

**SAMPLE PAPER - 2**  
**POST GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN FASHION TECHNOLOGY**  
**PAPER - I - GENERAL ABILITY TEST**

**Time Allowed: 2 Hours**

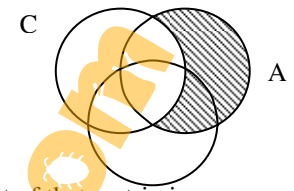
**Max. Marks: 120**  
**Total Questions: 120**

This test comprises of the following sub-tests.

- (1) Quantitative Ability
- (2) Communication Ability
- (3) English Comprehension
- (4) Analytical Ability
- (5) General Knowledge and Current Affairs
- (6) Thematic Apperception Test
  - (i) Each question carries one mark.
  - (ii) Answers are required to be marked only on the OMR/ICR Answer-sheet, which will be provided separately.
  - (iii) For each question, four alternative answers have been provided out of which only one is correct. Darken the appropriate circle in the Answer-sheet by using Ball pen only on the best alternative amongst (a), (b), (c) or (d).

1. Every triangle must have at least:  
(a) 1 acute angle                      (b) 3 acute angles                      (c) 2 acute angles                      (d) no acute angle
2. The condition, which does not determine the congruence of 2 triangles, is:  
(a) SAS                                      (b) AAS                                      (c) SSS                                      (d) AAA
3.  $\sin(2n\pi + \theta)$ , where, n is a natural number which is equal to  
(a)  $-\sin \theta$                                       (b)  $\sin \theta$                                       (c)  $\cos \theta$                                       (d)  $-\cos \theta$
4. A man buys 2 articles for a total cost of Rs.1600. By selling one article for  $\frac{4}{5}$ th of its cost and the other for  $\frac{5}{4}$ th of its cost, he makes a profit of Rs. 200 on the whole transaction. The cost prices of the articles are:  
(a) 494.9, 1105.1                      (b) 444.4, 1155.6                      (c) 398.6, 1201.4                      (d) 466.6, 1133.4
5. If 8 men or 11 women can reap a field in 34 days how long will 5 men and 7 women take to reap it?  
(a) 32 days                                      (b) 30 days                                      (c) 27 days                                      (d) 24 days
6. If a receptionist received an annual income of Rs. 88000, which is 10% more than the previous year. What was her income last year?  
(a) Rs. 76000                                      (b) Rs. 80000                                      (c) Rs. 96000                                      (d) Rs. 72000
7. Two numbers are said to be 'CO-PRIME'  
(a) If both are prime numbers                      (b) If they do not have a common factor other than 1.  
(c) If both are not prime numbers                      (d) If they have common factor 1
8.  $(25 \times 25 + 131 \times 131) =$   
(a) 17876                                      (b) 35752                                      (c) 17786                                      (d) 35572
9.  $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}\right)^2 =$   
(a)  $\frac{9}{8}$                                       (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$                                       (c)  $\frac{1}{8}$                                       (d)  $\frac{1}{12}$
10. Average of two numbers is 52 and their difference is 40. They are  
(a) 23 and 72                                      (b) 32 and 27                                      (c) 23 and 27                                      (d) 32 and 72
11. If  $2A = 3B = 4C$  then A:B:C is  
(a) 4:3:6                                      (b) 6:4:3                                      (c) 2:3:4                                      (d) 1:2:3
12. What percent of 7.2 kg are 18 g?  
(a) 25 %                                      (b) 2.5 %                                      (c)  $\frac{2}{5}$  %                                      (d) 0.25 %
13. The rates of S.I. in 2 banks A and B are in the ratio of 5:4. A person wants to deposit his total savings in 2 banks in such a way that he receives equal half yearly interest from both. Then his deposits in the savings account in banks A and B will be in the ratio:  
(a) 1 : 2                                      (b) 3 : 4                                      (c) 4 : 5                                      (d) 5 : 4

