

**Passage-I**

(Q. Nos. 191 to 195)

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists discovered. This period was divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Ages. During the first period (2 million to 8000 B.C.) the first hatchet and the use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years in the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing and develop new tools.

During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C.) people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs for hunting, and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D.

The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C.) saw human kind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle, becoming less nomadic than in the previous Ages, establishing permanent settlements and creating governments.

**191.** The Stone Age was divided into \_\_\_\_\_ periods.

- (1) five                      (2) four
- (3) three                    (4) six

**192.** What developed first in the Paleolithic period?

- (1) The bow and arrow
- (2) Pottery
- (3) The first hatchet
- (4) The fish hook

**193.** For how many years did Mesolithic Age exist?

- (1) 2000                      (2) 3000
- (3) 4000                      (4) 5000

**194.** Which period lasted longest?

- (1) Paleolithic    (2) Ice Age
- (3) Mesolithic    (4) Neolithic

**195.** When did people create governments?

- (1) 8000 - 6000 B.C.
- (2) 2 million to 8000 B.C.
- (3) 6000 to 3000 B.C.
- (4) 2 million to 1 million B.C.

**Passage - II**

(Q. Nos. 196 to 200)

I used to have my meals at a vegetarian restaurant. Here I met Mr. Albert West. We used to meet in this restaurant every evening and go out walking after dinner. Mr. West was a partner in a small printing concern. He read my letter in the press about the outbreak of the plague and, not finding me in the restaurant, felt uneasy.

My co-workers and I had reduced our diet since the outbreak, as

I had long made it a rule to go on a light diet during epidemics. In these days I had therefore given up my evening dinner. Lunch also I would finish before the other guests arrived. I knew the proprietor of the restaurant very well, and I had informed him that, as I was engaged in nursing the plague patients, I wanted to avoid the contact of friends as much as possible.

Not finding me in the restaurant for a day or two, Mr. West knocked at my door early one morning just as I was getting ready to go out for a walk. As I opened the door Mr. West said: 'I did not find you in the restaurant and was really afraid lest something should have happened to you'.

**196.** What did the speaker and Mr. Albert West do every evening?

- (1) Went walking and met at the restaurant for eating.
- (2) After eating, met at the restaurant to go for walking.
- (3) Met in the restaurant and went out walking after dinner.
- (4) Had dinner and walked in the restaurant.

**197.** Why did the speaker not come to the restaurant?

- (1) He wanted to contact all his friends.
- (2) He had decided to diet in order to lose weight.
- (3) He did not want to meet Mr. Albert and was avoiding him.
- (4) He was taking care of plague patients.

**198.** Mr. Albert West was \_\_\_\_\_

- (1) considered \_\_\_\_\_ a partner of the printing press.
- (2) a partner in a small printing press.
- (3) a partner in a large printing press.
- (4) concerned about printing.

**199.** Why did Mr. Albert West knock at the speaker's house?

- (1) To go out walking with the speaker.
- (2) To make him a partner in the printing press.
- (3) To avoid contact with friends.
- (4) Because he was worried that something had happened to the speaker.

**200.** Why was Mr. West uneasy?

- (1) Because he could not find the speaker in the restaurant.
- (2) He was concerned about the printing press.
- (3) He had eaten something in the restaurant.
- (4) He was avoiding his friends.

