने के लिए और किंतने चरणों की आवश्यकता
Directions (13-17) : Read the following information and answer the questions	होगी ?
the questions. निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कर नीचे दिए गए	(1) Four (2) Five (3) Six (4) Three (5) None of these
प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिएः	17. Input: hunt for 94 37 good 29 48 book
A word and number arrangement machine when given an input	How many steps will be required to complete the rearrangement
line of words and numbers rearranges them following a	?
particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of an	इनपुट : hunt for 94 37 good 29 48 book
input and rearrangement.	पर्नुव्यवस्था को पूरा करने के लिए कितने चरणों की आवश्यकता
एक शब्द / संख्या व्यवस्था मशीन को जब शब्दों और संख्याओं की	होगी ?
एक इनपुट लाईन दी जाती है, वह प्रत्येक चरण में एक खास नियम	(1) Four (2) Five (3) Six (4) Seven (5) None of these
का पालन करते हुए उन्हें पुर्नव्यवस्थित करती है। नीचे इनपुट और	Directions (18–22) : In the following questions, the symbols @,
पुर्नव्यवस्था का एक उदाहरण दिया गया है।	\$, %, # and © are used with the following meanings
Input: 17 put show on 39 27 85 gold Step I: show 17 put on 39	illustrated :
27 85 gold	दी गयी सूचना को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। @, \$,
Step I: show 17 put on 39 27 85 gold	%, # और © का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित अर्थ में किया गया है, जैसे
Step II: show 85 17 put on 39 27 gold	कि नीचे दर्शाया गया है।
Step III: show 85 put 17 on 39 27 gold	'A @ B' means 'A is not smaller than B'.
Step IV: show 85 put 39 17 on 27 gold	'A @ B' का अर्थ है 'A, B से छोटा नहीं है।'
Step V: show 85 put 39 on 17 27 gol	'A \$ B' means 'A is not greater than B'.
Step VI: show 85 put 39 on 27 17 gold	'A \$ B' का अर्थ है 'A, B से बड़ा नहीं है।'
Step VII: show 85 put 39 on 27 gold 17 Step VII is the last step of the rearrangement of	'A % B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B'.
the above input.	'A % B' का अर्थ है 'A, B से न तो छोटा है और ही बराबर है।'
चरण VII इस पुर्नव्यवस्था का अंतिम चरण है।	'A # B' means 'A is neither greater than nor equal to B'.
13. Input: glass full 15 37 water now 85 67	'A # B' का अर्थ है 'A, B से न तो बड़ा है और न ही बराबर है।'
Which of the following will be step VI of the above input ?	'A \bigcirc B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor greater than B'.
इनपुट: glass full 15 37 water now 85 67	In each of the following questions assuming the given
निम्नलिलिखत में से कौन सा उपर दिये गए इनपुट का चरण	statements to be true, find out which of the two conclusions I
VI होगा ?	and II given below them is/are definitely true. Give answer—
(1) water 85 now 67 full glass 15 37	'A © B' का अर्थ है 'A, B से न तो छोटा है और न ही बड़ा है।'
(-)	नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्नों में दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानते हुए
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GUPTA CLASSES					
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पता लगाइए कि नीचे दिये गए निष्कर्ष I और II में कौन सा⁄कौन से निष्कर्ष निश्चित रूप से सत्य है?	पहले आयोजित किया जाता है। हिन्दी लेक्चर जो 105 मिनट का है, तथा इतिहास लेक्चर जो 65 मिनट का है, के बीच में दो लेक्चर				
1. If only conclusion I is true. यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है।	आयोजित किए जाते है। अंग्रेजी का लेक्चर रविवार से पहले है तथा				
2. If only conclusion II is true.	रविवार एवं गणित लेक्चर के बीच दो दिन है। अर्थशास्त्रा का लेक्चर जो 75 मिनट का है 12 अप्रैल को आयोजित नहीं होता। शानिवार				
यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है। 3. If either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.	को आयोजित लेक्चर 105 मिनट का है।				
यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या निष्कर्ष II सत्य है।	23. How many lectures are scheduled before sunday? रविवार से पहले कितने लेक्चर आयोजित किए जाते है ?				
 If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true. यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I आरै न ही निष्कर्ष II सत्य हैं। 	(1) Two (2) One (3) Five (4) Three (5) None of these 24. Which of the following combinations of lecture - Day –Time				
5. If both conclusions I and II are true. यदि दोनों निष्कर्ष I व II सत्य है।	Duration is correct ? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा लेक्चर–दिन–समय अवधि का युग्म				