14. Walking at  $\frac{3}{4}$  of his usual speed, a man is late by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The usual time would have been  
 (a)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs (b)  $\frac{2}{3}$  hrs (c)  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs (d) 6 hrs
15. A train 300 m long crossed a platform 900m long in 1 min 12 sec. The speed of the train in (km/hr) is  
 (a) 60 (b) 50 (c) 24 (d) 42
16. The difference between the circumference and the radius of a circle is 37cms. The area of the circle is  
 (a)  $154\text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $148\text{ cm}^2$  (c)  $259\text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $182\text{ cm}^2$
17. The surface area of a cube is 1734 Sq. cm. Its volume is  
 (a)  $4913\text{ cm}^3$  (b)  $2714\text{ cm}^3$  (c)  $4096\text{ cm}^3$  (d)  $4197\text{ cm}^3$
18.  $3ab^2 + 3a^2b - 10ab^2 + 5ab =$   
 (a)  $15ab + 7ab^2$  (b)  $5ab - 7ab^2 + 3a^2b$  (c)  $3a^2b - 3ab^2$  (d)  $5ab + 10a^2b$
19. The graph of a quadratic function is a  
 (a) Hyperbola (b) Circle (c) Straight line (d) Parabola
20. In the Harmonic progression the reciprocal of the terms are in  
 (a) Integer set (b) Complex numbers set  
 (c) Geometric Progression (d) Arithmetic Progression
21. Two sets A and B are equal if  
 (a)  $A \subset B$  or  $B \subset A$  (b)  $A \subset B$  and  $B \subset A$   
 (c)  $A \subset U$  and  $B \subset U$  (d)  $A \cap B = \Phi$
22. The characteristic of  $\log(2.5628)$  is  
 (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 0
23. Two chords, chord1 and chord 2 are at the same distance from the centre of a circle. Then their lengths are  
 (a) chord 1 > chord2 (b) chord 1 = 2 chord 2 or chord 2 = 2 chord 1  
 (c) Equal (d) chord 2 < chord1
24.  $\int (x^2 + \cos x) dx =$   
 (a)  $\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \sin x + c$  (b)  $2x - \sin x + c$  (c)  $\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \cos x + c$  (d)  $x^2 + \sin x + c$
25.  $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x^2 + 2}) =$   
 (a)  $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}}$  (b)  $x^2$  (c)  $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}$  (d) x
26. A man can row upstream at 6kmph and downstream at 8 kmph. Find man's rate in still water and the rate of current.  
 (a) 7 and 5 km/h (b) 7 and 2 km/hr (c) 5 and 3 km./hr (d) 3 and 6 km/hr
27. The price of 483 mangoes is Rs:1500. What will be the approximate price of 6 dozens of mangoes?  
 (a) Rs. 223 (b) Rs. 300 (c) Rs.250 (d) Rs. 350
28. A monthly installment of Rs. 200 is required to be paid for repayment of an interest free loan in 60 months. If it is decided to pay it in 50 months, how much will be the monthly installment in rupees?  
 (a) 200 (b) 240 (c) 420 (d) 400
29. Five oranges and four mangoes cost as much as three oranges and seven mangoes. The ratio of the cost of one orange to that of one mango is  
 (a) 3:2 (b) 2:3 (c) 3:1 (d) 2:1
30. If the diameter of the cylinder is 28cm and its height is 20cm. Then total surface area is:  
 (a)  $2929\text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $2299\text{ cm}^2$  (c)  $2992\text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $2993\text{ cm}^2$
31.  $(A \cup B)' =$   
 (a)  $A' \cup B'$  (b)  $A \cap B$  (c)  $A' \cap B'$  (d)  $A' \cup B$
32. If  $A = \cos^{-1} \log(2 + \sqrt{3})$  then  $\cos A = ?$   
 (a)  $\cos h[\cos h^{-1}(2)]$  (b) 0 (c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (d)  $\cos h(2)$
33. A rectangular carpet has an area of 120 sq. m and a perimeter of 4.6 m. The length of its diagonal is  
 (a) 17m (b) 27m (c) 15m (d) 20m
34. If the circumference of a circle is 352m, then its area is  
 (a) 9586 sq. m (b) 9685 sq. m (c) 9856 sq. m (d) 9568 sq. m
35. Find the volume and surface area of a sphere of radius 10.5 cm.