**ANSWERS**

1. (4)	2. (1)	3. (4)	4. (3)
5. (2)	6. (1)	7. (1)	8. (3)
9. (1)	10. (3)	11. (2)	12. (4)
13. (4)	14. (2)	15. (4)	16. (1)
17. (3)	18. (1)	19. (3)	20. (3)
21. (4)	22. (2)	23. (2)	24. (4)
25. (1)	26. (4)	27. (2)	28. (4)
29. (1)	30. (4)	31. (3)	32. (2)
33. (4)	34. (2)	35. (2)	36. (1)
37. (4)	38. (4)	39. (3)	40. (3)
41. (2)	42. (1)	43. (2)	44. (2)
45. (2)	46. (1)	47. (2)	48. (2)
49. (3)	50. (2)	51. (3)	52. (2)
53. (4)	54. (1)	55. (3)	56. (2)
57. (2)	58. (2)	59. (3)	60. (2)
61. (4)	62. (3)	63. (1)	64. (1)
65. (2)	66. (3)	67. (2)	68. (1)
69. (3)	70. (3)	71. (3)	72. (2)
73. (3)	74. (1)	75. (1)	76. (2)
77. (4)	78. (3)	79. (4)	80. (1)
81. (4)	82. (1)	83. (1)	84. (1)
85. (2)	86. (1)	87. (1)	88. (2)
89. (2)	90. (2)	91. (2)	92. (1)
93. (2)	94. (2)	95. (2)	96. (2)
97. (3)	98. (3)	99. (2)	100. (1)
101. (4)	102. (4)	103. (2)	104. (1)
105. (1)	106. (3)	107. (1)	108. (1)
109. (2)	110. (3)	111. (1)	112. (2)
113. (4)	114. (2)	115. (1)	116. (1)
117. (1)	118. (3)	119. (3)	120. (4)
121. (3)	122. (1)	123. (4)	124. (4)
125. (2)	126. (3)	127. (1)	128. (3)
129. (3)	130. (3)	131. (1)	132. (3)
133. (2)	134. (2)	135. (2)	136. (2)
137. (4)	138. (2)	139. (4)	140. (3)
141. (4)	142. (4)	143. (2)	144. (4)
145. (1)	146. (3)	147. (3)	148. (3)
149. (4)	150. (2)	151. (2)	152. (3)
153. (3)	154. (3)	155. (2)	156. (3)
157. (4)	158. (3)	159. (1)	160. (2)
161. (2)	162. (3)	163. (1)	164. (2)
165. (3)	166. (3)	167. (2)	168. (2)
169. (4)	170. (3)	171. (4)	172. (2)
173. (3)	174. (3)	175. (3)	176. (2)
177. (2)	178. (3)	179. (2)	180. (3)
181. (2)	182. (3)	183. (1)	184. (4)
185. (2)	186. (3)	187. (1)	188. (2)
189. (3)	190. (2)	191. (3)	192. (3)
193. (1)	194. (1)	195. (3)	196. (3)
197. (4)	198. (2)	199. (4)	200. (1)

