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ADMISSION TEST – 2016

Date of Exam. : **01st May, 2016 (Sunday)**	Center's Name : _____
Duration : **90 Minutes**	Roll No. : _____
Max. Marks : **150**	OMR Sheet No. : _____
	Date of Birth : _____

Question Booklet Sl. No.

18003

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. *No clarification on the question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.*
2. There are **150** multiple choice objective type questions. Answer **ALL** the questions.
3. Each question carries **ONE** mark. ***Total marks are 150.***
4. There is no negative marking.
5. Candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with **HB Pencil** in the **OMR** Answer Sheet.

   Example : For the question, "where is the Taj Mahal located ?", the correct answer is (b).
   The candidate has to darken the corresponding circle as indicated below :

   (a) Kolkata (b) Agra (c) Bhopal (d) Delhi

   Right Method

   (a) ● (c) (d)

   Wrong Methods

   (a) ⊗ (c) (d) (a) ⊘ (c) (d) (a) (b) (c) (d)

6. Answering the questions by any method other than the method indicated above shall be considered incorrect and no marks will be awarded for the same.
7. More than one response to a question shall be counted as *Wrong*.
8. The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Answer Sheet other than the details required and in the spaces provided for.
9. After the Test is over, the candidate has to return the test booklet along with the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator.
10. The use of any unfair means by any candidate shall result in the cancellation of his / her candidature.
11. Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.
12. **Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, pagers or calculators are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre/Hall.**
13. **The candidates shall not leave the hall before the Test is over.**

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BREAK-UP OF MARKS

Section	Subject	Marks	Q.Nos.	Page No.
A	English	35	1 – 35	3 – 8
B	General Knowledge	35	36 – 70	9 – 12
C	Legal Aptitude	35	71 – 105	13 – 22
D	Reasoning	35	106 – 140	23 – 29
E	Mathematics	10	141 – 150	30
Total Marks		**150**		

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SECTION – A : ENGLISH

Directions (Qs. 1 – 9) : Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Rural manual workers comprise the single largest occupational category in India. In 1991, according to the National Commission on Rural Labour, 60 percent of the workers in rural India were manual workers and they numbered more than 160 million. The changes in the working and living conditions of rural labourers are thus central to changes in the welfare of the rural population and of the country as a whole. The structure and working of rural labour markets in India is complex; as is well known, there is great diversity across regions and across segments of the labour market. This article brings together an interesting body of research that seeks to understand and explain the types of changes that have accrued in the structure of rural labour markets over the last few decades.

The 1980s were characterised by an explosion of the rural labour force, slow employment growth in agriculture and a rise in the share of non-agricultural employment. The decade was also characterized by a growing casualisation of the work force (for a relative rise in casual employment as opposed to regular employment).

At the same time, it was a period when agricultural wages increased in real terms and when income poverty declined. There was what may be called "the tension between the estimated decline in poverty on the one hand, and the slow growth of agricultural employment and increased casualisation of the labour force on the other". Some of the trends in the development of rural labour over for this period are a source of concern. These include, as Radhakrishnan and Sharma note, the continuous widening of the gap between labour productivity in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations, the burgeoning mass of rural casual workers who have no social security safety net, and the increasing number of women employed at very low wages in agriculture. Another matter for concern, one that emerges from a desegregation of data on rural unemployment by age groups, is that the incidence of unemployment is higher for persons in the age group of 15-29 than for any other age group in others words, unemployment is typically high among new entrants to the workforce.

In her review of trends in wages, employment and poverty, Sheila Bhalla shows that the real wages of agricultural labourers stagnated from the time of independence to the mid 1970s and then began to rise in all parts of the country. This was also the period in which the incidence of rural poverty began to decline. The rise in wages was not limited to the more prosperous agricultural zones, and Bhalla argues that the movement in real wages was co-related with the increase in the share of non-agricultural employment in total employment. As wages in non-agricultural work are typically higher than wages in agriculture, the expansion of non-farm work could also explain some of the decline in rural poverty. In the 1990s, the improvement in real wages and the decline in poverty were reversed while agricultural employment expanded. Economic development all over the

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world has been associated with a rise in the share of employment in the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy and a fall in the share of the agricultural sector. In India, changes in the composition of the rural workforce in the 1990s points to a "structural retrogression".

1. Give an appropriate title to the passage
   (a) The complex labour markets in India
   (b) Matters of concern in rural agriculture
   (c) The agricultural and non-agricultural sectors: Changing perspective
   (d) The Changing Structure of Rural labour market

2. The author does not say
   (a) In 1991, about 3/5 of the workers in rural India were manual workers
   (b) The decade of 1980s was characterised by a relative rise in casual employment as opposed to regular employment
   (c) There is no gender bias among workers in agriculture sector
   (d) Wages in agricultural employment have been lesser than those in non-agricultural employment in the 1990s

3. Why is the increasing gap between labour productivity in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations a cause of concern, according to Radhakrishnan and Sharma ?
   (a) This would increase the wages of agricultural sector
   (b) This would lead to pressure on both the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors as whichever sector expands at the expense of the other, there would be increased labour pressure on that sector and lesser economic development in the other
   (c) This would indirectly mean a pressure on agricultural sector in terms of higher wages
   (d) This would indirectly mean a pressure on non-agricultural sector in terms of higher wages

4. How does Bhalla explain the fact that the real wages of agricultural labourers began to rise in all parts of the country after mid-70s ?
   (a) Economic development increased for both the sectors across the world
   (b) Economic liberalization in India led to the development of the agricultural sector
   (c) The agricultural labourers became rich due to successive good crops during the time of Green Revolution
   (d) There was a mass outflow of agricultural labourers into the non-agricultural sectors and the remaining labourers, who were lesser in number, now apportioned the existing agricultural sector wealth, getting richer individually

5. What is the most important problem in understanding the condition of rural labour markets in India ?
   (a) The rural labour markets are uneconomic in nature
   (b) The rural labour markets are very complex and there exists great diversity across regions and across segments of such markets
   (c) The rural labourers are a reticent lot; not forthcoming with their problems, not very open to suggestions on how to improve their lifestyle
   (d) They are lazy and want doles from the government without undertaking any viable productive activities