- (a)  $4581 \text{ cm}^3, 1368 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $4851 \text{ cm}^3, 1386 \text{ cm}^2$   
 (c)  $4800 \text{ cm}^3, 1380 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $4500 \text{ cm}^3, 1360 \text{ cm}^2$
36.  $0.653 \times 20.0052 =$   
 (a) 0.0033956 (b) 0.33956 (c) 0.033956 (d) 0.00033956
37. The shaded portion in the Venn diagram shown represents  
 (a)  $A \cap (B \cup C)$   
 (b)  $A \cup (B \cap C)$   
 (c)  $A \cap (B \cap C)$   
 (d)  $A \cup (B \cup C)$
- 
38. In a square matrix of order 3 having a row of zeroes, the determinant of that matrix is:  
 (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) -2 (d) 0
39. The locus of the centre of the circle touching both the arms of an acute angle is:  
 (a) A circle (b) Bisector of the angle (c) A parallelogram (d) Concentric circle
40. For a given distribution,  $\delta_1 = 32, \delta_2 = 48, C = 8$  and  $\ell = 11.5$ , then mode = ?  
 (a) 13.7 (b) 14.7 (c) 15.7 (d) 16.7
41. The probability that a non-leap year has 53 Sundays is:  
 (a)  $\frac{2}{7}$  (b)  $\frac{6}{7}$  (c)  $\frac{3}{7}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{7}$
42. How many arrangements can be made out of the letters of the word EXCEED?  
 (a) 240 (b) 360 (c) 120 (d) 60

**Direction (Q. Nos. 43-47):** Each of the following sentences has been divided into 4 parts – (a), (b), (c) and (d). One of them has an error. Choose the one with the error.

43. The sooner you arrive/ the faster / we can accomplish the task together. / No error.  
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
44. The suit she is wearing / her own creation / in terms of design, stitched by a tailor/ No error.  
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
45. Reema and her mother worked very hard for months/ and ploughed barren land / to sow rice for the winter./ No error.  
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
46. One who do not value / elders advice / is bound to suffer./ No error.  
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
47. The citizen of Hyderabad / prospered under / the leadership of Mr. Babu. /No error.  
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

**Direction (Q. Nos. 48-52):** Fill in the blanks with words/phrases that best completes the sentence.

48. My requirement was not met .....  
 (a) to (b) with (c) on (d) at
49. Apparently he was feeling .... with himself apparently.  
 (a) angrily (b) anger (c) disgusted (d) none of these
50. The expensive medicine was recommended to the patient by.  
 (a) a doctor (b) friend (c) druggist (d) none of these
51. She had just... down to rest.  
 (a) lied (b) lain (c) lay (d) laid
52. The day we started this journey, Ramu ....flu  
 (a) caught (b) caught (c) picked (d) none of these

**Direction (Q. Nos. 53-57):** Each of the following words in capitals is followed by four choices. Choose the one nearest to it in meaning..

53. INTRINSIC  
 (a) inborn (b) bearable (c) complex (d) none
54. PANDEMONIUM  
 (a) big crowd (b) joy (c) utter confusion (d) bliss

55. IRKSOME  
 (a) itching (b) troublesome (c) boring (d) none
56. LUDICROUS  
 (a) glaring (b) funny (c) absurd (d) serious
57. EMULATE  
 (a) oppose (b) original (c) ornament (d) imitate

**Direction (Q. Nos. 58-62):** Each of the following words in capitals is followed by four choices. Choose the one opposite in meaning to it.