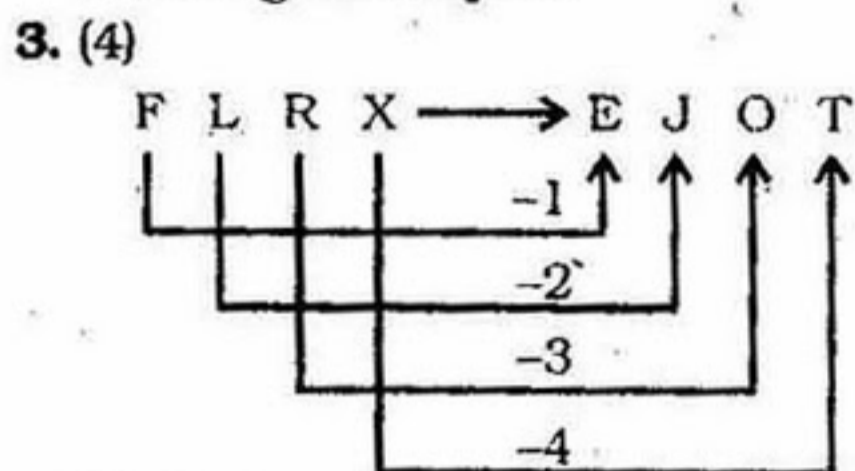


**EXPLANATIONS**

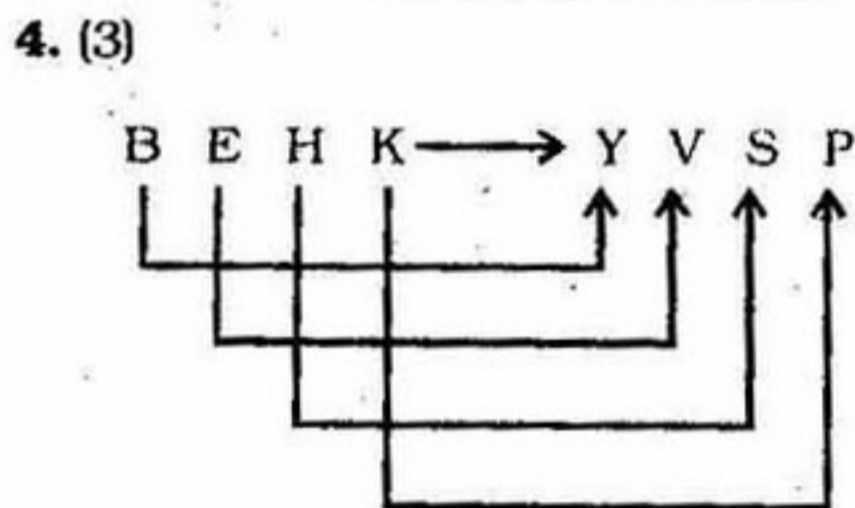
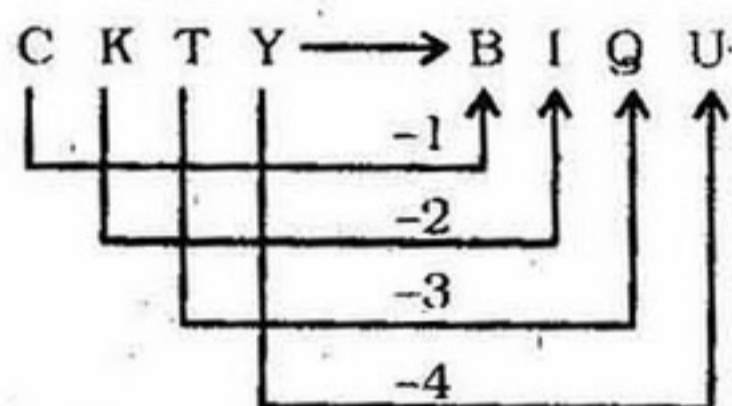
1. (4) We feel hungry when we do not eat, i.e., fasting. Similarly, we feel tired after running.

2. (1) Synonym and Antonym represent opposite meaning to each other.

Similarly, Synthesis is opposite in meaning to Analysis.

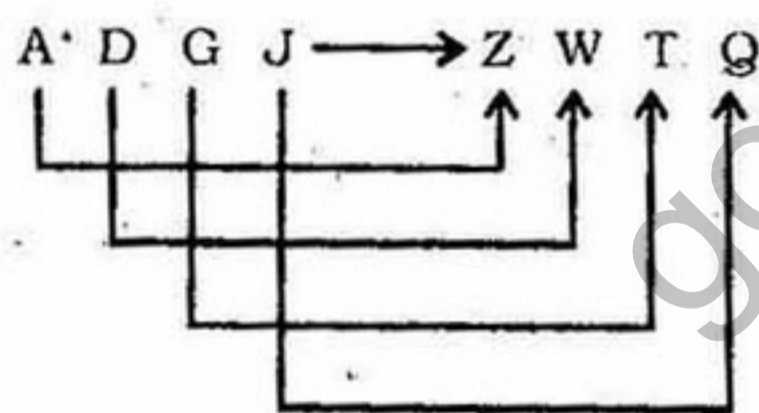


Similarly,



Pairs of Opposite letters.

Similarly,



5. (2) C = 3;  $3 \times 9 = 27 \Rightarrow \frac{24}{27}$   
 L = 12;  $12 \times 2 = 24 \Rightarrow \frac{24}{27}$

E = 5;  $5 \times 9 = 45 \Rightarrow \frac{56}{45}$   
 N = 14;  $14 \times 4 = 56 \Rightarrow \frac{56}{45}$

6. (1)  $34 \times 2 = 68$ ;  
 $34 \times 3 + 28 = 130$   
 $105 \times 2 = 210$ ;  
 $105 \times 3 + 35 = 350$

7. (1)  $\frac{128}{8} = 16$ ;  $\frac{96}{6} = 16$

$\frac{244}{8} = 30.5$ ;  $30.5 \times 6 = 183$

8. (3) C  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  I  
 3  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  9  
 F  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  L  
 6  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  12

