Booklet Sr. No.

PSCSCCE - 2018
PAPER - 2
(CSAT)


Date of Birth :


D D


M M


Y $\quad \mathrm{Y} \quad \mathrm{Y} \quad \mathrm{Y}$

Category Code*

(* As given in the Admit Card)

OMR Response Sheet No. $\qquad$ Roll No.

Candidate's Signature :
(Please sign in the box)

Total Questions : 80]
Time Allowed : 2:00 Hours]

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till the time told to do so by the Invigilation Staff. However, in the meantime, the candidate can read these instructions carefully and subsequently fill the appropriate columns given above in CAPITAL letters. The candidate may also fill the relevant boxes out of 1 to 9 of the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) response sheet, supplied separately.
2. Use only blue or black ball point pen to fill the relevant columns on this page as well as in OMR sheet. Use of ink Pen or any other Pen is not allowed.
3. The candidate shall be liable for any adverse effect if the information given above is wrong or illegible or incomplete.
4. Each candidate is required to attempt 80 questions in 120 minutes, except for orthopaedically/visually impaired candidates, who would be given 40 extra minutes, by marking correct responses on the OMR sheet.
5. The candidates, when allowed to open the question paper booklet, must first check the entire booklet to confirm that the booklet has complete number of pages, the pages printed correctly and there are no blank pages. In case there is any such error in the question paper booklet then the candidate should immediately bring this fact to the notice of the invigilation Staff and obtain a new booklet of the same series as given earlier.
6. The serial number of the new Question booklet if issued for some reason should be entered in the relevant column of the OMR. The Invigilation Staff must make necessary corrections in their record regarding the change in the serial no. of Question booklet.
7. The question paper booklet has 28 pages. THE QUESTIONS ARE PRINTED IN ENGLISH AND PUNJABI. QUESTIONS IN PUNJABI ARE A TRANSLATION OF THE ENGLISH QUESTIONS. IN CASE OF ANY AMBIGUITY IN TRANSLATION, THE ENGLISH VERSION WILL BE DEEMED AUTHENTIC AND FINAL.
8. The Paper consists of total 200 Marks. Each question shall carry 2.5 marks. There are four options for each question and the candidate has to mark the MOST APPROPRIATE answer on the OMR response sheet.
9. There is no negative marking for wrong answers or questions not attempted by the candidate.
10. The candidates MUST READ INSTRUCTIONS BEHIND THE OMR SHEET before start answering the Questions and check that two carbon copies attached to the OMR Sheet are intact.

Directions (Questions no. 1 to 5): Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

In July 1921, Tagore returned home from Europe. He was alarmed to find that many members of the staff at Santiniketan had enthusiastically embraced the non-co-operation movement, thus giving themselves up to 'narrow nationalist ideas that were already out of date'. In the first week of September, Gandhi met Tagore at his family home in Calcutta. They had a long and argumentative conversation about non-co-operation. C. F. Andrews, who was present, wrote that they had 'a difference of temperament so wide that it was extremely difficult to arrive at a common intellectual standing, though the moral ties of friendship remained entirely unbroken...'. Tagore later recalled that he had told Gandhi that 'the whole world is suffering today from the cult of a selfish and short-sighted nationalism. India has all down her history offered hospitality to the invader of whatever nation, creed or colour. I have come to believe that, as Indians, we not only have much to learn from the West but that we also have something to contribute. We dare not therefore shut the West out. But we still have to learn among ourselves how, through education, to collaborate and achieve a common understanding'.

Gandhi's answer is not recorded. But apparently Tagore was not satisfied, since he chose to make his criticisms public in the influential Calcutta journal Modern Review. In his recent travels in the West, said Tagore, he had met many people who sought 'to achieve the unity of man, by destroying the bondage of nationalism'. He had 'watched the faces of European students all aglow with the hope of a united mankind.... Then he returned home, to be confronted with a political movement suffused with negativity. Are 'we alone to be content with telling the beads of negation', asked Tagore, 'harping on other's faults and proceeding with the erection of Swaraj on a foundation of quarrelsomeness?