58. DEMURE  
 (a) modest (b) reserve (c) opaque (d) haughty
59. ETIQUETTE  
 (a) behaviour (b) conduct (c) ill-mannered (d) manners
60. ENERVATE  
 (a) upset (b) untune (c) discomfit (d) strengthen
61. FLAG  
 (a) signalize (b) mark (c) droop (d) erect
62. DENSITY  
 (a) rarity (b) intelligence (c) clarity (d) brightness

**Direction (Q. Nos. 63-67)** Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.

**PASSAGE**

What, then are the prospects of a single government for the whole world? Unfortunately they are not very promising. Two attempts have been made within the last forty years to bring the nations together, first in the League of Nations, which was created after the 1914-1918 war; secondly, in the United Nations Organization which was the product of the last war. Neither of these associations has, however, been very successful. The League of Nations was helpless to prevent the second world war, and its successor, the United Nations Organisation seems to have no authority over the great powers. How, indeed, could it have such authority when it is without armed forces to impose it. Many people think that the only way in which the nations of the world can be brought together under the control of a single world government is through the domination of the rest by a single power, as the European world was dominated by Rome in the centuries immediately succeeding the birth of Christ.

63. What are the two recent examples of a world government?  
 (a) League of Nations (b) United Nations Organisations  
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
64. How did the League of Nations fail?  
 (a) It had no authority over the world powers (b) it had no army of its own  
 (c) It could not prevent the Second World War (d) None of the above
65. How can a World Govt. control the whole world?  
 (a) It must have a lot of money (b) All powerful countries should come together  
 (c) It should be controlled by a strong dictator (d) None of the above
66. Why has U. N. O. failed?  
 (a) veto power is used in the Security Council (b) it has no army to enforce its authority  
 (c) All countries are not its members (d) None of the above
67. Which event caused the birth of UNO?  
 (a) Failure of the League of Nations to stop the Second World War  
 (b) Roman occupation of Europe (c) The First World war (d) None of the above

**Direction (Q. Nos. 68-77):** Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.

**PASSAGE**

To be sure, one-third of the accumulated debts of the Third World is attributable to arms imports. Forty developing countries have thought it fit to establish their own military industries for production of aircraft, tanks, armoured vehicles, artillery, warships and missiles in unceasing bouts of one-upmanship. It may

well be., as the World Bank President, Mr. Barber Conable laments, that developing countries spend \$200 billions on the military. Without in any way holding any brief for all the skewed priorities developing countries are capable of, the money they spend on Defence is still only 15 per cent of the more than \$ 1200 billions per year (or \$ 3 billions each day) spent on the manufacture of arms and armaments and for running military, based industries. (It should be remembered that the figure may well be on the lower side for, as the World Bank points out, governments are prone to understate and conceal the actual outlay on this deadly item).

Undeniably, the preoccupation shown by some of the poorer countries with arms build-up is indefensible- for instance, Africa, where almost every problem is more acute than elsewhere and most of the world's poorest live, spends 14 per cent or more of the GNP on the military, besides indulging its whim for constant internecine feuds. Even so, the per capita expenditure on armed forces is still only \$ 43 in developing countries as against \$ 524 in developed countries as a whole, North America alone topping the list at nearly \$ 1000 per capita.

It is the industrial countries, which are responsible for 97 per cent of weapons exports, the U.S. and the USSR between themselves accounting for 72.5 per cent. Two-thirds of the exports originate from NATO nations and 44 per cent from the U.S. The U.S. Congress research service has found that the country encourages bankrupt States to buy weapons, which they often do not need, paying with money which they often do not have! In 1982-84, American aid for Africa rose by 40 per cent, but this was left far behind by sales and donations of arms which went up by 150 per cent in the same period, Mr. Conable will have only himself to blame for sounding sanctimonious if he forgets, while cautioning the Third World to go easy on military spending, the preponderant role of the industrial countries in taking their poor brethren down the military path by sometimes thrusting arms down their throats.

That said, the issue raised has to be squarely faced. There is no gainsaying the deleterious impact of Defence expenditure on the overall investment and savings, agricultural and industrial production, and economic growth and development in developing countries. There is ample evidence of its affecting availability of resources for social services (including such vital areas as education and health). A U.N. study has disclosed that an average of two working places can be created in civilian sectors for every employee in the military sector. In the U.S. the job increase by diversion of \$ 1 billion from the military to the civilian sector has been computed to be as high as 51,000.