Therefore,

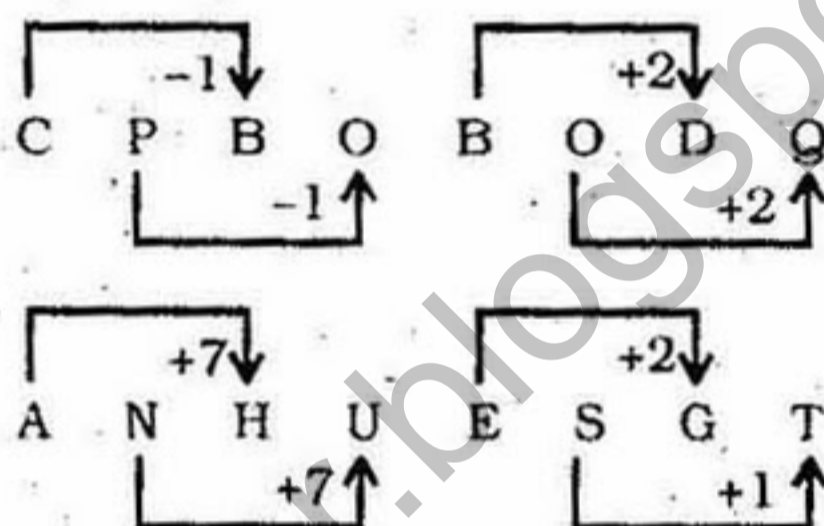
K  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  Q  
 11  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  17  
 N  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  T  
 14  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  20

9. (1) Brother and Sister are siblings.

10. (3) Except Badminton, all other games are played on tables. Badminton is played in court.

11. (2) A and U are Vowels.

12. (4)



13. (4)

B  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  F  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  J  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  N  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  R  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  V  
 C  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  G  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  K  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  O  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  S  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  W  
 D  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  H  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  L  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  P  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  T  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  X  
 E  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  I  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  M  $\xrightarrow{+3}$  Q  $\xrightarrow{+3}$  S  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  W

14. (2) Except 8, all others are Perfect Squares. The number 9 is a Perfect Cube.

$81 = 9 \times 9$ ;  $16 = 4 \times 4$ ;  
 $625 = 25 \times 25$   
 But,  $8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$

15. (4) Except in the number pair 824-14, in all others the first number is completely divisible by the second number.

$\frac{576}{12} = 48$ ;  $\frac{611}{13} = 47$ ;  $\frac{198}{11} = 18$

But,  $\frac{824}{14} = 58.857$

16. (1)  $20 - 14 = 6$ ;  $\frac{6}{2} = 3$

$13 - 7 = 6$ ;  $\frac{6}{2} = 3$

17. (3) Logical order of words

4. Wear Uniform

↓

3. Catch Bus

↓

2. Attend Assembly

↓

5. Get in to Class room

↓

1. Open Text Book

18. (1) Arrangement of words as per dictionary:

5. Collapse

↓

1. Collect

↓

3. Collection

↓

2. Collinear

↓

4. Column

19. (3) c [a] bba [c] / cab [b] ac /

[c] ab [b] ac

20. (3)

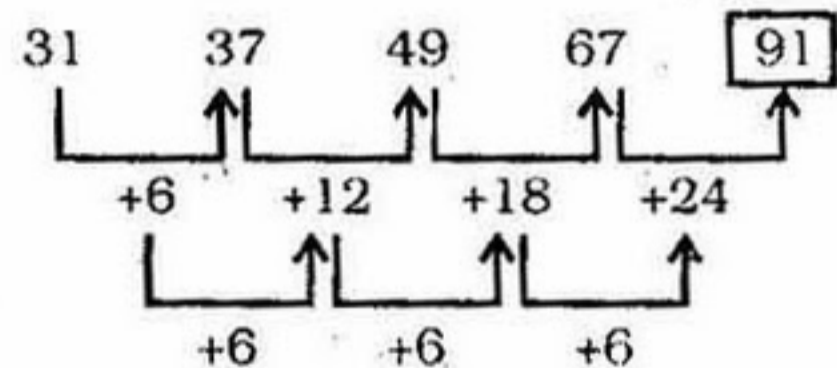
X  $\xrightarrow{-3}$  U  $\xrightarrow{-3}$  R  $\xrightarrow{-3}$  O  $\xrightarrow{-3}$  L  
 $\xrightarrow{-3}$  I  $\xrightarrow{-3}$  F  $\xrightarrow{-3}$  C