18. Statements : कथन :	सही है ?				
C \$ D, A @ B, B # C	(1) English - Wednesday - 75 mins				
Conclusions : निष्कर्ष :	अंग्रेजी – बुधवार – 75 मिनट				
I. D % A II. C % A	(2) Maths - Thursday - 55 mins				
19. Statements : কথন :	गणित – गुरूवार – 55 मिनट				
N @ P, M \$ N, P % Q Conclusions : निष्कर्ष :	(3) History - Thursday – 65 mins				
I. P © M II. Q # N	इतिहास – गुरूवार – 65 मिनट				
20. Statements : कथन :	(4) Hindi - Tuesday - 105 mins हिन्दी — मंगलवार — 105 मिनट				
G @ H, E % F, F # G,	(5) None is correct				
Conclusions : निष्कर्ष	इनमें से कोई नहीं				
I. H # F II. E % G	25. What is the time duration of science lecture?				
21. Statements : कथन :	विज्ञान के लेक्चर का समय अंतराल कितना है ?				
K \$ L, J © K, L % M	(1) 95 mins (2) 75 mins (3) 55 mins (4) 45 mins (5) None of				
Conclusions : निष्कर्ष :	these				
I. L © J II. L % J 22. Statements : कथन :	26. On which day is Economics lecture scheduled? अर्थशास्त्र का लेक्चर किस दिन आयोजित किया जाता है ?				
Y © Z, W # X, X % Y	(1) Monday (2) Saturday (3) Tuesday (4) Friday (5) None of				
Conclusions : निष्कर्ष :	these				
I. Z # X II. Y # W	27. Which day is sunday?				
Directions (23-27) : Read the following information carefully and	किस दिन रविवार है ?				
answer the questions given below it—	(1) 13th April (2) 12th April (3) 15th April (4) 16th April (5)				
निर्देश (23-27) : दिए गए सूचना को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें एवं नीचे	None of these				
प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।	Directions (28-32) : Study the following information and answer the given question.				
Six lectures Maths, Science, History, Economics, English and	दिए गए सूचना को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें एवं नीचे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।				
Hindi are to be scheduled starting from 12th April and ending on 18th April with Sunday being an off day, not necessarily in the	Eight players Sachin, Kohli, Yuvraj, Raina, Ganguli, Nehra,				
same order. Each of the lecture has different time duration: 45	Pathan and Dhawan live on eight different floors of abuilding but				
mins, 55 mins, 65 mins, 75 mins, 95 mins and 105 mins, again	not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor of the				
not necessarily in the same order. 18th April is not sunday and a	building is numbered one, the one above that is numbered two				
lecture of 45 mins is scheduled on that day. Maths lecture is for	and so on till the topmost floor is numbered eight. Sachin lives on floor numbered 4. Only one person lives between Sachin and				
less than 65 mins and is scheduled immediately before English lecture. There are two lectures scheduled between Hindi lecture	Yuvraj. Nehra lives on the floor immediately below Yuvraj.				
which is for 105 mins and History lecture which is for 65 mins.	Onlyone person lives between Nehra and Pathan. Pathan lives				
English lecture is before Sunday and there are two days	above Nehra. Nehra lives on floor numbered 5. Only one person				
between sunday and maths lecture. Economics lecture which is	live between kohli and Ganguli. Raina lives on an even				
for 75 mins is not scheduled on 12th April. The lecture schedules	numbered floor but does not live on floor numbered 8. Kohli lives above Ganguli's floor.				
on saturday is of 105 mins. गणित, विज्ञान, इतिहास, अर्थशास्त्रा, अंग्रेजी, तथा हिन्दी के छः	आठ खिलाड़ी सचिन, कोहली, युवराज, रैना, गांगुली, नेहरा, पठान				
लक्चर 12 अप्रैल से 18 अप्रैल तक, जिसमें रविवार एक छुटी हुका	तथा ध्वन एक इमारत की आठ मजिलों पर रहते है पर आवश्यक				
दिन है आयोजित की जाती है किन्तु आवश्यक नहीं कि इसी क्रम में।	नही कि इसी क्रम में। इमारत की सबसे निचले मंजिल को एक,				
प्रत्येक लेक्चर का अलग–अलग समय अवधि जैसे 45 मिनट, 55	उसके उपर की दो तथा इसी प्रकार क्रमशः सबसे उफपरी मंजिल को				
मिनट, 65 मिनट, 75 मिनट, 95 मिनट तथा 105 मिनट है किन्तू	आठ से दर्शाते है। सचिन मंजिल 4 पर रहता है। सचिन तथा				
आवश्यक नहीं कि इसी क्रम में। 18 अप्रैल रविवार नहीं है तथा इस	युवराज के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति रहता है। नेहरा, युवराज के ठीक				
दिन 45 मिनट का लेक्चर आयोजित किया जाता है। गणित का	नीचे वाली मंजिल पर रहता है। नेहरा तथा पठान के बीच केवल एक				
लेक्चर 65 मिनट से कम का है तथा अंग्रेजी के लेक्चर से ठीक	व्यक्ति है। पठान, नेहरा से उपर की मजिल पर रहता हैं। नेहरा				