The monstrous drain of human and material resources on weapons of warfare and plans of destruction is so mind boggling that it may make no dent on the consciousness of most laymen unless broken into spine - chilling deprivations flowing from it.

One can therefore, readily agree with the declaration of eminent public men and renowned thinkers from all over the world who gathered at the UN headquarters a few years ago for a symposium on 'Survival in the Nuclear Age'. They said: "The consequence of failure to control the arms race has been more confrontation and distrusts and the priority given to security issues has had unfortunate results not just for detente between East and West but also for North-South cooperation. Governments should plan and prepare for a process of transfer of resources from military to civil uses." It is time, too, for, to quote Alva Myrdal, "More and more States are buying more and more insecurity at a higher and higher ' price" and the pernicious paradox of the common people's craving in every country for peace and for basic necessities coexisting with their government's craze for arms continues.

Is it possible to rouse the conscience of governments and mobilize their "moral 'reserves" towards a consummation so devoutly wished and so consistently elusive? The examples of China, the USSR and Japan offers a semblance of hope. The share of GNP used in china for military purposes has fallen perceptibly from 13 per cent in the Seventies to scarcely 7 per cent in 1987, the resources thus released being channeled for activities like reforestation, family planning and agricultural development-On May 30 this year, the Soviet president, Mr.-Mikhail Gorbachev announced an across-the-board cut of 14 per cent in military expenditure next year, earmarking the funds thus obtained for improving social conditions. Japan has risen to be a formidable economic power without any commensurate military build-up. The super powers are moving steadily towards arms reduction and they could extend the principle to reducing arms exports as well.

68. Many developing countries establish their own military industries?  
(a) In order to avoid import of weapons (b) In an effort to protect themselves from invasion  
(c) So that they can become independent (d) To compete with other countries
69. The passage points out that developing  
(a) Often displays lopsided priorities (b) Are over cautious  
(c) Are justified in their defence expenditure (d) Are not responsible for their defence

70. Comparing the defence expenditure of developing countries with that of the developed ones, we find that:  
 (a) The developing countries spend proportionality more  
 (b) The per capita expenditure of developed countries is more  
 (c) The developing countries have a rational basis of their expenditure  
 (d) The developed countries spend less on a consolidated basis
71. The actual figures available about Military expenditure  
 (a) Are accurate, according to the World Bank (b) Are extremely misleading  
 (c) May be understatements by the governments concerned  
 (d) Are used by the IMF and World Bank to suit their own purposes
72. The problems of third world debt  
 (a) Can be solved by cutting down defence expenditure  
 (b) May be unrelated by a bus on all defence clears with developing countries  
 (c) Is due to the production of surplus arms by developed countries.  
 (d) Cannot be tackled by ignoring the arms imports by developing countries.
73. The irony referred to by the writer, lies in the fact that  
 (a) Countries which are starring should go in for arms billet up  
 (b) Developing countries aim at self-sufficiency in production of arms  
 (c) The poorer countries spend more on arms than the industrial countries  
 (d) The industrial countries call for reduced military spending
74. The full Magnitude of problem under discussion  
 (a) Strikes home only that details about deprivations caused by Military expenditure are made available  
 (b) Is not revealed in the official reports  
 (c) Cannot be understood by the layman (d) Is underplayed by the United Nations Study
75. It is seen that the American Aid for Africa  
 (a) Is justifying its sale of arms (b) Has no relevance to the context  
 (c) Did not increase so much as its sale of arms to Africa  
 (d) Was possible because of the American sale of arms
76. It is the opinion of great thinkers that?  
 (a) The arms race will be a feature of the Nuclear Age.  
 (b) We will have to spend more to pressure peace  
 (c) It will be difficult to survive the Nuclear Age.  
 (d) Military expenditure should be curbed and the resources utilized for civil purposes
77. The writer feels that:  
 (a) Americans cannot reduce its military spending without a change of heart  
 (b) The example of China, Japan, and Russia will be followed by the rest of the world  
 (c) The industrial countries should reduce arms exports while reducing their own arms build-up  
 (d) the developing countries will have to set the trend in the Nuclear age.