6. What sort of tension exists between the decline of poverty and the slow growth of agricultural employment and the increased casualisation of the labour force ?
   (a) A decline in rural poverty is only possible when there is increased agricultural employment and lower casualisation of the labour force
   (b) The tension exists in the fact that an increased casualisation of the labour force would increase poverty
   (c) When there is a decline in poverty there should be faster growth of agricultural employment and the decreased casualisation of the labour force.
   (d) Both (b) and (c)

7. What sort of passage is this ?
   (a) Political
   (b) Social commentary
   (c) Economic
   (d) Philosophical

8. The author does not say which of the following statements in the passage?
   (a) The National Commission on Rural Labour gives data on the activities of rural labourers in India
   (b) Economic development basically means a rise in the share employment in the agricultural sector at the expense of the secondary and the tertiary sectors
   (c) In India, employment was higher among the new entrants to the workforce in the 1980s
   (d) Real wages of the agricultural labourers started showing an upward trend from the 1970s

9. Why are changes in the working and living conditions of rural manual workers of utmost significance to the country as a whole ?
   (a) Rural workers migrate a lot to the cities, adding to the already burgeoning population of these places and so any improvement in their living conditions which would stall this trend would benefit
   (b) The rural workers live in abject poverty and a change in their working and living conditions is therefore very crucial
   (c) They form the bulk of the rural workers and so any change in their living standards augurs well for the country as a whole
   (d) Both (a) and (b)

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Directions (Q. 10 – Q. 12) : For the word given at the top of each table, match the dictionary definitions on the left (a, b, c, d) with their corresponding usage on the right (e, f, g, h). Out of the four possibilities given below the table select the one that has all the usages correctly matched.

10. Run down

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
a	Trace	e	My cat was run down by a bus.
b	Criticize	f	Have you run down those addresses I asked for last week ?
c	Hit with a car	g	Suraj is running for president of the club.
d	Campaign for a government position	h	My father runs everyone down.

(a) ah, bf, ce, dg
(b) ah, be, cf, dg
(c) ag, bf, ce, dh
(d) af, bh, ce, dg

11. Wind up

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
a	Finish	e	She just think it's a big wind-up.
b	To tighten the spring of (a clockwork mechanism)	f	He wound up the toy top and set it on floor.
c	To become nervous, tense, etc; excited	g	If he doesn't get his act together, he is going to wind up in prison.
d	An act or instance of teasing	h	The kids always get wound up to when uncle Ronnie comes over.

(a) ae, bg, cf, dh
(b) ae, bf, cg, dh
(c) ag, bf, ch, de
(d) ah, bg, cf, de

12. Run off

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
a	Make leave	e	Would you mind running off 20 copies of this document for me ?
b	Reproduce	f	You shouldn't swim where the dirty water runs off into the ocean.
c	Leave quickly	g	Why did you run off after the dinner ?
d	To flow	h	The new government is trying to run the criminals off.

(a) ah, be, cg, df
(b) af, bh, cg, de
(c) af, bh, ce, dg
(d) ag, be, ch, df

Directions (Q. 13 – Q. 17) : Read the following newspaper report and put the verbs in brackets into the most suitable form. Indicate your choice in the provided box.

A woman _____ (13)_____ (take) to hospital after her car collided with a lorry near Noida yesterday. She _____ (14) _____ (allow) home later after treatment. The road _____ (15) _____ (block) for an hour after the accident, and traffic had to ____ (16)_____ (divert). A police inspector said afterwards: 'The woman was lucky. She could _____ (17) _____ (kill).

13. (a) is taken (b) took (c) was taken (d) take
14. (a) allow (b) is allowed (c) allowed (d) was allowed
15. (a) was blocked (b) block (c) is blocked (d) be blocked
16. (a) diverted (b) be diverted (c) was diverted (d) is diverted
17. (a) was killed (b) have been killed (c) killed (d) kill

18. In which of the following clusters, all the words mean 'ignoring existence of God' ?
    (a) Pantheism, Agnosticism, Secularism
    (b) Atheism, Agnosticism, Secularism
    (c) Deism, Secularism, Agnosticism
    (d) Atheism, Deism, Secularism

19. Which set of words are only nouns?
    (a) Pompous, ridiculous, photographic
    (b) Penance, science, porous
    (c) Analysis, praxis, thesis
    (d) Poisonous, vocalize, stupidity

20. Which set of words are only adjectives?
    (a) Ridiculous, native, psychologise
    (b) Astronomy, sympathy, privacy
    (c) Nation, action, privacy
    (d) Chemical, mathematical, French

21. In which set each word is a noun, adjective and verb also?
    (a) Delegate, defeat, temporary, tertiary
    (b) Chronic, incumbency, parent, proponent
    (c) Topic, alacrity, android, auditory
    (d) Square, precipitate, collect, free

Direction (Qs. 22 – 26) : Find the odd one out.

22. (a) wary (b) gullible (c) credulous (d) naive
23. (a) gusto (b) verve (c) burst (d) zest

24. (a) beatific (b) diatribe (c) blithe (d) ecstatic

25. (a) trappings (b) orifice (c) egress (d) vent

26. (a) spectre (b) apparition (c) hoodlum (d) phantom

Direction (Qs. 27 – 35) : Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word.

27. You _____ mad if you think I'm going to lend you any more money.
(a) should be (b) are supposed to be
(c) must be (d) ought to be

28. Who _____ was coming to see me this morning?
(a) you said (b) did you say
(c) did you say that (d) you did say

29. I notified _____ I had changed my address.
(a) with the Bank (b) the Bank that
(c) in the Bank (d) to the Bank that

30. If I _____ a more reliable car, I _____ to Surat rather than fly.
(a) had; would drive (b) would have; would drive
(c) had; had driven (d) would have had; would drive

31. I first met Sohan on a beach _____ Kochi. I later found out that he had been a carpenter and a dustman, _____ other things.
(a) by; among (b) near; between
(c) by; between (d) near; among

32. 'When did you last hear _____ Don?' 'He phoned me just this morning, He's coming to Delhi next week, so we agreed _____ a time and place to meet.'
(a) from; on (b) about; on
(c) from; at (d) of; to

33. Perhaps because something in us instinctively distrusts such displays of natural fluency, some readers approach John Updike's fiction with _____.
(a) suspicion (b) bewilderment
(c) veneration (d) recklessness