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मंजिल 5 पर रहता है। कोहली तथा गांगुली के बीच केवल एक	brilliant architectural structure.
व्यक्ति रहता है। रैना एक सम संख्या वाली मंजिल पर रहता है,	अधिकारियो के अनुसार, संगठन के पास धन का आभाव ही इस
किन्तु वाली मंजिल ४पर नहीं रहता है। कोहली, गांगुली के उपर	शानदार वास्त संरचना की दयनीय हालत का कारण है।
वाली मंजिल पर रहता है।	Courses of Action : कार्यवाही :
28. Four of the following five are alike as per the given	I. A new architectural Structure for thebuilding should be
arrangement and thus form a group. Which of the following	designed.
does not belong to that group?	ईमारत के लिए एक नयी वस्तु संरचना तैयार की जानी चाहिए।
दी गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार निम्नलिखित पाँच में से कोई चार	II. The reasons for the poor condition of the structure should
किसीनिश्चित तरीके से एकसमान है तथा एक समूह का निमार्ण	be found out. संरचना की बुरी स्थिति के कारणों का पता लगाया जाना चाहिए।
करते है निम्न मे से कौन इस समूह से संबंधित नहीं हैं।	III. Grant should be given to improve the condition of the
(1) Pathan, Nehra (2) Dhawan, Yuvraj (3) Raina, Sachin (4)	structure.
Yuvraj, Sachin (5) Raina, Ganguli	संरचना की स्थिति सुधरने की स्वीकृति दी जानी चाहिए।
29. Who lives exactly between the floors on which Yuvraj and Sachin live?	(1) Only I follows
युवराज तथा सचिन की मंजिलों के ठीक बीच वाली मंजिल पर	केवल I अनुसरण करता है।
कौन रहता है ?	(2) Only II follows
(1) Kohli (2) Pathan (3) Nehra (4) Ganguli (5) Raina	केवल II अनुसरण करता है।
30. Who amongst the following lives on floor numbered 2?	(3) Only III follows केवल III अनुसरण करता है।
मंजिल 2 पर कौन रहता है ?	(4) Only II and III follow
(1) Raina (2) Yuvraj (3) Nehra (4) Dhawan (5) Pathan	केवल II एवं III अनुसरण करते है।
31. Which of the following is true about Raina as per given information ?	(5) Only I and III follow
दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार रैना के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से	केवल I एवं III अनुसरण करते है।
क्या सत्य है ?	34. Statements : कथन :
(1) Raina lives on the lowermost floor.	In the Teacher's Day function, Shri Sharma, a state awardee
रैना सबसे निचली मंजिल पर रहता है।	and a retired principal had questioned the celebration of
(2) Kohli lives on one of the floor below Raina.	Teacher's Day in today's materialistic world. शिक्षक दिवस समारोह में श्री शर्मा राज्य द्वारा सम्मानित एवं एक
कोहली, रैना के नीचे वाली मंजिलो मे से किसी एक पर रहता	सेवानिवृत्त प्राचार्य श्री शर्मा ने आज की भौतिकवादी दुनिया में
हैं।	शिक्षक दिवस उत्सव की महत्ता पर प्रश्न उठाया।
(3) All the given statements are true.	Courses of Action : कार्यवाही :
