

## Specimen Questions

### **Aptitude Test.**

#### English Language

**Directions—(Q. 1–12) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Keshava, the washer man had a donkey. They worked together all day, and Keshava would pour out his heart to the donkey. One day, Keshava was walking home with the donkey when he felt tired. He tied the donkey to a tree and sat down to rest for a while, near a school. A window was open, and through it, a teacher could be heard scolding the students. 'Here I am, trying to turn you donkeys into human beings, but you just won't study !' As soon as Keshava heard these words, his ears pricked up. A man who could actually turn donkeys into humans ! This was the answer to his prayers. Impatiently, he waited for school to be over that day. when everyone had gone home, and only the teacher remained behind to check some papers, Keshava entered the classroom.

'How can I help you ?' asked the teacher. Keshava scratched his head and said, 'I heard what you said to the children. This donkey is my companion. If you made it human, we could have such good times together.' The teacher decided to trick Keshava. He pretended to think for a while and then said, 'Give me six months and it will cost you a thousand rupees.' The washer man agreed and rushed home to get the money. He then left the donkey in the teacher's care.

After the six months were up, Keshava went to the teacher. The teacher had been using the donkey for his own work. Not wanting to give it up, he said, 'Oh, your donkey became so clever that it ran away. He is the headman of the next village.' When Keshava reached the next village he found the village elders sitting under a tree, discussing serious problems. How surprised they were when Keshava marched up to the headman, grabbed his arm and said, 'How dare you ? You think you are so clever that you ran away ? Come home at once !'

The headman understood someone had played a trick on Keshava. 'I am not your donkey !' he said. 'Go find the sage in the forest.' Keshava found the sage sitting under a tree with his eyes closed, deep in meditation. He crept up and grabbed the sage's beard. 'Come back home now !' he shouted. The startled sage somehow calmed Keshava. When he heard what had happened, he had a good laugh. Then he told the washer man kindly, 'The teacher made a fool of you. Your donkey must be still with him. Go and take it back from him. Try to make some real friends, who

will talk with you and share your troubles. A donkey will never be able to do that !' Keshava returned home later that day with his donkey, sadder and wiser.

1. Which of the following can be said about the teacher?

- (A) He had the ability to transform animals into human beings
- (B) He took advantage of Keshava's simple nature
- (C) He had plotted with the village headman to cheat Keshava
- (D) He enjoyed teaching children though he was poorly paid
- (E) He was honest and used Keshava's money to care for the donkey

2. Why did Keshava talk to his donkey while working?

- (A) He wanted to practise his communication skills because he wanted to make friends
- (B) To entertain himself because he found his work monotonous
- (C) The donkey helped him to find answers to his problems
- (D) He regarded the donkey as his friend and confided in him
- (E) He believed the donkey to be a human being in disguise

3. How did Keshava get his donkey back ?

- (A) He threatened to take the teacher to the village elders
- (B) The sage forced the teacher to release the donkey
- (C) He asked the village headman for help
- (D) The teacher returned it on learning that Keshava had learnt his lesson
- (E) None of these

4. Which of the following is NOT true in the context of the passage?

- (a) The donkey was over burdened by the teacher.
- (b) The teacher was cunning by nature.
- (c) The sage laughed at Keshava and treated him unkindly.
- (A) Both (a) & (c)
- (B) Both (b) & (c)
- (C) Only (b)
- (D) All (a), (b) & (c)
- (E) None of these

5. Why was Keshava keen to meet the teacher one day ?

- (A) Keshava wanted to ask the teacher how to make his donkey a better companion
- (B) He wanted to learn more prayers as he was devout
- (C) He had been reliably informed that the teacher had changed donkeys into human beings
- (D) He heeded the teacher's words of advice and wanted to study
- (E) None of these

6. Why did Keshava interrupt the discussion among the village elders ?

- (A) He did not agree with their views on different issues
- (B) To confront the headman who had cheated him out of one thousand rupees
- (C) He wanted them to get justice for him
- (D) He was looking for the donkey and wanted to ask for directions
- (E) None of these

7. What made Keshava pull the sage's beard ?

- (A) He wanted to wake up the sage who was asleep under the tree
- (B) The headman requested him to move the sage from under the tree
- (C) He wanted the sage to explain what had happened to the donkey
- (D) He misunderstood the village headman and took the sage to be his donkey
- (E) None of these