34. Despite the mixture's _____ nature, we found that by lowering its temperature in the laboratory, we could dramatically reduce its tendency to vaporize.
(a) volatile (b) resilient (c) insipid (d) acerbic

35. I _____ you can swim so well and I can't.
(a) hate (b) hate it that
(c) hate that (d) hate it

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SECTION – B : GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

36. Which folk dance of India has made it to the Guinness Book of World Records as the largest folk dance in the world ?
(a) Bihu (Assam)
(b) Garba (Gujarat)
(c) Nati (Himachal Pradesh)
(d) Bhangra (Punjab)

37. Which e-Commerce company has made its maiden entry in the Thomson Reuters top 100 Global Innovators list 2015 ?
(a) Amazon (b) Snapdeal (c) ebay (d) Alibaba

38. Which of the following groups of international institutions are also known as 'Bretton Woods Sisters' ?
(a) United Nations and Bank of International Settlement
(b) IMF and World Bank Group
(c) IMF and WTO
(d) IMF, IBRD and International Trade Organisation

39. Which of the following variables is not part of the 'Impossible Trinity' conundrum ?
(a) Capital Control
(b) Exchange Rate
(c) Fiscal Policy
(d) Monetary Policy

40. The measurement of poverty-line in India is based on the criteria of
(a) Nature of employment
(b) Dwelling houses
(c) Level of education
(d) Calorie consumption

41. Who termed Paris deal on climate change as 'Climate Justice' ?
(a) Ban-Ki-Moon
(b) Barack Obama
(c) Narendra Modi
(d) Francois Hollande

42. What is R2 – D2 ?
(a) It is an astromech droid that extinguishes fires, repairs spaceships and assists the lead characters in the *Star Wars* film
(b) It is a new atomic particle discovered
(c) It is vaccine against Ebola
(d) It is a video game

43. Tunisian mediators of the so called National Dialogue Quartet won the Nobel Peace Prize 2015. Which of the following is/are part of Quartet?
I. The Tunisian General Labour Union (UGTT)
II. The Tunisian Confederation of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts (UTICA)
III. The Tunisian Human Rights League (LTDH)
IV. The Tunisian Order of Lawyers

The correct answer is
(a) I and II (b) II and III (c) I, II and IV (d) I, II, III and IV

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44. The Employee's Provident Fund Organisation has won the National Award on e-governance 2015-16 for launching
(a) Unique Identification Number (b) Universal Account Number
(c) Online Pension Scheme (d) Online complaint portal

45. Which is the World's first airport to fully run on solar power ?
(a) Vancouver (US) (b) Dubai (UAE)
(c) Kochi (India) (d) Zurich (Switzerland)

46. Government has introduced Start-up Scheme to promote new enterprises. Such enterprises has been awarded _____ years tax holiday.
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5

47. Consider the following statements in respect of PAN (effective from January 1, 2016)
I. Quoting PAN is mandatory for cash payments made to settle hotel bills or for buying foreign travel tickets of an amount above Rs 50, 000
II. The PAN requirement for non-luxury cash transactions is Rs 2 lakh
III. PAN for making post office deposit of over Rs 50, 000 has been dispensed with.
IV. PAN is mandatory on purchase of immovable property of Rs 10 lakh

The correct answer is
(a) I and II (b) I, II and IV (c) II, III and IV (d) I, II, III and IV

48. How many firms, recently, have got licence from RBI for establishing Payment Banks ?
(a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 13

49. Government has allowed _____ FDI in operations of white level ATMs.
(a) 100% (b) 74% (c) 51% (d) 49%

50. Which of the following pairs of rivers have been interlinked formally for the first time in India ?
(a) Betwa - Ken (b) Son - Ken
(c) Ganga - Jhelum (d) Godavari - Krishna

51. Which of the following feature films from India has been declared as the official entry for 88th Oscar Awards ?
(a) Queen (b) Court (c) Mary Kom (d) Kaaka Muttai

52. Why the Sidereal day is 4 minutes shorter than the Solar day ?
(a) The Earth is round in shape.
(b) The Earth revolves around the Sun.
(c) The Earth rotates on its axis.
(d) The Earth has an atmosphere.

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53. Which is the only industrialised country of the world that did not ratify the Kyoto Protocol?
(a) Russia
(b) United States
(c) Japan
(d) France

54. The 8th BRICS Summit (2016) is proposed to be held in
(a) Brazil (b) India (c) China (d) South Africa

55. Which of the following statements is incorrect about foreign investment in India ?
(a) Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPIs) can invest up to 51% in multi-brand retail
(b) FPI up to 49% through automatic route is permissible across sectors
(c) 49% FPI in Brownfield pharma projects is allowed
(d) Foreign retailers are not able to have direct management control of an Indian venture

56. An Indian car maker recently changed the name of its newly launched car because the name was similar to an epidemic
(a) Tata Motors
(b) Maruti Suzuki
(c) Mahindra & Mahindra
(d) Honda Motors

57. The first telecommunication company to launch pan India 4G mobile services
(a) BSNL
(b) Vodafone
(c) Reliance Jio
(d) Bharti Airtel

58. WTO has recently approved membership of which country ?
(a) Zimbabwe
(b) Sweden
(c) Afghanistan
(d) Sri Lanka

59. FM broadcast band lies in _____.
(a) HF (b) SHF (c) UHF (d) VHF

60. What percentage of Employees Provident Fund can be invested in equity shares?
(a) 0%
(b) 5%
(c) 10%
(d) Minimum 5% and maximum 15%

61. Liquid crystals are used in
(a) Pocket Calculator
(b) Display Devices
(c) Wrist watches
(d) All of the above

62. Which country recently allowed women to vote in local elections for the first time ?
(a) Iran (b) Iraq (c) Indonesia (d) Saudi Arabia

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63. 'Brass Plate Subsidiaries' are usually set up
(a) For the purpose of Income tax avoidance
(b) In the metal sector
(c) To take advantage of subsidies
(d) As cross border investment

64. Global fast-food chain _____ has maximum number of restaurants across the world.
(a) KFC
(b) Subway
(c) McDonalds
(d) Starbucks

65. Who has been honoured by the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award 2015 ?
(a) Rohit Sharma
(b) Jitu Rai
(c) Sania Mirza
(d) Deepika Pallikal

66. Which of the following countries has recently declared a 'state of economic emergency' ?
(a) Bangladesh
(b) Germany
(c) Burundi
(d) France