21. (4)

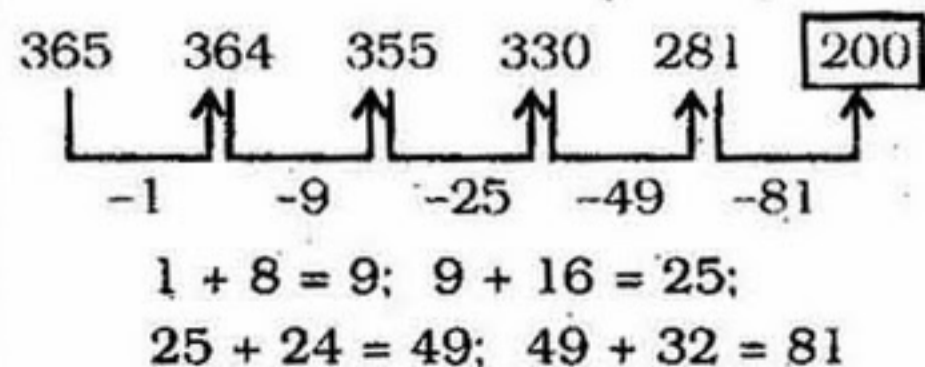
1 2 3 4 5      2 4 1 5 3  
 A B C D E    ⇒ B D A E C  
                   1 2 3 4 5

2 4 1 5 3      2 4 1 5 3  
 D E B C A    ⇒ E C D A B  
 1 2 3 4 5

22. (2)

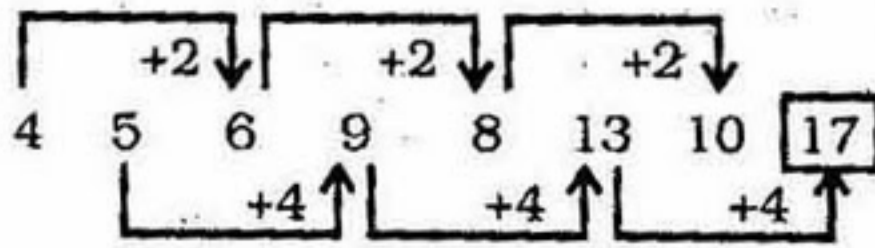


23. (2)





24. (4)



25. (1)  $16 + 0 = 16$

$16 + (1)^2 = 17$

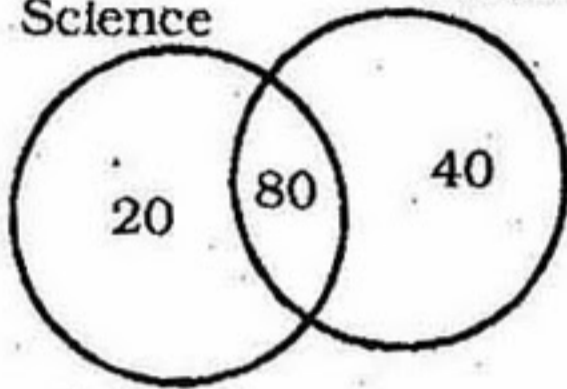
$17 + (2)^2 = 21$

$21 + (3)^2 = 30$

$30 + (4)^2 = 46$

$46 + (5)^2 = 71$

26. (4) Computer Science      Electronics



There are 100 students in Computer Science which include students of electronics too.

∴ Number of students opting for Computer Science only =  $100 - 80 = 20$

27. (2) Today is Friday +2, i.e., Sunday.

Tomorrow will be Monday. The Day after tomorrow will be Tuesday and two days after Tuesday will be Thursday.