8. Why did the teacher ask Keshava to leave the donkey with him for six months ?

- (a) He realised that the donkey would require a lot of training.
  - (b) To reduce Keshava's dependence on the donkey.
  - (c) He wanted to rescue the donkey from Keshava who did not know to treat the donkey properly.
- (A) None
  - (B) Only (b)
  - (C) Both (a) & (b)
  - (D) Only (c)
  - (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 9–10) Choose the word which is **MOST SIMILAR** in **MEANING** to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

9. trick

- (A) joke
- (B) skill
- (C) mislead
- (D) technique
- (E) lunny

10. remained

- (A) pending
- (B) waited
- (C) lasted
- (D) survived
- (E) continued

Directions—(Q. 11–12) Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in MEANING to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

11. **real**  
(A) false  
(B) imitated  
(C) dishonest  
(D) imagine  
(E) genuine

12. **deep**  
(A) low  
(B) distracted  
(C) flat  
(D) awake  
(E) sleep

**Directions—(Q. 13–17) Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)**

13. He has travelled (A) / all over the world (B) / yet he speaks (C) / several languages fluently.  
(D) No error (E)

14. A successful company is (A) / any that makes a good (B) / profit and provides (C) / high returns to its shareholders. (D) No error (E)

15. The agreement on (A) / which all of us have (B) / worked so hard will (C) / be sign tomorrow. (D) No error (E)

16. It is necessarily to maintain (A) / a record of all transactions (B) / in case the auditors (C) / want to see it. (D) No error (E)

17. Very few young trainees (A) / willingly undertake (B) / a posting to a branch (C) / located in a rural area. (D) No error (E)

**Directions—(Q. 18–25) In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are**

**suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.**

Today, twenty-two years after the bank ...(18)..., it has over a thousand branches all over the country and the staff ...(19)... about twentythree lakh borrowers. We decided to operate ...(20)... from conventional banks who would ask their clients to come to their office. Many people in rural areas found this ...(21)... Our bank is therefore based on the ...(22)... that people should not come to the bank but that the bank should go to the people. Our loans are also ...(23)... we give them for activities from candle making to tyre repair. We also keep ...(24)... checks on the borrower through weekly visits. We do this to make certain that the family of the borrower is ...(25)... from the loan.

18. (A) origin  
(B) commence  
(C) existed  
(D) began  
(E) inaugurated

19. (A) assemble  
(B) cope  
(C) interact  
(D) deal  
(E) handle

20. (A) differently  
(B) similar  
(C) reverse  
(D) opposite  
(E) identically

21. (A) worried  
(B) upset  
(C) panicking  
(D) anxious  
(E) threatening

22. (A) principle  
(B) discipline  
(C) opportunity  
(D) chance  
(E) advantage

23. (A) worth  
(B) vary  
(C) disburse  
(D) contrast  
(E) diver

24. (A) consistently  
(B) regular  
(C) often  
(D) frequently  
(E) daily

25. (A) benefiting  
(B) serving  
(C) welfare  
(D) obliged  
(E) progress

### **Quantitative Aptitude**

**Directions—(Q. 1–6) What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?**

1.  $196 \times 948 \div 158 = ?$

- (A) 1156  
(B) 1200  
(C) 1188  
(D) 1176  
(E) None of these

2.  $(786 \times 64) \div 48 = ?$

- (A) 1050  
(B) 1024  
(C) 1048  
(D) 1036  
(E) None of these

3.  $3 \cdot 5 + 11 \cdot 25 \times 4 \cdot 5 - 32 \cdot 5 = ?$

- (A) 18.275
- (B) 21.625
- (C) 32.375
- (D) 25.45
- (E) None of these

4.  $(2640 \div 48) \times (2240 \div 35) = ?$

- (A) 3520
- (B) 3515
- (C) 3495
- (D) 3490
- (E) None of these

5.  $7414 + 3698 + 1257 + 1869 = ?$

- (A) 14328
- (B) 14438
- (C) 13428
- (D) 13248
- (E) None of these

6.  $(98360 + 25845 - 36540) \div 2500 = ?$

- (A) 36.585
- (B) 30.082
- (C) 32.085
- (D) 35.066
- (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 7–11) What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series ?

7. 1, 9, 25, 49, ?, 169

- (A) 100
- (B) 64
- (C) 81
- (D) 121

(E) None of these

8. 3, 23, 43, ?, 83, 103

(A) 33

(B) 53

(C) 63

(D) 73

(E) None of these

9. 748, 737, 715, 682, 638, ?

(A) 594

(B) 572

(C) 581

(D) 563

(E) None of these

10. 121, 117, 108, 92, 67, ?