67. Section 80 TTA of the Income Tax Act pertains to interest earned on
(a) Saving Bank Accounts
(b) Fixed Deposits
(c) Recurring deposit
(d) Government saving schemes

68. Who is the Chairperson of the Film and Television Institute of India (FTTI) ?
(a) Suneel Darshan
(b) Pankaj Dheer
(c) Gajendra Chauhan
(d) Prashant Pathrabe

69. MNREGA program provides 100 days employment in rural areas. The Government during September 2015 decided to provide additional _____ days employment in drought affected areas.
(a) 20 (b) 25 (c) 40 (d) 50

70. United Nations has appointed Anupam Kher as the ambassador of
(a) 'Let the Girl Live' campaign
(b) 'He for She' campaign
(c) 'Share Humanity' campaign
(d) 'Youth Now' campaign

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SECTION – C : LEGAL APTITUDE

Directions (Qs. 71 – 82) : Given below is a statement of legal principle followed by a factual situation. Apply the principle to the facts given below and select the most appropriate answer.

71. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** A reasonable classification having nexus with the object sought to be achieved is not violative of Article 14 or Article 16 of the Constitution of India.

FACTUAL SITUATION : 'X' is a male teacher in a women's college, who applied for the post of Principal of that College. His candidature was rejected on the basis of the Government's policy of appointing only women as Principal of a women's college. 'X' challenges the policy on the ground of discrimination. Whether the challenge is sustainable?

DECISION :

(a) Yes, because rejection of X's candidature amounts to sexual discrimination and deprivation of opportunity.

(b) No, the rejection does not amount to discrimination since it is a reasonable classification permissible under the Constitution.

(c) No, because the policy of appointment of only lady Principal in a women's college is a reasonable classification having a nexus with the object sought to be achieved.

(d) Yes, because the policy is violative of the guarantee of equality before law under Article 14 of the Constitution.

72. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** Any institution or body can be a 'State' if it is created under the Constitution or a statute; or if it is substantially financed by the Government; or the Government holds its share capital.

FACTUAL SITUATION : K approached the High Court by filing a writ petition against the Board for Control of Cricket in India (BCCI). The argument advanced was that BCCI is a 'State' within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution of India. The question is whether the argument is acceptable ?

DECISION :

(a) Yes, because the Board has monopoly on cricket in India.

(b) No, because the monopoly on cricket is neither State conferred nor State protected.

(c) No, because the control of the government on BCCI, if any, is only regulatory.

(d) No, because neither the Board is created under a statute nor any part of share capital of the Board is held by the government and no financial assistance is given by the government to the Board.

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73. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** A suit shall be instituted in the court within whose jurisdiction the cause of action arises; or the defendant actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business, or personally works for gain.

FACTUAL SITUATION : 'Y' carries on business in Mumbai. 'Z' carries on business in Delhi. 'Z' buys goods of 'Y' in Mumbai through his agent and request 'Y' to deliver them at Delhi. Accordingly, 'Y' delivered the goods at Delhi. But he did not get the price of the goods delivered in Delhi. Therefore, he intends to move the Civil Court for recovery of amount from 'Z'. Which court may 'Y' approach ?

DECISION :

(a) 'Y' may institute the suit either at Delhi where Z carries on business or at Mumbai where the cause of action arose.

(b) 'Y' may institute the suit at Delhi where 'Z' carries on business.

(c) 'Y' may institute the suit simultaneously at Delhi where 'Z' carries on business and at Mumbai where the cause of action arose.

(d) 'Y' may institute the suit at Mumbai where the cause of action arose.

74. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** The acceptance of an offer will be valid only if it is made in the way it was expected to be made.

FACTUAL SITUATION : There was a telephonic discussion between 'J' and 'K' for negotiating the sale of the shop of former to the latter. Upon reaching an agreement as to the price of the shop of 'J' at Rs 20 lakh, 'J' told 'K' to send a letter to him within two weeks confirming that she wishes to buy the shop for the price finalized. Two days thereafter, 'K' gave her acceptance to 'J' over telephone but sent the letter of confirmation after lapse of one month. Is 'J' bound by acceptance of 'K' ?

DECISION :

(a) Yes, because the acceptance was conveyed within two weeks over telephone and it was followed by a letter of acceptance as stipulated.

(b) No, because although the acceptance over telephone was conveyed in time but not in the mode specified and the letter of acceptance was also not sent within two weeks.

(c) No, because sale of immovable property cannot be finalized online; neither any acceptance can be given over phone. Hence, the entire negotiation is invalid.

(d) Yes, because no law can compel the purchaser to give his acceptance through the mode prescribed by the vendor.

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75. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** A power conferred by a statute cannot be withdrawn by a subordinate legislation.

FACTUAL SITUATION : The Cinematograph Act conferred powers upon the District Magistrate (DM) to grant license subject to the control of the government. The government framed Rules under the said Act. The effect of these Rules was that the licensing power stood transferred to the Government itself and the District Magistrate was rendered powerless. Whether such Rules are valid ?

DECISION :

(a) The licensing power was granted by the Cinematograph Act. Any withdrawal or transfer thereof was possible only through an Amending Act and not by any Rules made under the Parent Act.

(b) Although the legislature has conferred power upon the DM to grant license but the government being the implementing agency might find it unfeasible. Therefore, the government rightly withdrew it from the DM.

(c) The Rules are valid since these are framed under the Parent Act in order to better implement it.

(d) The Rules are valid since the DM under the Parent Act was not independent but subject to the control of Government.

76. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** Clause (1) of Article 15 of the Constitution of India prohibits the State from discriminating between citizens on the ground only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

FACTUAL SITUATION : The admission Rules of an Engineering College located in XYZ State of India provided that no capitation fee shall be charged from the residents of the XYZ State but the non-residents shall be required to pay capitation fee. Whether the Rules are violative of Article 15 (1) of the Constitution ?

DECISION :

(a) Yes, because Article 15 (1) prohibits discrimination between citizens on the ground only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

(b) Yes, because Article 15 (1) prohibits discrimination on the basis of place of birth which impliedly includes place of residence.

(c) Yes, because Article 15 (1) prohibits discrimination between citizens on the ground only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth and the provision suffers from *causus omissus* and "place of residence" is inadvertently omitted.

(d) No, because Article 15 (1) does not prohibit discrimination based on the place of residence.