28. (4) The age of person is 6 years  
His father's age =  $6 \times 6 = 36$  years

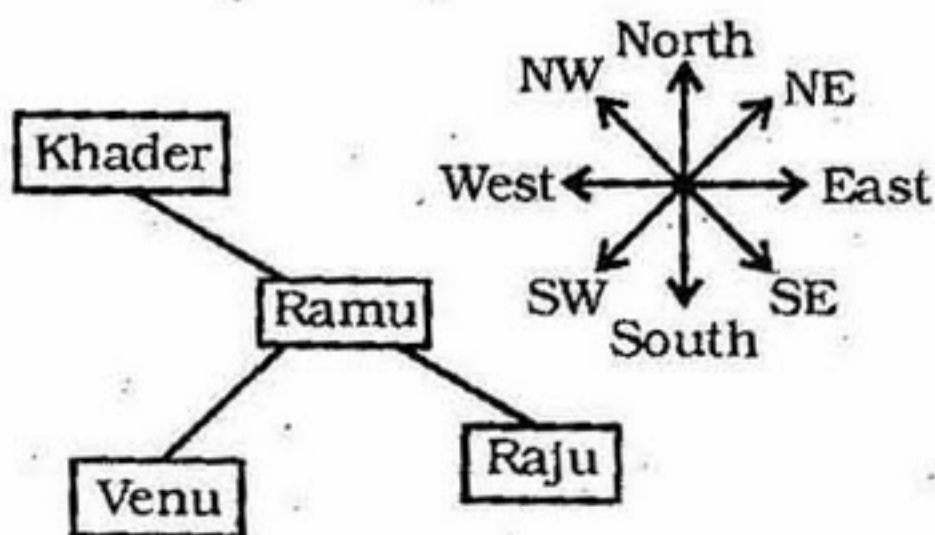
Therefore, the age of his mother  $36 - 4 = 32$  years

29. (1) A is mother of B and D.

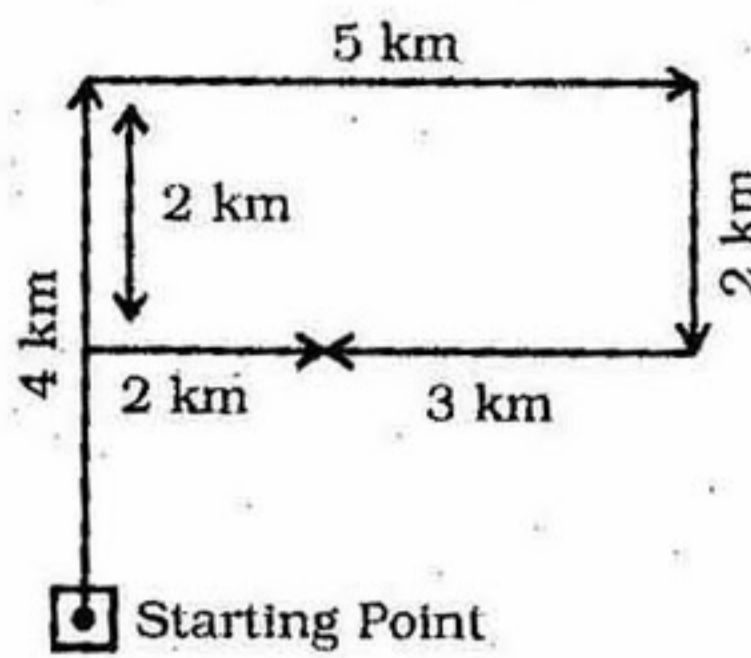
30. (4) Number of successful candidates =  $11 + 47 - 1 = 57$

Total number of students =  $57 + 3 + 1 = 61$

31. (3)



32. (2)



33. (4) Obviously both the Conclusions follow.

Tension is detrimental to physical and mental health.

34. (2) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).

Some skirts are benches.

No bench is a table.

$I + E \Rightarrow O$ -type of Conclusion

"Some skirts are not tables."

Conclusion II is Converse of the first Premise.



35. (2)  $C = 3$  : Position Number in English Alphabet

C A T  
↓ ↓ ↓  
 $3 + 1 + 20 = 24$

Therefore,

F A U L T  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
 $6 + 1 + 21 + 12 + 20 = 60$

37. (4) There is no 'L' letter in the Keyword.