Gandhi responded immediately, defending the non-co-operation movement as 'a refusal to co-operate with the English administrators on their own terms. We say to them, "Come and co-operate with us on our terms, and it will be well for us, for you and the world". ... A drowning man cannot save others. In order to be fit to save others, we must try to save ourselves. Indian nationalism is not exclusive, nor aggressive, nor destructive. It is health-giving, religious and therefore humanitarian. India must learn to live before she can aspire to die for humanity. The mice which helplessly find themselves between the cat's teeth acquire no merit from their enforced sacrifice.'

1. What did Tagore initially make of the non-co-operation movement?
(a) The movement was based on refreshing ideas that ought to be embraced.
(b) The movement didn't deserve a thought or contemplation.
(c) The movement was guilty of accepting an outdated ideology of narrow nationalism.
(d) The movement convinced him about failure of Gandhi as a mass leader.
2. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
(a) Tagore considered the movement as a setback to the promising signs for humanity he saw in Europe.
(b) Gandhi and Tagore couldn't argue with each other as a sign of respect for the other.
(c) After meeting Gandhi, Tagore was convinced of the virtues and potential of the non-co-operation movement.
(d) Gandhiji refused to respond after Tagore went public with his critique of the movement.
3. According to Mahatma Gandhi, which adjective was not a suitable characteristic of Indian nationalism ?
(a) Inclusive
(b) Humanitarian
(c) Religious
(d) Aggressive
4. "The mice which helplessly find themselves between the cat's teeth acquire no merit from their enforced sacrifice." What can be inferred from this statement?
(a) Brave men are, in truth, cowards.
(b) Weak people deserve no praise for not fighting back.
(c) A small animal is eaten by the large animal.
(d) India can easily dominate Europe.
5. When and where did Tagore meet Gandhi after returning from Europe?
(a) Madras, October 1921
(b) Delhi, July 1921
(c) Calcutta, July 1921
(d) Calcutta, September 1921

Directions (Questions no. 6 to 10) : Read the given passage carefully and based on the paragraph answer the questions that follow :

The India-China relationship has always been too complex to classify under a single theme. Competition-cooperationdiscord is an often-evoked term typology that reflects the contradictory nature of this relationship. Last year witnessed all these facets play out: India's trenchant critique of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), India's entry into the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, the dramatic crisis in Doklam on the northern frontiers, the acceleration of multilateral cooperation in the BRICS format, and attempts to foster economic engagement. Yet, nothing exemplified the state of ties more than the Himalayan standoff, which was the closest both countries came to drawing blood in over three decades.

What led to this tailspin in India-China relations ? We will not find the clues in some valley or a narrow stretch of road in the upper Himalayas. Rather, the main reason has been a systematic build-up of negative images of how each side viewed the other's foreign policies, along with a collapse in geopolitical trust. For India, China's attempt to raise its economic and political profile in the subcontinent was seen as an encroachment on, and an affront to, Indian authority in the neighbourhood. For China, India's pursuit of deeper military engagement with the former's main strategic rivals - the U.S. and Japan - was viewed as a serious challenge to its future security. Convinced that only an assertive policy would work, both Delhi and Beijing over the past two years began exploiting leverages and pressure points to keep the
other side off balance. India tilted closer to the U.S., China towards Pakistan, and on a scale not witnessed even during the Cold War years.

Yet, neither side has been able to extract any concessions or improve the terms of their bilateral interactions. On a range of issues - the Nuclear Suppliers Group membership, Pakistan-sponsored terror and hydrological cooperation being the most prominent - India failed to receive any give from China. With India's boycott of the BRI, China too found itself confronting not only the only major holdout against its flagship international initiative but also its most suspicious and non-cooperative neighbour in Asia. Beijing also noticed that New Delhi was beginning to openly involve external powers to collaborate with it in an anti-China strategy in South Asia and the Indian Ocean. Worse still must have been the spectacle of India brandishing its Tibet card. Such unbridled competition and rising costs to Indian and Chinese interests - and Doklam was the tipping point - appears to have persuaded both Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Chinese President Xi Jinping that their policies were producing zero-sum outcomes and required some kind of a course correction.
6. Which of the following is not a factor in increasing China's doubts about India?
(a) India has used the case of Tibet as a weapon to confront China.
(b) India has closed bilateral trade with China.
(c) India has been involved in forming coalition against Chinese domination.
(d) India boycotted the Belt and Road Initiative.
7. Which of the following is true about emerging Indo-China relationship ?
(a) India and China have been willing to give each other the upper-hand.
(b) China has a positive image of India's foreign policy.
(c) India's boycott of BRI affected China.
(d) India's response has been cordial with regard to the Himalayan standoff.
8. Which countries are China's main strategic rivals?
(a) India and Pakistan
(b) India and USA
(c) India and Russia
(d) USA and Japan
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect with regard to the passage ?
(a) India's increasing ties with USA has been welcomed by China.
(b) There have been enough tensions between the countries of India and China lately.
(c) India's military aspirations have been affecting China's stand on India.
(d) Leaders of the countries - India and China - might reassess their policies.
10. What does the phrase "drawing blood" in paragraph 1 refer to?
(a) To perform an incision on someone
(b) To make someone very angry
(c) To attack each other
(d) To match up to each other in terms of combat ability