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77. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** In the employer – employee relationship, the employer is held liable for all the wrongs committed by his employees in the course of employment.

FACTUAL SITUATION : David was employed as a Driver in ABC & Co over the past 15 years and has been appreciated by the General Manager for his hard work and sincerity. He has been rewarded by the company for his accident free record. David's younger brother wanted to join the same company as a driver. He obtained a Learner's Licence, joined a Driving School and was learning driving during the last three months. He was on the verge of completion of the training and appear for the Driving test. He wanted to have more practice before the test and requested his brother David for using the Company's car for two days. David also allowed him to use the office car for the practice. While he was practising driving, a truck came from the wrong side, hit the company's car driven by David's brother, which in turn hit a pedestrian and injured him. The pedestrian sues the company for damages.

DECISION :

(a) The Company is not liable as it was driven by David's brother
(b) The Company is liable as David allowed his brother to drive the car
(c) David's brother is personally liable
(d) The Company can shift the responsibility on to the truck driver

78. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law and Civil Courts have coercive powers to compel attendance of witness only within its local territory.

FACTUAL SITUATION : Puchu, a resident of Faridabad was summoned by the Delhi High Court as a witness in a civil case regarding wrongful possession of immovable property filed by Amu against Kichu. He refused to appear before the court due to his office job. He was prosecuted by the court. Is he liable ?

DECISION :

(a) He is not liable because he is not the resident of Delhi.
(b) He is not liable because he has fundamental right under Article 21 of personal liberty.
(c) He is liable because he is called as a witness in a civil trial and it is a procedure established by law.
(d) He is not liable because he has no interest in the suit property.

79. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** Article 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution of India guarantees to all citizens the right to practice any profession, or to carry on any trade, occupation and business but Article 19 (6) empowers the State to impose reasonable restrictions on this right in the interest of public.

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FACTUAL SITUATION : Having experienced acute shortage of labour for agricultural purpose due to engagement of agricultural labourer in manufacture of Bidis, the State Government enacted a law to prohibit such engagement of agricultural labour in the manufacture of Bidis. Whether the law violates the constitutional provisions ?

DECISION :

(a) No, because the law in a reasonable restriction in the interest of public as if labourers would not be available for agricultural purposes there can be shortage of food grains and wastage of crops.

(b) No, because Bidis are harmful for health of people so any law preventing people from engaging in manufacture of Bidis is in the interest of public.

(c) Yes, because the law imposes an unreasonable restriction as it indirectly makes the two sectors (manufacture of Bidis and agriculture) alternative options for the labourers where as some people would like to work in both of these.

(d) Yes, because the object sought to be achieved by this law is to keep sufficient labour supply for agricultural purpose, which could have been easily achieved by restraining the employment of agricultural labour in Bidi manufacturing during the agricultural season only. Absolute restriction amounts to withdrawal of the right. Hence, the law is unconstitutional.

80. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** When a person unlawfully intervenes in the chattel of another person by which the latter is deprived of its use, the former commits the tort of conversion. And nobody shall enrich himself at other's cost.

FACTUAL SITUATION : X, a patient suffering from fibroids in her uterus approached KLM Medical Institute. X was suggested to undergo surgery to remove the fibroids from her uterus. The operation was successfully performed and X was discharged after few days. One of the researchers of the KLM Institute discovered some rare and unique cells in the fibroids of X and using these cells, the laboratory of KLM developed some life-saving drugs and earned rupees twenty crore from a leading International Pharma Company. When X came to know about it, she claimed five crore from the Institute.

DECISION :

(a) KLM Institute need not share its income with X because X far from being deprived of the use of her fibroids was actually benefitted by its removal.

(b) KLM Institute need not share its income with X because the medical institute instead of destroying the waste fibroids of X conducted research on its own and invented new life-saving drugs.

(c) KLM Institute must share its income with X because KLM could not have achieved its success without the fibroids of X.

(d) KLM Institute must share its income with X on moral grounds.

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81. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** A judgment which binds only the parties to a suit in which the judgment was passed is called judgment *in personam*; whereas a judgment which binds all men irrespective of whether they were party to suit or not is known as judgment *in rem*.

FACTUAL SITUATION : "Judgment of a competent court determining contractual obligations of the parties to a contract is an example of judgment *in personam*; but a judgment of a competent court declaring a party to be insolvent is an example of judgment *in rem*." Comment on the correctness of this statement.

DECISION :

(a) The statement is incorrect because a judgment relating to contract is a judgment *in rem* as it binds both the parties to the suit as well as the strangers. But a judgment relating to insolvency applies only to the person who has been adjudged to be an insolvent; hence it is a judgment *in personam.*

(b) The Statement is wrong as both the judgments are judgments *in rem* as both bind not only the parties to the suit but also others.

(c) The Statement is wrong as both the judgments are judgments *in personam* as both the judgments bind not only the parties to the suit but not the others.

(d) The statement is correct.

82. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** According to Article 20 (1) of the Constitution, no person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of the law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.

FACTUAL SITUATION : 'P' was charged with an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term of one year. The Magistrate convicted him and awarded him a punishment of one year imprisonment. While 'P' was undergoing the sentence, the law under which 'P' was convicted came to be amended and the punishment for the offence of which 'P' was convicted was reduced to six months. The defense filed an application to the Magistrate for review of sentence and to commute it to six months. Can the application be allowed ?

DECISION :

(a) No, because penal laws only have prospective application.

(b) No, because a penal statute cannot be given retrospective effect.

(c) No, since at the time of coming into force of the amended law, 'P' was already suffering the sentence and had not completed the full term. Hence, his case should not be dealt under the new law.

(d) Yes, because retrospective application of criminal law if it is beneficial to the accused is not against Article 20 (1) of the Constitution.

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Directions (Qs. 83 – 89) : The following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as 'Assertion' and the other as 'Reason'. Read both the statements carefully and answer using the codes given below.

(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 true explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

83. **Assertion (A) :** The entries in the three legislative lists are not always set out with scientific precision. b

Reason (R) : The entries are not powers but are only fields of legislation.

84. **Assertion (A) :** No action lies for mere damage caused by some act which does not violate a legal right. b

Reason (R) : An action lies for interference with another's legal right even where it causes no actual damage.

85. **Assertion (A) :** The parties to the contract must be competent to contract otherwise it will be a void contract.