दिए गए सभी कथन सत्य है। (4) Only two papels live between Pains and Nebra	I. The expenditure of Teacher's Day celebration should be
(4) Only two people live between Raina and Nehra. रैना तथा नेहरा के बीच केवल दो व्यक्ति रहते है।	reduced.
(5) Raina lives on an odd numbered floor.	शिक्षक दिवस उत्सव का व्यय कम किया जाना चाहिए।
रैना एक विषम संख्या वाली मंजिल पर रहता है।	II. More funds should be allocated for the celebration of
32. If Yuvraj and Dhawan interchange their places and so do	Teacher's Day. शिक्षक दिवस उत्सव के लिए और अध्कि धनराशि आवंटित की
Raina and Sachin, who amongst the following will live	जानी चाहिए।
between the floors on which Raina and Pathan live, as per	III. The role and responsibilities of teachers should be seen in
the given arrangement? यदि युवराज तथा ध्वन अपने स्थान बदल ले तथा इसी प्रकार	today's perspective.
रैना तथा सचिन भी अपने स्थान बदल ले तो दी गई व्यवस्था के	शिक्षकों की भुमिका तथा जिम्मेदारियों को आज के परिप्रेक्ष्य में
अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से कौन रैना तथा पठान की मंजिलों के	देखा जाना चाँहिए।
बीच वाली मंजिलों पर रहता होगा ?	(1) All follow सभी अनुसरण करते है।
(1) Only Dhawan (2) No one (3) Only Yuvraj (4) Both Pathan	(2) None follows कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता है।
and Yuvraj (5) Both Dhawan and Nehra	(3) Either I or II follows या तो I या II अनुसरण करता है।
Directions (33-35) : In each question below is given a	(4) Only III follows केवल III अनुसरण करता है।
statement followed by two courses of action numbered I, II and III. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true,	(5) Only II and III follow केवल II एवं III अनुसरण करते है।
then decide which of the two suggested courses of action	35. Statements : कथन :
logically follows for pursuing.	In the city, over 75% of the people are living in slums and sub-standard houses, which is a reflection on the housing
नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक कथन और उसके बाद कार्यवाहियो	sub-standard houses, which is a reflection on the housing and urban development policies of the Government.
के तीन उपाय I, II और III दिए गए हैं। आपको कथन में दी गई	शहरों में 75% से अधिक लोग मलिन बस्तियों तथा घटिया स्तर
पत् येक बात को सही मानना है और उसके बाद तय करना है कि	के मकान में रह रहे है जो सरकार की आवास एवं शहरी विकास
दिए गए दो सुझावो मे कौन सी कार्यवाही कार्यान्वयन के लिए	योजना का एक प्रतिबिम्ब है।
तर्कसंगत रूप से अनुसरण करती है।	Courses of Action : कार्यवाही
33. Statements : कथन :	I. There should be a separate department looking after housing
According to the officials, paucity of funds with the	and urban development.
organisation has led to the pathetic condition of this	
	4