**Direction (Q. Nos.78 to 82):** Each problem contains a question and two statements, which give certain data. You have to select the correct answer from (a) to (b) depending on the sufficiency of the data given in the statements to answer the questions.

Mark (a) : If statement A alone is sufficient to answer the question and statement B alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

Mark (b) : If statement B alone is sufficient to answer the question and statement A alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

Mark (c) : If statements A and B together are sufficient to answer the question but neither statement alone is sufficient.

Mark (d) : If statements A and B together are not sufficient to answer the question and additional data specific to the problem are needed.

78. What is the area of triangle ABC?  
 (A) The in radius is 5 cm (B) The sum of all sides of the triangle is 30 cm
79. What is the value of k in  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x + k$   
 (A)  $f(-1) = 0$  (B)  $(x-1)$  is not a factor of  $f(x)$ .
80. What is the value of  $\sec \theta$ ?  
 (A)  $\theta$  is an acute angle (B)  $\cos \theta = 5/6$ .

81. If mode = 3 what is mean  
 (A) median < mean (B) Median = 2
82. What is the value of x?  
 (A)  $x + y^2 = 10$  (B)  $y^4 = 16$

**Direction for Question 83-87.** The following table gives the results of 5 schools:

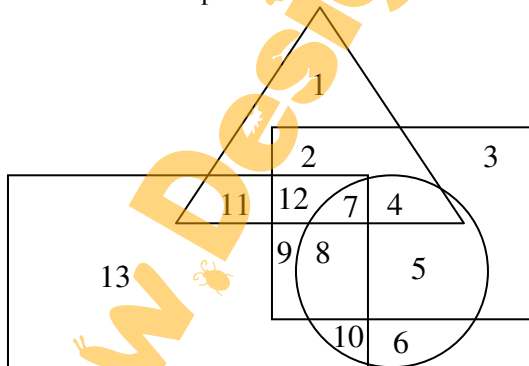
School	Number of Students scoring less than 60% marks	Total No. of students
A	230	550
B	190	475
C	250	600
D	150	350
E	170	450

83. Total No. of students scoring more than 60% is:  
 (a) 1440 (b) 990 (c) 1340 (d) 1435
84. Which school has the lowest percentage of students scoring less than 60%  
 (a) A (b) E (c) C (d) B
85. Which school has the second lowest percentage of students scoring less than 60%.  
 (a) B (b) E (c) C (d) A
86. What is the percentage of students scoring more than 60% is school 'C'?  
 (a) 41.5% (b) 63% (c) 58% (d) 48%
87. Which school has the highest percentage of students scoring more than 60%.  
 (a) E (b) D (c) C (d) B

**Directions for Question Nos. 88-89:** In each of the following questions, four words have been given, out of which three are alike in same manner and the fourth one is different. Choose odd one out.

88. (a) Spectacles (b) Goggles (c) Binoculars (d) Microphone
89. (a) Engineer (b) Architect (c) Mechanic (d) Manson

**Direction for Question Nos. (90-94):** In the following figure, the square represents those who are attending drawing classes the triangle represents the students who have joined the music classes, the rectangle represents the painting classes and the circle represents the dance classes.