Question numbers 11 and 12 contain sentences with one word missing. Choose the correct alternative from the options that follow:
11. You can do litigation cases but you also have to do the corporate $\qquad$ .
(a) one
(b) too
(c) ones
(d) those
12. Don't entrust me $\qquad$ these many responsibilities.
(a) by
(b) with
(c) in
(d) for

Question numbers 13 and 14 have a word each in bold followed by four choices. In each question, find out which of the choices is SIMILAR or CLOSEST in meaning to the word in bold:

## 13. ABOLITION

(a) Fixation
(b) Extermination
(c) Instigation
(d) Inaction

## 14. CRAVE

(a) Disdain
(b) Desire
(c) Collapse
(d) Serious

Question number 15 has a word in bold followed by four choices. In the question, find out which of the choices is similar or closest in OPPOSITE to the word in bold.

## 15. PLEBEIAN

(a) Commoner
(b) Humble
(c) Prominent
(d) Impoverished

16．थंत्वप्पी म्नघ्त ‘वॅटइडा’ कटी भंगेनी टा विगइा म्रघ्वस ह्वरहां नै？
（a）Jealousy
（b）Zealotry
（c）Famished
（d）Gecko

17．＇Өिठ＇टा टिमउठी लिग री चै？
（a）इர्ची
（b）टेग
（c）धॅषठ
（d）दह्పेठी

18．＂भॅध टी w्ञा＂भुग्टने ऊं काट्ट गै？
（a）टीठ भागठा
（b）टेढा इాवटा
（c）गِॉने ठाल्ल झ्रावटा
（d）ऊॅॅध ही घीभग्ठी सा तां

19．गेठ लिधिभां दि甘ँ विगइा म़ष्वस मवी है？
（a）मִध़म़ीभन
（b）म़ध़ीभ्न
（c）मुभमीभ्भउ
（d）मध़म़ीभउ

20．＂भमरीत＂म़घट सा दिठपी म़घ्र है ：
（a）इनथँव
（b） मुठभा $^{2}$
（c）गंरा्गी
（d）भुठध

किण्टेन ：गेठ fिँडे थैठे त्र पिभात ठत्त यद्ञु भडे यूम़र रं．21－24 से छुउत टिध ।

मॅन वॅलु छंगीभां विउप्पां यहुत हा ग्रात माइ्री हैँतहां थीज़ी टिछ खटटा ता विण नै। निम
 उंगी धुठव के हटतिम़ टी स़व्ठठउ गुंटी चै，छिमे उतुं माइी भाठमिव मिगउ टी उंसग्रमडी लटी

 टे भग्चुठम़，प्रूपीतीदी，लेषर，वही डे टिविभागी

 मवसे 手 डे विमे ही भमले डे हुतुां ऊं मेप कै मवसे च। तिषे घंपिर वंगाल्की ने，छिघे भानघिर रंगाल्ली ही ट्डठ ठठों चे मसटी। भागषिव वंगाग्ली ट्डठ वठर कपी घँपिर भमीठी हा गेटा तुठुठी चै। उेत़－उठण
 लपी हुठठी टे टगटाप़े़े 甘ँसुटी चै। टेम़ टी सहाठी
 ट्रिइडा टी यक्ट टे के छिमगण बंसां दॅल्ट मेपिउ वठटी