38. (4) Option (1) VIOLET  
Option (2) ORANGE  
Option (3) PURPLE  
Option (4) FLOWER

39. (3)

E X P A N S I O N  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
2 4 8 5 3 7 6 9 3

Therefore,

P E N S I O N

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

8 2 3 7 6 9 3

40. (3) P U T R E F Y

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

X P Q S T R L

N A V I G A T E

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

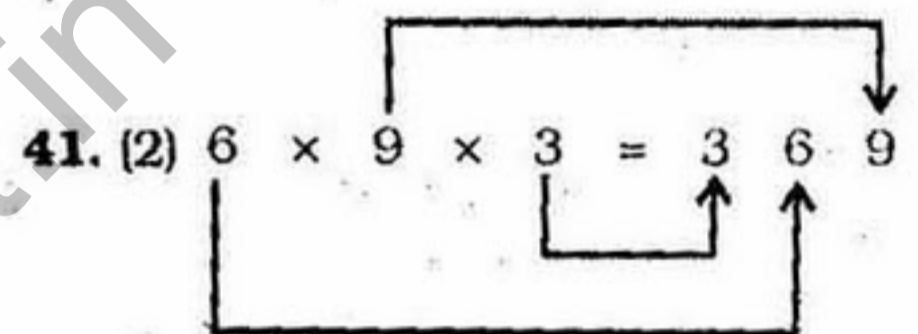
G Y M O W Y Q T

Therefore,

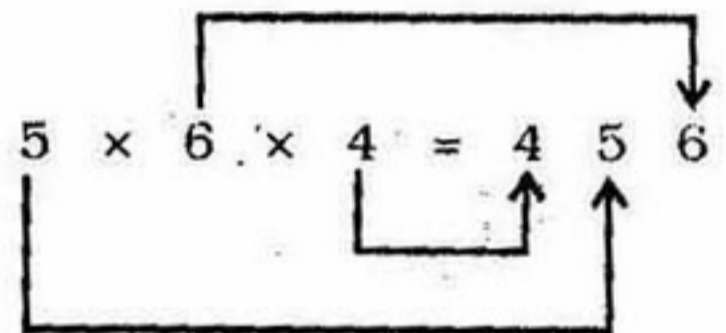
A V I A R Y

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

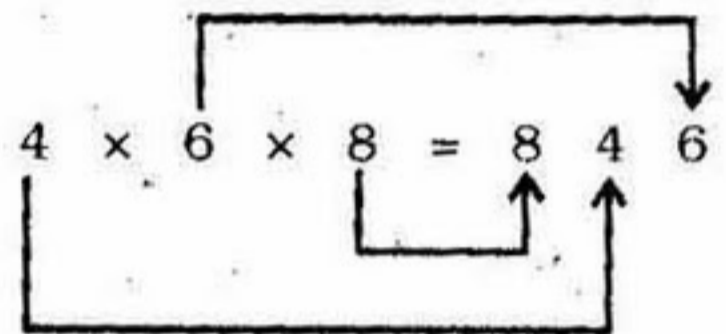
Y M O Y S L



41. (2)  $6 \times 9 \times 3 = 3 6 9$



Similarly,



42. (1)  $(12 \times 14) - 10 = 168 - 10 = 158$

$(12 \times 16) - 10 = 192 - 10 = 182$

Therefore,

$? = (14 \times 16) - 10$

$= 224 - 10 = 214$

43. (2) (3A5B2) C4D6

$\Rightarrow (3 + 5 - 2) \times 4 \div 6$

$\Rightarrow (6) \times 4 \div 6$

$\Rightarrow \frac{6 \times 2}{3} = 4$

44. (2)  $6 \times 7 \times 11 = 462$

$5 \times 8 \times 12 = 480$

$7 \times 4 \times ? = 224$

$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{224}{28} = 8$

45. (2)  $4 \times 3 = 12$  and  $(12)^2 = 144$

$11 \times 9 = 99$  and  $(99)^2 = 9801$

$15 \times 6 = 90$  and  $(90)^2 = 8100$