(A) 31

(B) 29

(C) 41

(D) 37

(E) None of these

11. 50, 26, 14, ?, 5, 3·5

(A) 6

(B) 8

(C) 10

(D) 12

(E) None of these

12. The ratio of ducks and frogs in a pond is 37 : 39 respectively. The average number of ducks and frogs in the pond is 152. What is the number of frogs in the pond ?

(A) 148

(B) 152

- (C) 156
- (D) 144
- (E) None of these

13. The number of employees in Companies A, B and C are in a ratio of 4 : 5 : 6 respectively. If the number of employees in the three Companies is increased by 25%, 30% and 50% respectively, what will be the new ratio of employees working in Companies A, B and C respectively ?

- (A) 13 : 10 : 18
- (B) 10 : 13 : 17
- (C) 13 : 15 : 18
- (D) Cannot be determined
- (E) None of these

14. The average of five positive numbers is 213. The average of the first two numbers is 233.5 and the average of last two numbers is 271. What is the third number ?

- (A) 64
- (B) 56
- (C) 106
- (D) Cannot be determined
- (E) None of these

15. Sonali invests 15% of her monthly salary in insurance policies. She spends 55% of her monthly salary in shopping and on household expenses. She saves the remaining amount of Rs. 12,750. What is Sonali's monthly income ?

- (A) Rs. 42,500
- (B) Rs. 38,800
- (C) Rs. 40,000
- (D) Rs. 35,500
- (E) None of these

16. In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'ARISE' be arranged ?

- (A) 90
- (B) 60
- (C) 180

- (D) 120
- (E) None of these

17. What approximate amount of compound interest can be obtained on an amount of Rs. 9650 at the rate of 6 p.c.p.a. at the end of 3 years ?

- (A) Rs. 1737
- (B) Rs. 1920
- (C) Rs. 1720
- (D) Rs. 1860
- (E) Rs. 1843

18. A milkman sells 120 litres of milk for Rs. 3360 and he sells 240 litres of milk for Rs. 6120. How much concession does the trader give per litre of milk, when he sells 240 litres of milk ?

- (A) Rs. 2
- (B) Rs. 3.5
- (C) Rs. 2.5
- (D) Rs. 1.5
- (E) None of these

19. When 3626 is divided by the square of a number and the answer so obtained is multiplied by 32, the final answer obtained is 2368. What is the number ?

- (A) 7
- (B) 36
- (C) 49
- (D) 6
- (E) None of these

20. The sum of the two digits of a two digit number is 14. The difference between the first digit and the second digit of the two digit number is 2. What is the product of the two digits of the two digit number ?

- (A) 56
- (B) 48
- (C) 45
- (D) Cannot be determined

(E) None of these

21. A car runs at the speed of 50 kms per hour when not serviced and runs at 60 kms/hr. when serviced. After servicing the car covers a certain distance in 6 hours. How much time will the car take to cover the same distance when not serviced ?

- (A) 8.2 hours
- (B) 6.5 hours
- (C) 8 hours
- (D) 7.2 hours
- (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 22–24) What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions ?

(You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

22.  $(4863 + 1174 + 2829) \div 756 = ?$

- (A) 18
- (B) 16
- (C) 12
- (D) 9
- (E) 22

23.  $37.35 + 13.064 \times 3.46 = ?$

- (A) 89
- (B) 83
- (C) 76
- (D) 79
- (E) 85

24.  $54 \times 746 \div 32 = ?$

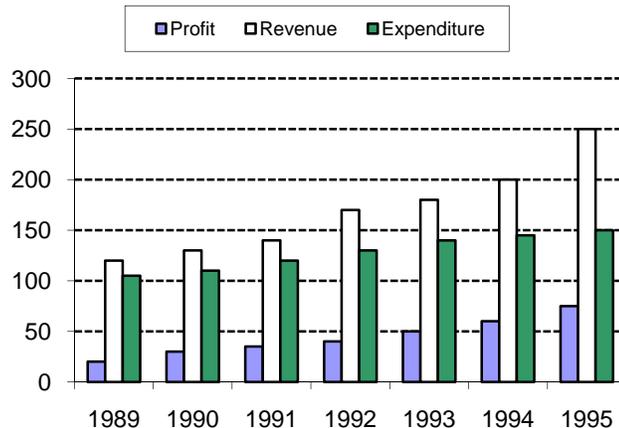
- (A) 1259
- (B) 1268
- (C) 1196
- (D) 1248
- (E) 1236

25. The number of employees in Companies A, B and C are in a ratio of 4 : 5 : 6 respectively. If the number of employees in the three Companies is increased by 25%, 30% and 50% respectively, what will be the new ratio of employees working in Companies A, B and C respectively ?