 रिंइ－म̣गिठ डे मब्लळ－वालूत दिँच हपीभा लाप्टिघटेठीभां हा गेटा भाउिर्भंड त̣व़ठी चै।

21．भिभाग्री य्रमउवां यडुत ठाल री ढ़ापिता चै？
I．मटीठ ऊंसग्रु गरिएा चै।
II．भाठमिव मिगउ ठीव ठरिंटी चै।
III．घँपिर そॅपठ दॅपरा है।
IV．मगीगर उंसगुठी कट्टी रहाप्टी हा रंम वठटीभां गत।
（a）II भडे III
（b）I भङ⿱े III
（c）III भडे IV
（d）I，II भठे III
22. उंगीभां थुमउवां :
I. मठीठ लटी ध्रठव गत।
II. गुण Eी धुठव गठ।
III. मगीगर दिरण्म गूँा चै।
IV. टिभग्गी दिरण्म गुसा चै।
(a) II भडे III
(b) III भडे IV
(c) II भङे IV
(d) I भडे II
 रंभां दॅल विटें मेपिड वउटीभां गत?
(a) సैम़ గ్ㅇ ध़उस वठ टिंसीभां गठ।
(b) रलेठी గ్ ऊॅ ऑट वठसीभां गठ।
(c) च्रमउरां थडुरे त़िभाग्टा ठढ़े-ठ्रूमए घाठे मैचट लॉठ तांटा चै।
(d) స़ॅम डे टलेठी గ్ర भिलठड भडे ट्रिइडा टी याट टिंसीभां गठ ।
24. भातमिम मिगउ सी ऊंटगुमडी ऊं री काट चै?
(a) टिभागा टा पीभग्ठीभां ऊं उणिड गट्ट।
(b) दिविभांतर के हिमाण्त में से पानठी चट।
(c) ठौप्यी म̣रडीभां टिँच दिम़द्यम़ नॅषटा याठ-य్त्ता रठरा।
(d) ड़ठीभाट्टांती ऊं मंतिभाम के लेटा ।
25. गेठ लिभिे मृषसां दिँध छिच विणझे म़घच गर

I. व्ठषाती
II. खूभॅड
III. ब्रभव
IV. बथॅॅड
(a) I, II, III भडे IV
(b) I, II भ今े III
(c) II $n$ डे IV
(d) III भडे IV


(a) गण - म़िंगाण
(b) ग्मा - भआँल
(c) गड्डुी - मए®िटी
(d) गँटव - मेला
 वम्पत्य से तीजिभां గ్ గृ तॅड ............
(a) भिगटे
(b) भुणिभూ
(c) मेले
(d) पॅवे
28. थंताप्वी काम़ा हैँ ‘भेभटा’ म़घ्वर टा भठप चै:
(a) वूडी टा पॅषा
(b) के टा घूषा
(c) पूवठी सा पूषा
(d) गिठत हा घ̆षा
29. तेरठ छिठ यडुटी उां याम्म न सांटी । Bथनवउ हाव वएल सा विगइए गुथ नै?
(a) हउउमाए वי्ल
(b) ब्रु वाल
(c) वद्धॅधउ वर्ल
(d) פ्रुड के कट्दॅधड वाल
30. गेठ लिधे भभाट గ్ㅇ च्= व वठ :

(a) भ్= భृठढ़ली
(b) घेठ
(c) ब्रूते हँले
(d) गात्तमं

31．Upward and downward flow of messages constitute
（a）Vertical communication
（b）Horizontal communication
（c）Diagonal communication
（d）None of the above

32．A game played by five students，in their spare time，is to design quirky stories，which they narrate to one another in the form of Chinese whispers．The challenge for the members in the group is to reproduce the story completely．However，rarely are they able to achieve the target． The reason for their failure is indulgence in
（a）Empathetic listening instead of projective
（b）Sensitive listening instead of active
（c）Marginal listening instead of active
（d）None of the above

33．Malini was studying body sport for an understanding of her seemingly defensive boss．She began observing people．She found that defensiveness can be read by
（a）Crossing the hands across the chest
（b）A frown on the brow
（c）A combination of expressions on the face，hand gestures and body postures
（d）None of the above