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- 59. The cost of 8 kg of almonds is equal to the cost of 50 kg of apples. The cost of 19 kg of mangoes is ` 456. The cost of 1 kg of apples is twice the cost of 2 kg of mangoes. What is the total cost of 3 kg of almonds and 4 kg of apples together ?
- 8 किग्रा बादाम का मूल्य 50 किग्रा. सेब के मूल्य के बराबर है। 19 किग्रा आम का मूल्य Rs. 456 है। 1 किग्रा. सेब का मूल्य 2 किग्रा. आम के मूल्य से दोगुना है। 3 किग्रा बादाम तथा 4 किग्रा सेब का कुल मूल्य कितना होगा ?

(1) Rs. 2,168 (2) Rs. 2,248 (3) Rs.2,184 (4) Rs. 2,264 (5) None of these

60. On a certain sum of money, the simple interest for 2 years is Rs. 100 at the rate of 8% per annum. What is the difference in CI and SI.

एक निश्चित राशि पर 8% वार्षिक दर से 2 वर्ष में साधारण ब्याज Rs.100 होता है, तो चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज और साधारण ब्याज का अंतर क्या है?

(1) Rs. 16 (2) Rs. 8 (3) Rs. 4 (4) Rs. 2 (5) None of these

Directions (61–65) : Study the table carefully to answer the questions that follow:

निम्नलिखित टेबन को ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कर इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए

Number of girls and boys (in hundreds) in six different years in five different schools

पाँच विभिन्न विद्यालयों में छः अलग–अलग वर्षों में लड़कियों तथा लडकों की संख्या (सैकडों मे)

School A			B		С		D		E	
Years y	Boys	Girls								
2005	3.3	3.6	5.2	3.1	5.5	4.5	2.4	1.4	6.5	6.6
2006	6.6	4.2	4.9	2.2	6.9	3.3	4.4	2.3	5.5	3.6
2007	9.3	6.9	4.7	4.2	5.8	4.9	6.4	3.3	2.7	2.4
2008	5.4	9.6	6.3	5.4	6.6	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.7
2009	8.4	12.9	7.5	5.9	8.7	6.6	12.1	5.2	6.8	6.5
2010	12.3	14.4	9.8	4.4	11.7	4.2	12.2	9.4	10.8	12.7

61. What is the **approximate** percentage decrease in the number of boys in school D in the year 2008 as compared to that in the previous year ?

वर्ष 2008 में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में विद्यालय D में लड़कों की संख्या में लगभग कितने प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है?

(1) 17 (2) 12 (3) 9 (4) 5 (5) None of these

62. The number of girls in school B in the year 2009 is approximately what percent of the total number of students (both boys and girls) in school E in the year 2006 ? वर्ष 2009 मे विद्यालय B मे लड़कियों की संख्या, वर्ष 2006 में विद्यालय E में सभी छात्रों (लड़के तथा लड़कियाँ दोनों) की कुल संख्या का लगभग कितने प्रतिशत है ?

(1) 46 (2) 52 (3) 65 (4) 58 (5) None of these

63. What is the average number of girls in school A in all the years taken together ?

सभी वर्षों का एक साथ मिलकर विद्यालय A में लड़कियों की औसत संख्या ज्ञात करें ?

(1) 760 (2) 800 (3) 860 (4) 600 (5) None of these

64. What is the ratio of the number of boys in school C in the year 2009 to the number of girls in school A in the year 2009 ?

वर्ष 2009 में विद्यालय C में लड़कों की संख्या तथा वर्ष 2009 में ही विद्यालय A में लड़कियों की संख्या का परस्पर अनुपात ज्ञात करें ? (1) 29 : 41 (2) 36 : 11 (3) 29 : 43 (4) 36 : 13 (5) None of these

65. In which year is the total number of students (both girls and boys together) the third highest in school E ?

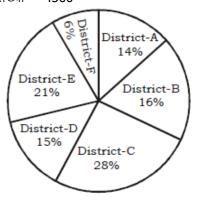
विद्यालय E में किस वर्ष सभी छात्रों की कुल संख्या (लड़के तथा लड़कियों दोनों) तीसरी सबसे अधिक होगी ?