90. Which number represents the students who have music, drawing and painting?  
 (a) 7 (b) 13 (c) 9 (d) 4
91. Number 5 represents the set that have  
 (a) dance and drawing (b) music and dance (c) music and drawing (d) painting and dance
92. Which number represents the set who have drawing and painting?  
 (a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 13 (d) 9
93. Which number represents the students with all the four hobbies ?  
 (a) 11 (b) 8 (c) 13 (d) 7
94. Which number represents the students who have printing and dance?  
 (a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 7 (d) 13

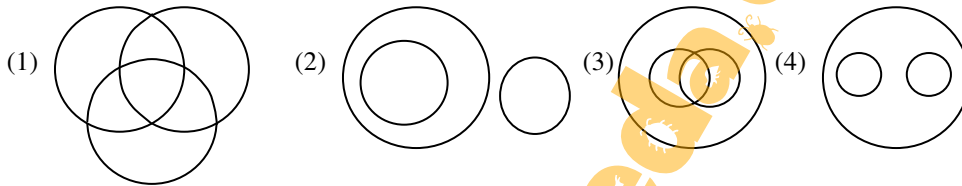
95. Bread is related to Wheat is the same way as Brick is related to -----  
 (a) day (b) fire (c) cement (d) building

**Directions for questions nos. 96 to 97:** These questions are based on the following definition of operators.

$\Delta$  means greater than                      % means less than                       $\square$  is equal  
 = is not equal to                      + is a little more than                      x is little less than.

96.  $p \Delta q$  and  $q + v$ , then  
 (a)  $r + p$  (b)  $p \% r$  (c)  $r \% p$  (d)  $p + r$
97. If  $r = p$  and  $p = q$  then  
 (a)  $q \Delta p$  (b)  $r \square p$  (c)  $q = r$  (d) None of these

**Direction for question nos. 98-102:** Which of the following diagrams best represents the relationship between the items given in each of the following questions?



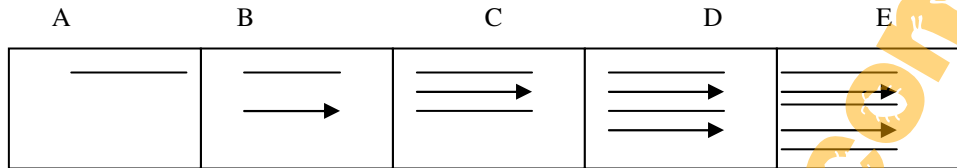
98. Algebra, trigonometry, mathematics.  
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
99. Car, jeep, four wheelers.  
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
100. Pigeons, birds, dogs  
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
101. Sun, star, moon  
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
102. Student, soccer players, cricket fans  
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
103. Land of white elephant is  
 (a) Kenya (b) Burma (c) India (d) Thailand
104. The highest dam in the world is  
 (a) Bhakra (b) Gorple dixence (c) Inguri (d) Nurek
105. Official reports of the British government are called  
 (a) Blue Books (b) Grey Books (c) Green Books (d) White Books
106. The disputed Black Sea fleet divided  
 (a) Ukraine and Russia (b) Georgia and Ukraine (c) Rumania and Russia (d) Bosnia and Croalia
107. The tip of the lead pencil is made up of  
 (a) Lead (b) Carbon (c) Graphite (d) Zinc
108. A panchayat Samiti at the block level is only  
 (a) an advisory body (b) a consultative comitee  
 (c) a co-ordinating and supervisory authority (d) an administrative authority
109. Ordinary panchayats can try civil suits up to the value of  
 (a) no limit (b) Rs.500 (c) Rs.200 (d) cannot by any amount civil suit
110. Gandhiji's preference for national language was for  
 (a) Hindustani (b) English (c) Hindi (d) Urdu
111. Rabindra Rangshala, said to be one of the world's largest open-air theatres, is located in?  
 (a) Delhi (b) Bhopal (c) Kolkatta (d) Hyderabad
112. The most important source of irrigation in India is  
 (a) wells (b) tanks (c) canals (d) tube wells
113. The hottest time of the day is  
 (a) 12.00 am (b) 1.00 pm (c) 3.00 pm (d) between 2.00pm and 4.00pm
114. The vast and hot gaseous mass is called  
 (a) Sun (b) Planet (c) Moon (d) Earth



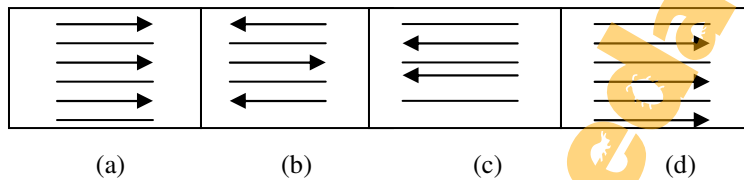
115. The duration of the period of exactly 24 Hours is called  
 (a) Solar day (b) Lunar day (c) Sidereal day (d) apparent day

**Directions for Question Nos. 116-118:** In each of the following questions there are problem figures marked A, B, C, D etc., followed by answer figures named (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the right answer from the given options, which best completes into the series.