31．मुरेठे（Message）टे छिथॅठ भङे घॅले さे हगभ గ్ ती री रणिसे गठ ？
（a）हगटीवल
मंबाठ
（vertical communication）
（b）ग्ठीतैंटल मीधाठ（horizontal communication）
（c）इएटिठाठल मिधा（diagonal communication）
（d）छिथनवउ हैँच वँटी ही ठगें

32．นंत्त टिसिभागघीभां हॅले भायटे टिग्ले मभें दिस तिदेवलीभां रण्टीभां யइट टाल्ती 甘ेउ ษेडी सांट्टी चै। टिच रण्टीभां छुण टिर हुते గ్ㅇ वंत दिध मृट्ठिंटे गठ（in Chinese whispers）। माठे मैंघटां लटी छ̃टॅडी चै वि
 छिण टिन घणुड ऑट वर यहिंटे गठ। छिगठां टी भमढ़लडा सा रानट री जै ：
（a）यूनैरटिह टी घक्षाप्टे गभटगटी （Empathetic）ठাম मूटठा
（b）विठिभ्भग्नील（Active）टी घक्ताप्टे मंहेटरमी़ीकठ（Sensitive）ठाल मुटठा
（c）विठिभाग्नील（Active）टी प्षताप्टे मीभउ （Marginal）मुट्ठ
（d）छिथवरड हैँचं えपी ही ठगीं
33．भाक्तिती भायटे ‘Јॅৈिभाउनव गदॅप्टीभा’ （defensive attitude）चॅषट टा्ले प्राम्म टीभां म़गीठर गठबडां हा भयिभैत वठ गठी मी।
 लॅठिभा वि टॅसिभाज्डभर गदॅपीटे （defensiveness）గ़ ㅇ यर्ठुभा ता मरसा उै।
 वठत ऊं
（b）कठटॅटिभां ठात्ल ய్ల हॉटटा ऊं
（c）चिगठे से वाट，Јॅषां से मीवेड भडे मठीवर भुटवग्टां टे मुभेल 亏ुं
（d）छिथॅवउ हिचु वँटी ही ठगीं
34. "The communication path is circuitous." In this context, the word 'circuitous' means
(a) Begins and ends on the sender
(b) Circumstantial demands
(c) Message and import of message
(d) None of the above
35. Message is the $\qquad$ idea transmitted by the sender.
(a) Raw
(b) Structured
(c) Encoded
(d) None of the above
36. Semantic problem relates to
(a) Behaviour of sender
(b) Meaning associated with words
(c) Intention of the speaker
(d) None of the above
37. If you wish to get "aye" from people within the organization, to sway their thinking, the best strategy is to
(a) Provide reason and logic
(b) Fool their emotions
(c) Show power
(d) None of the above
 communication path is circuitous) टिम टिँच म़घ्य ‘थेठग्मंट’ (circuitous) टा री मउतूप चै ?
(a) टिठ मुरेग केत्तट टाल्ले ऊं मुण्र भडे छिम Bिथॅठ गी ४उभ गुटा चै
(b) टिठ ग्लान्डां Bियठ तिठकठ नै
(c) टिठ मंबेउ से मुतट छुथठ जै
(d) छिथनेवड हिचं रप्टी ही ठठीं
35. मंबेउ टिव केत्तट टाल्ले (sender) हॅले यू मूठिउ रीडा विभभा ___ टिछाठ (idea) ज 1
(a) бॅष (Raw)
(b) टिपीट (Structured)
(c) टि टिराइ (Encoded)
(d) Bिथवृड हिचं नट्टी ही ठगों
36. मीثैंटिर (Semantic) मॅॅमिभा विम ठाल मंघ्यपड उै ?
(a) मुरेग केत्तट टाल्ले टे नटॅटीपे
(b) म̣घ्वां ठग्ल तुझे भउत्रप
(c) घंल्टट द्ले सा पिनग्ता
(d) हिथवरउ हिचु रम्टी ही ठणीं
37. से ड़मीं भायटी मिमपा से लवां 亏ं "‘गं"
 छिगठां टी मेच గ్ర घटलट लटी मक ऊं हृयीभा ठट्ठीठी री चै ?
(a) छिउतां గั उतर भडे रग्ट टिछ (reason and logic)
(b) छिगठां గ్ ㅇ बाहराउभव उँठ डे भुळ्ष घटान
(c) भாटी उपरउ टिधा्ठ
(d) छिथवरउ हिचु नट्टी ही ठगीं