(1) 2006 (2) 2007 (3) 2008 (4) 2005 (5) None of these

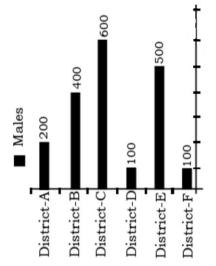
Directions (66–70) : Study the following piechart and bar-graph and answer the following question.

निर्देश (66–70) : नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए निम्नलिखित पाई चार्ट को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़े–

Percentage wise distribution of teachers insix different districts Total number of Teachers = 4500 Percentage of Teachers छः विभिन्न जिलों में शिक्षको का प्रतिशत वितरण शिक्षकों की कुल संख्या = 4500



Number of males out of 4500 teachers is each district separately **4500** शिक्षकों में से प्रत्यके जिले में परुषों की अलग-अलग संख्या



66. What is the total number of male teachers in District F, female teachers in District C and female teachers in District B together?

जिला F में पुरुष शिक्षक जिला C में महिला शिक्षक तथा जिला B में महिला शिक्षकों की कुल संख्या ज्ञात करें ?

(1) 1080 (2) 1120(3) 1180 (4) 1020(5) None of these

67.The number of female teachers in District D is **approximately** what percent of the total number of teachers (both male and female) in District A ? जिला D में महिला शिक्षकों की संख्या, जिला A के कुल शिक्षकों (पुरुष तथा महिला दोनों) का लगभग कितना प्रतिशत है ?