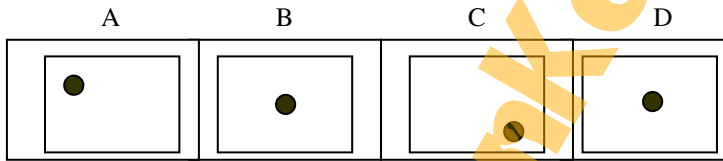
116. PROBLEM FIGURES:



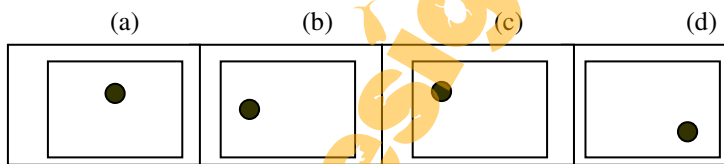
ANSWER FIGURES



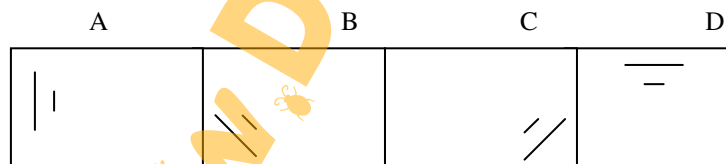
117. PROBLEM FIGURES



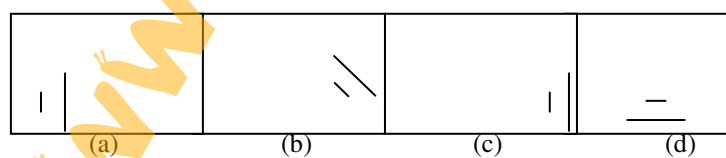
ANSWER FIGURES



118. PROBLEM FIGURES



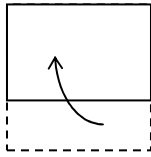
ANSWER FIGURES



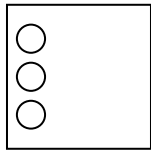
**Direction for Question Nos. 119-120:** In the following picture, a piece of paper is folded as shown in A, B and C and is punched. The paper when unfolded looks like:

119.

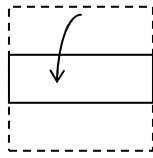
A



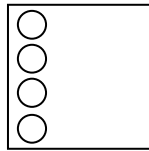
(a)



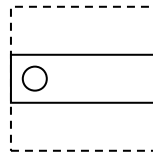
B



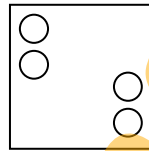
(b)



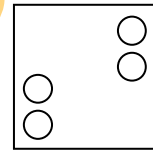
C



(c)

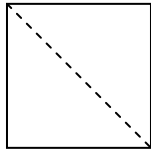


(d)

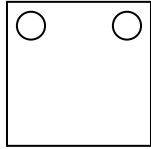


120.

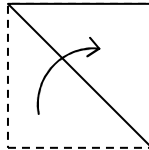
A



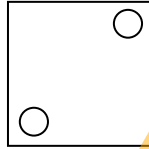
(a)



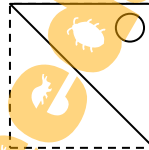
B



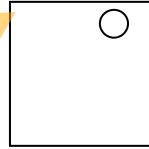
(b)



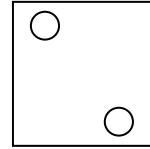
C



(c)



(d)



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