Directions（Questions no． 38 －39）：In each of the questions below are given two statements followed by four conclusions I，II， III and IV．You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts． Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements， disregarding the commonly known facts．

## 38．Statements ：

Some officers are aspirants．
All aspirants are girls．
Conclusions：
I．All officers are boys．
II．Some boys are officers．
III．Some boys are aspirants．
IV．All aspirants are officers．
（a）Only I follows
（b）Only I，II and III follow
（c）All follow
（d）None follows

## 39．Statements ：

All globes are moons．
All moons are boxes．
Conclusions：
I．All moons are globes．
II．All globes are boxes．
III．All boxes are moons．
IV．Some boxes are globes．
（a）Only I and III follow
（b）None follows
（c）All follow
（d）Only II and IV follow



 गी Јट । माने मिटे यहुरे टिठ जैभ वन वि
 मिटा हिरकहा च ।

## 38．मटेटमैंट ：

वु भढ़मठ छिभीटहान गठ।

मिटे ：
I．माठे भढ़मठ भ్ळ इे गठ।
II．बू₹ भुंపे भढ़मत Јर।

IV．मग्ठे छैभीटहान भढ़मठ गठ।
（a）मिवढ़ I
（b）मिठढ़ I，II भडे III
（c）मग्ठे मटी गठ
（d）बॅट्टी ही ठगीं

## 39．मटेटाैंट ：

माठे गालँ्र चंत गत।
मग्ठे 甘ंस Ђप्पे गठ।

## मिटे ：

I．माठे 甘ंट गालेप्व गठ।
II．मा्ठे गालेप्र इॅप्षे गठ।
III．माठे इॅप्पे 甘ीट गठ।
IV．ब्र इॅप्षे गालँप्व गठ।
（a）मिठढ़ I भडे III
（b）बॅट्टी ही ठगीं
（c）मग्ठे मटी गठ
（d）मिठढ II फडे IV

Directions（Question no．40）：In the question given below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II．A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement，follow－up or further action in regard to the problem，policy，etc．On the basis of the information given in the statement，you have to assume everything in the statement to be true，then decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow（s）for pursuing．

## 40．Statements ：

The Meteorological Department has issued a notification forecasting less rainfall during next year＇s monsoon．

## Courses of Action ：

I．The farmers should be advised to be ready for the eventuality．
II．The government should make arrangement to provide water to affected areas．
（a）Only I follows
（b）Only II follows
（c）Neither I nor II follows
（d）Both I and II follow

41．In a certain code language＇how many goals scored＇is written as＇5 397 ＇； ＇many more matches＇is written as ＇ 982 ＇；and＇he scored five＇is written as ＇ 163 ＇．How is＇goals＇written in that code language？
（a） 5
（b） 7
（c） 5 or 7
（d）None of these

हिठटेन्न（यम़त रं．40）：टिर मटेटमैंट जै तिम ऊं घ्वाप्ट स उनुं टीभrं रानटाप्टीभrं टैडीभां गाटीभां गठ（रागहाप्टी I आडे II），ने वि भतिग रट्टी ही
 डा Јॅल तां घ्विणउठी Јहे। मटेटमैंट हिछ नैडी गापी तालरानी से भयाठ डे，मटेटमैंट ढ़ मुगी मंतल भडे ढेठ उठर ठत्ल टॅमटा चै वि विणडी रागहाप्टी रीडी नाटी घट्टी चै।

## 40．मटेटमैंट ：

मึमभ टिकावा रे रेटीढिरेम़त वगवे भवाली भग्रमुर दिध ऑट दठधा Јॅट ही कट्दैध घाट्टी रीडी चै।
रागटग्टी ：
I．विमातां क्ष विमे उठुं टी मनॅमिभा लटी डिभान गठिट टी महाण टेटी छग्गीटी चै।
 रेट टा यूप्षप वठठा छग्गीटा चै।
（a）मिठढ़ I
（b）मिठढ़ II
（c）I भडे II टिधं बप्टी ही ठठीं
（d）I भङे II そं