Reason (R) : All wagering agreements are void.

86. **Assertion (A) :** Custom to have force of law must be followed from time immemorial.

Reason (R) : Custom represents common consciousness of the people.

87. **Assertion (A) :** An accused person cannot be forced to give his thumb impression.

Reason (R) : An accused person cannot be compelled to be a witness against himself.

88. **Assertion (A) :** In federalism, there is division of powers between the Centre and the States.

Reason (R) : The legislation is not invalid merely because it incidentally encroaches upon matters which have been assigned to another organ.

89. **Assertion (A) :** International law is not law at all.

Reason (R) : International law has no judicial system to enforce the law by applying sanctions.

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90. The Constitution (One hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015 amended the _____ Schedule of the Constitution to give effect to an agreement entered into by India and _____ on acquiring and transferring of territories between the two countries.

(a) Ninth; Pakistan
(b) Second; Pakistan
(c) First; Bangladesh
(d) First; China

91. Who is the CEO of NITI Aayog ?

(a) Sindhushree Khullar
(b) Arvind Panagariya
(c) Bikesh Debroy
(d) Amitabh Kant

92. Allahabad High Court has held that the _____ of deceased Government employees are eligible for appointment on compassionate ground.

(a) wife
(b) daughter
(c) mother
(d) married daughter

93. Which party has won the general elections of Spain in spite of its worst result since 1989 ?

(a) People's Party
(b) Pedro Sanchez's Socialist Party
(c) Popular Union
(d) Ciudadanos Party

94. Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority has started using _____ for online registration under the National Pension System Scheme.

(a) PAN Card
(b) Passport
(c) Aadhar Card
(d) Driving License

95. When a vehicle is financed by a bank, what kind of charge does the bank have over the primary security ?

(a) Pledge
(b) Hypothecation
(c) Assignment
(d) Lien

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96. Under which Act can action be taken against wilful defaulters of banking loans ?

(a) Under Section 420 of IPC
(b) SEBI Act
(c) Banking Regulation Act
(d) Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI Act)

97. Which of the following court / tribunal ordered levy of an environment compensatory charge on commercial vehicles not bound for the capital yet passing through Delhi ?

(a) Supreme Court of India
(b) Delhi High Court
(c) National Green Tribunal
(d) None of these

98. Parliament has enacted which of the following Legislation in 2015 – 16 ?

I. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
II. The Election Laws (Amendment) Act
III. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act
IV. Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act

(a) I and III
(b) IV only
(c) I and IV
(d) I, II, III and IV

99. In the following Sates more than 60% seats are in reserved category in educational institutions against 50% cap as fixed by the Supreme Court of India

I. Karnataka
II. Tamil Nadu
III. Odisha
IV. Bihar

The correct answer is :

(a) only II
(b) I and II
(c) II and IV
(d) I, II and III

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100. According to SEBI norms, a person found guilty of indulging in unfair trade practices shall be liable to a penalty of

I. Rs. 25 crore

II. Three times the amount of profits made out of such practices, ...

The correct answer is :

(a) only I
(b) only II
(c) either I or II
(d) neither I nor II

101. The minimum wages in _____ are the highest in the northern region.

(a) Rajasthan
(b) Delhi
(c) Punjab
(d) Haryana

102. The correct sequence in ascending order of their creation of the following international institution is :

I. WTO
II. GATT
III. UNCTAD
IV. NAFTA

(a) II, III, I, IV
(b) III, II, I, IV
(c) IV, II, I, III
(d) I, II, III, IV

103. Government of India has decided to establish _____ in selected High Courts.

(a) Tax Division
(b) SC/ST Division
(c) Commercial Division
(d) Economic Offence Division

104. 'Zero Rating' is a recent term used in

(a) Insurance
(b) Credit Rating
(c) Energy Efficiency
(d) Net Neutrality

105. Which Article of the Constitution of India was used to impose President Rule in Uttarakhand and placing the Assembly under suspended animation in March 2016 ?

(a) Article 102
(b) Article143
(c) Article 356
(d) Article 365

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SECTION – D : REASONING

Directions (Qs. 106 – 109) : A passage is given below followed by several inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answer as :

(a) If the inference is 'definitely true'
(b) If the inference is 'probably true'
(c) If the 'data provide in inadequate'
(d) If the inference is 'probably false'

Investors today have more investment options than were available just a few years ago. Choice in any decision-making is good in so far it provides variety, differentiation and benchmarking. It could also, however, at times lead to clutter and "noise" if the options are mostly similar and undifferentiated. To make sense of this choice conundrum, it is imperative for an investor to define objective – both returns and digestible risk and then identify the possible options. The investor also needs to select the mix and regularly monitor that objectives and investment outcomes remain aligned. Sounds simple, but can present the most confounding situation which multiplies with the quantum of wealth.

106. Investors need to critically evaluate the risk of each investment option.

107. Present day investors need to use their judgement more critically before investing.

108. Multiple investment options of similar types helps in making better investment decisions.

109. In the past, investors were generally guided by the fund managers.

Directions (Qs. 110 – 115) : Read the following short passages and answer the questions that follow each passage.

110. For some women, the cost of giving birth can be an unexpectedly a large burden. The average normal birth now costs Rs. 3,200 and a birth with complications can cost thousands of rupees more. Of women in the primary child-bearing age range of eighteen to twenty-four, who account for about 40 percent of all births in this country annually, more than 25 percent have no health care insurance to pay maternity costs.

If the above statements are true, which one of the following must also be true ?

(a) Each year, about 75 percent of all births in this country are to women who have health care coverage of maternity costs.
(b) Each year, about 60 percent of all births in this country are to women who are younger than eighteen or older than twenty-four.
(c) For an average birth, health care insurance pays about 75 percent of Rs. 3,200.
(d) In this country, about 75 percent of the women who do not have health care coverage of maternity costs are younger than eighteen or older than twenty-four.

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111. Products sold under a brand name used to command premium prices because, in general, they were superior to non-brand rival products. Technical expertise in product development has become so widespread, however, that special quality advantages are very hard to obtain these days and even harder to maintain. As a consequence, brand-name products generally neither offer higher quality nor sell at higher prices. Paradoxically, brand names are a bigger marketing advantage than ever.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the paradox outlined above?