GUPT	A
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(1) 70 (2) 75(3) 80 (4) 90(5) None of these	in return, surprised by such a question, Raman looked at his
68. In which district is the number of male teachers more than	bowl full of rice. With spite in him he just picked up a few grains
the number of female teachers ?	of rice and gave it to the queen. Rani Matsya counted the 5
किस जिले में पुरुष शिक्षकों की संख्या महिला शिक्षकों की संख्या	grains and looked at his bowl full of rice and said, you shall be
से अधिक है ?	given what is due to you. Saying this, the chariot galloped away.
-	Raman abused her under his breath. This he never thought
(1) B only (2) D only (3) Both B and E (4) Both E and F(5)	would happen. How could she ask him for something in return,
None 69. What is the difference between the number of female	when she hadn't given him anything? Irked with anger, he
	stormed home and gave his wife the bowl of rice. Just then he
teachers in District F and the total number of teacher (both	saw a sack at the entrance. His wife said some men had come
male and female) in District E ? जिला F की महिला शिक्षकों की संख्या तथा जिला E में सभी	and kept it there. He opened it to find it full of rice. He put his
	hand inside and caught hold of a hard metal only to discover it
शिक्षकों (पुरुषों तथा महिला दोनों) की कुल संख्या में अन्तर	was a gold coin. Elated, he upturned the sack to find 5 gold
कितना है ?	coins in exact for the five rice grains. If only I had given my
(1) 625 (2) 775(3) 675 (4) 725(5) None of these	entire bowl, thought Raman, I would have had a sack full of
70. What is the ratio of the number of male teachers in District C	gold.
to the number of female teachers in District B?	$\tilde{71}$. What does the phrase 'pulled a long face' as used in the
जिला C में पुरुष शिक्षकों की संख्या का जिला B में महिला	passage mean?
शिक्षकों की संख्या से अनुपात ज्ञात केर ?	(1) Scratched his face (2) Looked very sorrowful
(1) 11 :15 (2) 15 : 11 (3) 15 : 8 (4) 30 : 13(5) None of these	(3) Disguised himself (4) Put on makeup
Directions (71–80) : Read the following passagecarefully and	(5) None of these
answer the questions given belowit. Certain words have been	72. What can possibly be the moral of the story?
printed in bold tohelp you locate them while answering some	(1) Do to others as you would want others to do to you
of the questions.	(2) Patience is a virtue
King Hutamasan felt he had everything in the World not only	(3) Winning is not everything, it is the journey that counts
due to his riches and his noble knights, but because of his	(4) Change is the only constant thing in life
beautiful queen, Rani Matsya. The rays of the Sun were put to	(5) None of these
shame with the iridescent light that Matsya illuminated, with her	73. Why was begging the only option for Raman to get food?
beauty and brain. At the right hand of the king, she was known	(1) As Raman belonged to a family of beggars
to sit and aid him in all his judicial probes. You could not escape	(2) As begging was the easiest way for him to obtain food
her deepset eyes, when you commit a crime as she always know	(3) As Raman's family had forced him to beg
the victim and the culprit. Her generosity preceded her	(4) As he had lost all his property and was too old to do
reputation in the kingdom and her hands were always full to	manual work
give. People in the kingdom revered her because if she passed	(5) None of these
by, she always gave to the compassionate and poor.Far away	74. What did Raman find after he returned home from his
from the kingly palace lived a man named Raman with no ends	meeting with Rani Matsya?
to his poverty and no means to rectify it. Raman was wrecked	(1) The Rani's soldiers (2) An empty house
with poverty as he had lost all his land to the landlord. His age	(3) The five grains of rice that he had given to Rani Matsya
enabled him little towards manual labour and so begging was	(4) A sack full of rice and five gold coins
the only alternative to salvage his wife and children. Every	(5) None of these
morning, he went door to door for some work, food or money.	75. According to the passage, which of the following is definitely
The kindness of people always got him enough to take home.	true about Rani Matsya?
But Raman was a little self-centered. His World began with him	A. She was beautiful. B. She was intelligent.
first, followed by his family and the rest. So, he would eat and	C. She was kind.
drink to his delight and return home with whatever he found	(1) Only A and C (2) Only B and C
excess. This routine followed and he never let anyone discover	(3) Only C (4) A and B (5) All the three
his interests as he always put on a long face, when he reached	76. Which of the following words can be used to describe
home. One day as he was relishing the bowl of rice he had just	Raman?
received from a humble home, he heard that Rani Matsya was to	A. Deceitful B. Selfish C. Timid
pass from the very place he was standing. Her generosity had	(1) Only A (2) Only B (3) A and B (4) B and C
reached his ears and he knew if he pulled a long face and	(5) All the three
showed how poor he was, she would hand him a bag full of gold	Directions (77–78) : Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in
coins - enough for the rest of his life, enough to buy food and	bold as used in the passage.
supplies for his family. He thought he could keep some coins for	77. Galloped
himself and only reveal a few to his wife, so he can fulfill his	(1) Hurtled (2) Stumbled (3) Slumbered (4) Jumped (5) Ran
own wishes. He ran to the chariot of the Rani and begged her	
soldiers to allow him to speak to the queen. Listening to the	78. Revered (1) Remembered (2) Feared (3) Talked about (4) Embraced
arguments outside Rani Matsya opened the curtains of her	(1) Remembered (2) Feared (3) Talked about (4) Embraced (5) Respected
chariot and asked Raman what he wanted. Raman went on his	Directions (79-80) : Choose the word/group of words which is
knees and praised the queen. I have heard you are most	most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in
generous and most chaste, show this beggar some charity. Rani	bold as used in the passage.
narrowed her brows and asked Raman what he could give her	
	7
1	