41．टिर रंड बग्म़ टिध＇how many goals scored＇గ్ర ‘‘ 597 ＇लिधिभा विभाr，＇many more matches＇గ్＇9 82 ＇ भडे＇he scored five＇గ్ㅇ＇1 63 ＇टिम える टिछ＇goals＇గ్ㅇ विटें टिसिभ्भा विभा जै ？
（a） 5
（b） 7
（c） 5 तां 7
（d）бप्टी ही ठगीं
42. Alka left home and walked 5 km southwards, turned right and walked 2 km and turned right and walked 5 km and turned left and walked 5 km . How many kms will she have to walk to reach her home straight?
(a) 5
(b) 7
(c) 17
(d) 15
43. From a box of 20 balls, 8 balls are to be chosen. In how many ways can this be done?
(a) ${ }^{20} \mathrm{C}_{8}$
(b) 20 !
(c) ${ }^{20} \mathrm{P}_{8}$
(d) 8 !
44. How many times are the hands of a clock perpendicular in a day?
(a) 24
(b) 22
(c) 44
(d) 48
45. Four bells ring at an interval of $4,6,8$ and 4 seconds. They start ringing simultaneously at 12:00 o'clock. At what time will they again ring simultaneously?
(a) 12 hrs 2 min 48 sec
(b) 12 hrs 3 min
(c) 12 hrs 3 min 20 sec
(d) 12 hrs 3 min 44 sec
42. भलवा யनं टिवल वे 5 विलेभीटठ टॅघट हॅल ड़ठी, मॅसे भुरी भडे 2 विलुभीटठ ड्रठी, ढिठ मॅसे भुडी भङे 5 विलुसीटन डुठी, ढिठ धॅप्षे भुइी भडे 5 विलึभीटन ड़ठी। टिसें छुठ मिपी विंते विलेभीटठ डुठेठी उांवि भाथटे wठ यर्త్ర मरे?
(a) 5
(b) 7
(c) 17
(d) 15
43. 20 घात्लां टे इॅपे टिचें 8 घात्लां छुटीभां साट्टीभां गठ। टिम त्र विंते उठीविभां ठाल रीउा सा मवटा चै?
(a) ${ }^{20} \mathrm{C}_{8}$
(b) $20!$
(c) ${ }^{20} \mathrm{P}_{8}$
(d) 8 !
 (perpendicular) घटठठिंटीभां गत?
(a) 24
(b) 22
(c) 44
(d) 48
45. छत्र अंटीभां $4,6,8$ भडे 4 मैरिउां से दबढ़े प्रण्ट टसटीभां गठ। टिठ टिरॅठीभां 12:00 हते हॅसटीभां मुण्र Јप्टीभां। ढिठ ट्रघ्ठ टिठ छा्ठे टिवॅठीभां विंते हते हॉसट्गीभां?
(a) 12 hrs 2 min 48 sec
(b) 12 hrs 3 min
(c) 12 hrs 3 min 20 sec
(d) 12 hrs 3 min 44 sec

46．Aman，Bimal and Chris live in a large apartment complex．One of them is a lawyer，one is a doctor，and the third one is a businessman．Aman and Chris play cards together every Sunday， while Bimal and Chris live next to each other and are good friends．The lawyer and businessman don＇t know each other．Among the three，Bimal is the only one who did not study after class X．Which of the following must be false？
（a）Aman knows Bimal
（b）Bimal is the businessman
（c）Aman is the lawyer
（d）Chris is the doctor

47．A shop has some amount of rice． Raman buys half of the rice in the store，plus 1 kg ．Nazneen then buys half of the remaining quantity of rice， plus 2 kgs ．Amar then buys half of the remaining rice，plus 3 kgs ．After this， only 2 kgs of rice are left in the store． How much rice did Raman buy？
（a） 24 kgs
（b） 26 kgs
（c） 50 kgs
（d） 52 kgs

48．Which of the following does not belong to the group？
（a）ACEG
（b）GIKM
（c）PRSU
（d）MOQS