(a) Brand names are taken by consumers as a guarantee of getting a product as good as the best rival product.

(b) Consumers recognised that the quality of products sold under invariant brand names can drift over time.

(c) In the acquisition of one corporation by another, the acquiring corporation is interested more in acquiring the right to use certain brand names than in acquiring existing production facilities.

(d) In the earlier days when special quality advantages were easier to obtain than are now, it was also easier to get new brand names established.

112. The extent to which a society is really free can be gauged by its attitude towards artistic expression. Freedom of expression can easily be violated in even most outwardly democratic of societies. When a government's Arts Council withholds funding from a dance performance that its members deem "obscene", the voice of a few bureaucrats have in fact censored the work of the choreographer, thereby committing the real obscenity of repression.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the argument above?

(a) Members of government Arts Council are screened to ensure that their beliefs reflect those of the majority.

(b) The term obscenity has several different definitions that should not be used interchangeably, for rhetorical effect.

(c) Withholding financial support for a performance is not the same as actively preventing or inhibiting it.

(d) The Council's decision could be reversed if the performance were altered to conform to public standards of appropriateness.

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113. It is not generally realised that when a court upholds or invalidates legislation or executive action, it neither approves nor condemns any legislative policy, nor is it concerned with the wisdom or expediency of the administrative action. It merely determines whether the legislation or executive action is in conformity with or contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. It discharges the function of guarding the Constitution, no more, no less. Judicial activism is to be properly understood in the context of the extent and the vigour and the readiness with which the courts exercise their power of judicial review. When courts actively perform an interventionist role, we witness the phenomenon of judicial activism. When the judiciary exercises self-restraint in exercising the power of judicial review and limits its role, there is absence of judicial activism. But the pendulum of judicial review is never static and judicial activism, or lack of it, is a variable phenomenon.

Which one of the following, if true, would defeat the case presented above ?

(a) The judiciary is plagued with the Public Interest Litigations against some or the other forms of administrative action.
(b) Often, the judiciary is seen to be making disparaging remarks about the executive, pulling up officials for lapses in conduct, many a time condemning them.
(c) The judicial review exercises that the judiciary often undertakes is what comprises judicial activism.
(d) Judicial activism is not mandatory under the Constitution. It is for the judiciary to decide whether it wants to intervene in a certain issue or not.

114. Traditionally, decision-making by managers that is reasoned and step-by-step has been considered preferable to intuitive decision-making. However, a recent study found that top managers used intuition significantly more than did most middle or lower-level managers. This confirms the alternative view that intuition is actually more effective than careful, methodical reasoning.

The conclusion above is based on which of the following assumptions ?

(a) Methodical, step-by-step reasoning is inappropriate for making many real-life management decisions.
(b) Top managers have the ability to use either intuitive reasoning or methodical, step-by-step reasoning in making decisions.
(c) The decisions made by middle and lower-level managers can be made as easily by using methodical reasoning as by using intuitive reasoning.
(d) Top managers are more effective at decision-making than middle or lower-level managers.

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115. **Banker :** By transferring income to a retirement account at our bank, people can save money by delaying payment of taxes.

Accountant : That plan won't actually save money because the taxes will have to be paid sometime in the future when the money is withdrawn.

Which one of the following best explains the conflict between the Banker and the Accountant ?

(a) The Banker is primarily concerned with recruiting new customers for the bank but the Accountant is not.
(b) The Accountant misunderstands the application of the tax laws.
(c) The Banker and the Accountant disagree on the application of the term "save".
(d) Retirement accounts are nothing more than a tax shelter, which the Parliament intends to cut out of next year's tax amendment.

Direction (Qs. 116 – 120) : Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

i. Five friends A, B, C, D and E travelled to five different cities of Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi, Bengaluru and Hyderabad by different modes of transport viz. bus, train, aeroplane, car and boat from Mumbai.
ii. The person who travelled to Delhi did not travel by boat.
iii. C went to Bengaluru by car and B went to Kolkata by aeroplane.
iv. D travelled by boat whereas E travelled by train.
v. Mumbai is not connected by bus to Delhi and Chennai.

116. Which of the following combinations of person and mode is not correct ?
(a) A - Bus (b) D - Boat (c) C - Car (d) E - Aeroplane

117. Which of the following combination is true for A ?
(a) Delhi - Bus (b) Chennai - Bus
(c) Hyderabad - Bus (d) Hyderabad - Car

118. Which of the following combinations of place and mode is not correct ?
(a) Hyderabad - Train (b) Hyderabad - Bus
(c) Chennai - Boat (d) Delhi - Train

119. The person travelling to Hyderabad went by which of the following modes ?
(a) Train (b) Bus (c) Boat (d) None of these

120. Who among the following travelled to Delhi ?
(a) D (b) A (c) E (d) None of these

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Direction (Qs. 121 – 125) : Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

All the streets of a city are either perpendicular or parallel to one another. The streets are all straight. Streets N, O, P, Q and R are parallel to one another. Streets S, T, U, V, W, X and Y are horizontally parallel to one another.

i. Street N is 1 km east of Street O.
ii. Street O is ½ km west of Street P.
iii. Street Q is 1 km west of Street R.
iv. Street S is ½ km south of Street T.
v. Street U is 1 km north of Street V.
vi. Street W is ½ km north of Street X.
vii. Street W is 1 km south of Street Y.

121. If W is parallel to U and W is ½ km south of V and 1 km north of T, then which two streets would be 1 & ½ km apart ?

(a) U and W
(b) V and S
(c) V and T
(d) W and V

122. Which of the following possibilities would make two streets coincide ?

(a) X is ½ km north of U
(b) P is 1 km west of Q
(c) Q is ½ km east of N
(d) R is ½ km east of O

123. Street R is between O and P, then the distance between P and Q is

(a) ½ km
(b) 1 km
(c) 1.5 km
(d) 1.25 km

124. R is between O and P, then which of the following is false ?

(a) Q is 1.75 km west of N
(b) P is less than 1 km km from Q
(c) R is less than 1 km km from N
(d) Q is less than 1 km km from O

125. Which of the following is necessarily true ?

(a) R and O intersect
(b) Q is 2 km west of O
(c) Y is 1.5 km north of X
(d) Q is at least 2 km west of N

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Direction (Qs. 126 – 129) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

A family consists of six members H, I, J, K, L and M. There are two married couples. I is a doctor and father of L. M is grandfather of J and is a contractor. K is grandmother of L and is a housewife. There is one doctor, one contractor, one nurse, one housewife and two students in the family.