CLASSES					
A Premier Institute for SSC/Bank P.O./NDA &C					
79. Reveal	88. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence ?				
(1) Stop (2) Conceal (3) Present (4) Pending (5) Tell	(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E				
80. Elated	89. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence ?				
(1) Afraid (2) Poor (3) Happy (4) Depressed (5) Grounded	(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E				
Directions (81 - 85) : In the following questions a sentence has	90. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after				
been given with some of its part bold. To make the sentence correct you have to replace the bold part	rearrangement ? (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E				
with the correct alternative given below. If the sentence is	Directions (91–95) : The given sentence have two blanks which				
correct as it is, please give 5) as your answer, i.e. No correction	indicate that something has been omitted. Choose the words				
required.	that best fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole.				
81. A nation cannot progress when the elected representatives	91. Now, the educational courses in many institution are sold				
of the people are often seen loading the cart in contrary	and even for prices.				
directions.	(1) auctioned, fabulous				
(1) loading the cart in all directions	(2) glamourised, soaring				
(2) placing the carts in diverse areas	(3) bought, competitive				
(3) pulling the cart in different directions	(4) advertised, cover				
(4) fighting the cart in confusing directions	(5) demanded, handy				
(5) No correction required	92. Limited of resources and their limited potential is				
82. A nation like India that has been suffering centuries of foreign subjection has every right to strengthen its defence.	everybody's (1) assess, responsibility (2) reach, game				
(1) for long suffered from foreign subjection of centuries	(1) assess, responsibility (2) reach, game (3) availability, concern (4) area, knowledge				
(2) been suffering for the centuries of foreign subjection	(5) scope, story				
(3) to suffer with centuries of foreign subjection	93. The right to livelihood is an facet of the right to life,				
(4) suffered centuries of foreign subjection	as a fundamental right under the Constitution.				
(5) No correction required	(1) important, enjoying (2) integral, guaranteed				
83. People seem to be developing an attitude of dislike	(3) utmost, covered (4) ideal, procured				
towards the whole class of politicians	(5) essential, denied				
(1) a disliking attitude	94. For a large majority of poor people, labour power is the only				
(2) an attitude towards disliking	productive they for securing a living.				
(3) some attitude for dislike	(1) energy, gain (2) field, deliver				
(4) some attitude of dislike(5) No correction required	(3) assignment, carry (4) asset, possess (5) area, work				
84. Food security for the ever-increasing population is one of the	95. The committee's is to create a space for democratic				
most serious problem world is facing.	of conflicts.				
(1) one of the serious problems	(1) efforts, solution (2) tasks, findings				
(2) one problem with seriousness	(3) finding, settlement (4) concern, adherence				
(3) amongst the serious problem	(5) endeavour, resolution.				
(4) one major serious problem	Directions (96 – 100) : Read each sentence to find out whether				
(5) No correction required	there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error,				
85. Instead of showing up a front of unity the politicians hurl	if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that				
allegations and counter allegations at each other.	part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5).				
(1) gearing up a unity front(2) bearing for a front with unity	(Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.) 96. 1) The rate on which we are /2) accumulating information is				
(3) marking above a united front	not /3) commensurate with the rate at /4) which our				
(4) presenting a united front	awareness is growing. /5) No error.				
(5) No correction required	97. 1) If one wants pearls (2) one has to dive deep (3) beneath				
Directions (86 - 90) : Rearrange the following five sentences (A),	the sea or be content (4) with pebbles on the shore. (5) No				
(B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a	error.				
paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.	98. 1) This is the way /2) to dissolving of /3) all differences				
(A) He felt that his honest ways wereresponsible for the poverty	between (4) individuals, com munities and faiths. (5) No				
and starvation of his family.	error 99. 1) We need to /2) attune ourselves/ 3) to receiving				
(B) Sixteen miles away from Mysore, there is a dense forest.	or learning /4) the truth. /5) Noerror.				
(C) He told them how his honesty was useless and asked if he	100. 1) We need to get /2) sensitised to the way /3) we affect				
should try an alternative. (D) They told him that they would prefer starving to dishonesty.	other fellow humans. /5)				
(E) Once there lived a poor but honest woodcutter in the forest.					
(F) So he wanted to discuss his feeling with his wife and					
children.					
86. Which of the following should be the SIXTH(LAST) sentence					
?					
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E					
87. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence ?					
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E	I				
	8				

GUPTA