- (A) 13 : 10 : 18
- (B) 10 : 13 : 17
- (C) 13 : 15 : 18
- (D) Cannot be determined
- (E) None of these

### Logical Reasoning

Directions for Q. 1 to 5 are based on the following graph:



1. Which year showed the greatest percentage increase in profit as compared to the previous year ?
  - 1. 1993
  - 2. 1994
  - 3. 1990
  - 4. 1992
  
2. The average revenue collected in the given seven years is approximately:
  - 1. Rs. 164 lakh
  - 2. Rs. 168 lakh
  - 3. Rs. 171 lakh
  - 4. Rs. 175 lakh
  
3. In which year was the growth in expenditure greatest as compared to the previous year?
  - 1. 1993
  - 2. 1995
  - 3. 1991
  - 4. 1992
  
4. The expenditure for the seven years together forms what percent of the revenues during the same period ?

1. 75%                      2. 67%                      3. 62%                      4. 83%

5. If the profit in 1996 shows the same annual rate of growth as it had shown in 1995 over the previous year, then what approximately will be the profit in 1996 ?  
 1. Rs. 72 lakh              2. Rs. 86 lakh              3. Rs. 93 lakh              4. Rs. 78 lakh

**Directions for Q. 6 to 10: These questions are based on the following table, which gives data about certain coffee producers in India.**

	Production ('000 tonnes)	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Sales ('000 tonnes)	Total Sales Value (Rs. Cr.)
Brooke Bond	2.97	76.50	2.55	31.15
Nestle	2.48	71.20	2.03	26.75
Lipton	1.64	64.80	1.26	15.25
MAC	1.54	59.35	1.47	17.45
Total (incl. Others)	11.60	61.30	10.67	132.80

6. What is the maximum production capacity (in '000 tonnes) of Lipton for coffee?  
 1. 2.53                      2. 2.85                      3. 2.24                      4. 2.07
7. The highest price of coffee per kg is for  
 1. Nestle                      2. MAC                      3. Lipton                      4. Insufficient data
8. What percent of the total market share (by Sales Value) is controlled by "Others"?  
 1. 60%                      2. 32%                      3. 67%                      4. Insufficient data.
9. What approximately is the total production capacity (in tonnes) for coffee in India?  
 1. 18, 100                      2. 20, 300                      3. 18,900                      4. Insufficient data.
10. Which company out of the four companies mentioned above has the maximum unutilised capacity (in '000 tonnes)?  
 1. Lipton                      2. Nestle                      3. Brooke Bond                      4. MAC

**DIRECTIONS for Questions 11 to 13:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Rang Barsey Paint Company (RBPC) is in the business of manufacturing paints. RBPC buys RED, YELLOW, WHITE, ORANGE, and PINK paints. ORANGE paint can be also produced by mixing RED and YELLOW paints in equal proportions. Similarly, PINK paint can also be produced by mixing equal amounts of RED and WHITE paints. Among other paints, RBPC sells CREAM paint, (formed by mixing WHITE and YELLOW in the ratio 70:30) AVOCADO paint (formed by mixing equal amounts of ORANGE and PINK paint) and WASHEDORANGE paint (formed by mixing equal amounts of ORANGE and WHITE paint). The following table provides the price at which RBPC buys paints.

<b>Color</b>	<b>Rs./litre</b>
RED	20.00
YELLOW	25.00
WHITE	15.00
ORANGE	22.00
PINK	18.00

11. The cheapest way to manufacture AVOCADO paint would cost

1. Rs.19.50 per litre 2. Rs.19.75 per litre 3. Rs.20.00 per litre 4. Rs.20.25 per litre

12. WASHEDORANGE can be manufactured by mixing
1. CREAM and RED in the ratio 14:10
  2. CREAM and RED in the ratio 3:1
  3. YELLOW and PINK in the ratio 1:1
  4. RED, YELLOW, and WHITE in the ratio 1:1:2
13. Assume that AVOCADO, CREAM, and WASHEDORANGE each sells for the same price. Which of the three is the most profitable to manufacture?
1. AVOCADO.
  2. CREAM.
  3. WASHEDORANGE.
  4. Sufficient data is not available.