126. What is the profession of H ?
(a) Doctor (b) Student
(c) Doctor or Nurse (d) Nurse

127. Who is the husband of H ?
(a) I (b) M (c) J (d) None of these

128. Which of the following are two married couples ?
(a) LK, JM (b) MK, IH (c) MK, JH (d) MK, IL

129. Who is the sister of L ?
(a) J (b) H
(c) K (d) Information insufficient

130. If Saturday falls four days after today, which is 6th January, on what day did the 1st of December of previous year fall ?
(a) Sunday (b) Monday (c) Tuesday (d) Wednesday

131. At what angle the hands of a clock are inclined when it is half past 8 ?
(a) 70° (b) 80° (c) 75° (d) 60°

Direction (Qs. 132 – 135) : Find the missing numbers/letters in following series.

132. 3, 20, 63, 144, 275, ?
(a) 468 (b) 461 (c) 467 (d) 469

133. 113, ?, 164, 215, 283, 368
(a) 132 (b) 130 (c) 129 (d) 128

134. AYBZC, DWEXF, GUHVI, ?, MQNRO
(a) LSJTL (b) JSKLT (c) JSKTL (d) LTSKY

135. Z1A, X2D, V6G, T21J, R88M, ?
(a) P440P (b) N2670S (c) N2676S (d) P445P

Directions (Qs. 136 – 140) : A fact situation and result is presented. Numbered statements follow the result. Each statement has to be separately evaluated in relation to the fact-situation and result. Evaluate these statements with the following sequences of decisions in the order of a, b, c and d. The first of these that you cannot eliminate is the correct answer.

(a) If the statement is *inconsistent* with, or contradicts, the fact situation, the result, or both together. If so Choose (a).

(b) If the statement present a *possible adequate* explanation of the result.

(c) If the statement is *deducible* from something in the fact-situation, or the result, or both together.

(d) If the statement *either supports or weakens* a possible explanation of the result.

Situation : Major X, an able officer in the Kapistan Army, failed to receive a promotion for eight years. Then he had been reassigned to a military supply depot in Khawalpindi, despite his university training in engineering and electronics, and his remarkably high performance ratings from his commanding officers. X had never been an active member of any political party as a youth nor as an adult, yet neither had he given the party or his superiors any cause to doubt his absolute loyalty to Kapistan. X's brother-in-law had been a diplomat in the Kapistan government until his death in 1971 in a plane crash on Koviet soil while he was working in the Kapistan Embassy in Kosco. X had always assumed that the mishap was indeed an accident, until his friend Y, a middle-level officer in the Interior Ministry, broadly hinted that the plane crash had been an act of sabotage. Soon after the talk with Y, X visited his sister, the diplomat's widow, in her Kosco apartment. During the visit she asked X several questions that struck him as strange and inappropriate. As he was leaving her apartment, she asked X to wear her late husband's scarf and to return to his hotel by way of a certain park. Bewildered, but not wishing to offend his sister, X obeyed her odd instructions.

Result : Two months later, X received a promotion and was made Commander of the Kapistan missile division in Kahore.

136. X's sister had arranged for her husband's fatal accident.

137. X's sister was an operative in the Kapistan Secret Police, and her husband had been acting as a spy before his death.

138. X's promotion and reassignment to the Kosco Army Headquarters came as a result of Y's recommendations.

139. For X, a missile base is a more highly prized assignment than a supply depot.

140. X's failure to win a promotion for eight years was the result of the clerical error in his records.

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SECTION – E : MATHEMATICS

141. A die is rolled twice. What is the probability that sum of the numbers on the two faces is 5 ?
(a) 5/12 (b) 1/9 (c) 1/6 (d) 5/36

142. Twenty five workers were employed to complete a compound wall in 12 days. Five workers left after working for 4 days. The remaining 20 workers completed the work. In how many days the total job was completed ?
(a) 15 days (b) 16 days (c) 14 days (d) 18 days

143. In a garden, there are 8 rows and 10 columns of papaya trees. The distance between the two trees is 2 metres and a distance of one metre is left from all sides of the boundary of the garden. The length of the garden is
(a) 24 metres (b) 14 metres (c) 20 metres (d) 18 metres

144. A man can row 14 km/h in still water. In the stream flowing with the speed of 10 km/h he takes 4 hours to move with the stream and come back. Find the distance he rowed the boat.
(a) 11.71 km (b) 13.71 km (c) 14.71 km (d) 12.71 km

145. What will be the difference in simple and compound interest on Rs. 2, 000 after three years at the rate of 10 percent per annum ?
(a) Rs. 60 (b) Rs. 42 (c) Rs. 62 (d) Rs. 40

146. A man covers a certain distance between his house and office on a Scooter. Having an average speed of 30 km/hr, he reaches office late by 10 minutes. However, with a speed of 40 km/hr, he reaches his office 5 minutes earlier. The distance between his house and office is
(a) 30 km (b) 10 km (c) 20 km (d) 40 km

147. A box contains Rs. 56 in the form of coins of one rupee, 50 paisa and 25 paisa. The number of 50 paisa coins is double the number of 25 paisa coins and four times the number of one rupee coins. The number of 50 paisa coin in the box is
(a) 14 (b) 16 (c) 32 (d) 64

148. The price of 7 bananas is equal to the cost of 3 kiwis. The price of 2 kiwis is equal to the cost of 1 banana and 5 chikoos. If Rambo has just enough money to buy 30 chikoos, then how many bananas Rambo could buy with the same amount ?
(a) 22 (b) 20 (c) 25 (d) 11

149. In a certain class, 72% of the students prefer cold coffee and 44% prefer fruit juice. If each of them prefers cold coffee or fruit juice and 48 likes both, the total number of students in the class is
(a) 240 (b) 200 (c) 300 (d) 250

150. The average price of 10 pens is Rs. 12 while the average price of 8 of these pens is Rs. 11.75. Of the remaining two pens, if the price of one pen is 60% more than the price of the other, what is the price of each of these two pens ?
(a) Rs. 12, Rs. 14 (b) Rs. 5, Rs. 7.50
(c) Rs. 8, Rs. 12 (d) Rs. 10, Rs. 16

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