**DIRECTIONS for Questions 14 to 16:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Seven varsity basketball players (A, B, C, D, E, F, and G) are to be honoured at a special luncheon. The players will be seated on the dais in a row. A and G have to leave the luncheon early and so must be seated at the extreme right. B will receive the most valuable player's trophy and so must be in the centre to facilitate presentation. C and D are bitter rivals and therefore must be seated as far apart as possible.

14. Which of the following cannot be seated at either end?
1. C
  2. D
  3. F
  4. G
15. Which of the following pairs cannot be seated together?
1. B&D
  2. C & F
  3. D & G
  4. E & A
16. Which of the following pairs cannot occupy the seats on either side of B?
1. F&D
  2. D&E
  3. E&G
  4. C & F

**DIRECTIONS for Questions 17 and 18:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

The Head of a newly formed government desires to appoint five of the six elected members A, B, C, D, E and F to portfolios of Home, Power, Defence, Telecom and Finance. F does not want any portfolio if D gets one of the five. C wants either Home or Finance or no portfolio. B says that if D gets either Power or Telecom then she must get the other one. E insists on a portfolio if A gets one.

17. Which is a valid assignment?
1. A-Home, B-Power, C-Defence, D-Telecom, E-Finance.
  2. C-Home, D-Power, A-Defence, B-Telecom, E-Finance.
  3. A-Home, B-Power, E-Defence, D-Telecom, F-Finance.
  4. B-Home, F-Power, E-Defence, C-Telecom, A-Finance.
18. If A gets Home and C gets Finance, then which is NOT a valid assignment for Defence and Telecom?
- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. D-Defence, B-Telecom. | 2. F-Defence, B-Telecom. |
| 3. B-Defence, E-Telecom. | 4. B-Defence, D-Telecom. |

**DIRECTIONS for Questions 19 and 20:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Some children were taking free throws at the basketball court in school during lunch break. Below are some facts about how many baskets these children shot.

- i. Ganesh shot 8 baskets less than Ashish.
- ii. Dhanraj and Ramesh together shot 37 baskets.
- iii. Jugraj shot 8 baskets more than Dhanraj.

Iv. Ashish shot 5 baskets more than Dhanraj.

V. Ashish and Ganesh together shot 40 baskets.

19. Which of the following statements is true?

1. Ramesh shot 18 baskets and Dhanraj shot 19 baskets.
2. Ganesh shot 24 baskets and Ashish shot 16 baskets.
3. Jugraj shot 19 baskets and Dhanraj shot 27 baskets.
4. Dhanraj shot 11 baskets and Ashish shot 16 baskets.

20. Which of the following statements is true?

1. Dhanraj and Jugraj together shot 46 baskets.
2. Ganesh shot 18 baskets and Ramesh shot 21 baskets.
3. Dhanraj shot 3 more baskets than Ramesh.
4. Ramesh and Jugraj together shot 29 baskets.

**DIRECTIONS for Questions 21 to 24:** In each question there are two statements: A and B.

**Choose 1.** if the question can be answered by one of the statements alone but not by the other.

**Choose 2.** if the question can be answered by using either statement alone.

**Choose 3.** if the question can be answered by using both the statements together but cannot be answered using either

statement alone.

**Choose 4.** if the question cannot be answered even by using both the statements A and B.

21. F and M are father and mother of S, respectively. S has four uncles and three aunts. F has two siblings. The siblings of F and M are unmarried. How many brothers does M have?
- A. F has two brothers. B. M has five siblings.
22. A game consists of tossing a coin successively. There is an entry fee of Rs. 10 and an additional fee of Re. 1 for each toss of the coin. The game is considered to have ended normally when the coin turns heads on two consecutive throws. In this case the player is paid Rs. 100. Alternatively, the player can choose to terminate the game prematurely after any of the tosses. Ram has incurred a loss of Rs 50 by playing this game. How many times did he toss the coin?
- A. The game ended normally.  
B. The total number of tails obtained in the game was 138.
23. Each packet of SOAP costs Rs 10. Inside each packet is a gift coupon labelled with one of the letters S, O, A, and P. If a customer submits four such coupons that make up the word SOAP, the customer gets a free SOAP packet. Ms. X kept buying packet after packet of SOAP till she could get one set of coupons that formed the word SOAP. How many coupons with label P did she get in the above process?
- A. The last label obtained by her was S and the total amount spent was Rs 210.  
B. The total number of vowels obtained was 18.
24. If A and B run a race, then A wins by 60 seconds. If B and C run the same race, then B wins by 30 seconds. Assuming that C maintains a uniform speed what is the time taken by C to finish the race?
- A. A and C run the same race and A wins by 375 metres.  
B. The length of the race is 1 km