46．भभठ，पिभत्ड भडे वठिम टिर हॉ亏े भयागटमैंट बंथकरम टिध गणिसे गठ। टिगठां हिछें टिर हरील，टिर इाूटठ भडे ठीता टथान्ठी चै। भभठ भठे वणिम पिवॅठे गठ भैउहाठ उग्म षेइसे गत। पिभत भडे वठिम टिर स्ते से गाहांही गठ भडे हपीभा そमउ गठ। हरीत भडे हथाग्ती टिर ट्रे గ్ర कणीं ताल्टे। डिंतां टिछें घिभक टिरॅष्टा चै ते समहीं ऊं भॅठो ठठीं यड़ुभा। गेठ तिसिभां टि甘ँं री ताक़भी ठी गतुड चै？
（a）भमत पिभக గृ ताल्टा जै
（b）घिभट्ट चथान्ती नै
（c）भमत टवीत चै
（d）रठिम इावटन नै

47．टिॅव ट्राठ टिँ बू भाउता हैँ甘 छाहत्र गत। गभत के मटंठ से छाह्टां हा भॅय तमां ट्टिव विल छाहल षठीसे। ठाक्तहीठ خे पारी गणि गाट्टे छाह्तां सा भॅप तभां थ विल छाहल षठीरे। भभठ रे पारी उनि गापे छाहत्तां सा भॅय तभां डिंत विल छाहल षठीटे। टिम ऊं घान्ट वेहल चै विल्ट छा्टल ट्रवए हैँु घछे। गभठ के विंते विल্ঠ छाहल धठीचे？
（a） 24 विल্ঠ
（b） 26 विल্ঠ
（c） 50 विल্ড
（d） 52 विल

48．टिगठां हिजैं विणइा गढ़ॅॅ ठाल गक्टा ठगीं灵？
（a）ACEG
（b）GIKM
（c）PRSU
（d）MOQS
49. If it rains at night, then the next morning is always cloudy. The morning today is cloudy. Then
(a) It must have rained last night.
(b) It may have rained last night.
(c) It will rain tonight.
(d) It will not rain tonight.
50. Whichever book Mr. A reads, Mr. B also reads that book. Whichever book Mr. B reads, Mrs. C also reads that book. Which of the following must be true?
(a) Mr. B has not read the Shiva trilogy. So Mrs. C could not have read it.
(b) Mr. B has read the Harry Potter series. So Mr. A must have read it.
(c) Mrs. C has not read the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. A could not have read it either.
(d) Mrs. C has read all the books written by Paulo Coelho. Mr. A must have read all of those as well.
51. In a language, WATCH is spelt as WBSCI. Then CLOCK is spelt as
(a) CKPCJ
(b) CKNCJ
(c) CMNCL
(d) CMNDJ
 ग्भेम़ए गी घॅटलहा्टी తِंटी चै। भॅॅ मटेते घॅटल्टहाप्टी चै। मे:
(a) वॅल गग्ड एাऩ़भी गी पर्गठिम़ Јॅटी Јदेगी।
(b) वॅल्य गत्र प्रागिम़ Јप्टी च मवसी है।
(c) भॅत गण्ड परागिम़ गेटेगी।

50. ते ही विउम्व Mr. A यहुटे गठ, Mr. B ही यठुटे गठ। ने ही विउम्व Mr. B यडुटे गठ, Mrs. C ही यहुरे गठ। गेठ टिधिभां दिधें री काऩभीभी गी मटी ग्टेठा?
(a) Mr. B के Shiva trilogy ठठीं यडी चै। मे Mrs. C ठे ही ठठीं यहुी च मरही।
(b) Mr. B रे Harry Potter series यइी
 चटी चै।
(c) Mrs. C रे Mahatma Gandhi ही भाट्टपर्वमिठियागढ़ी ठठीं यइी चै। मे Mr. A हे ही ठठीं यड़ी चे मवटी।
(d) Mrs. C रे Paulo Coelho टीभां मग्ठीभां विउाप्षां यड्डुभभां Јठ। Mr. A
 Јटगीभां।
51. टिर कग्म़ दि द्ध WATCH గ़्र WBSCI
 ताट्देठा।
(a) CKPCJ
(b) CKNCJ
(c) CMNCL
(d) CMNDJ

Directions（Questions no．52－54）：In a pictorial language，＂I only want peace＂is written as＂С Д ө A＂，＂you don＇t want peace＂ is written as＂Э Д ө $\mathcal{*}$＂and＂I don＇t like you＂ is written as＂Є $\bigcirc \nsim \infty$＂．

## Answer 52－54 on the basis of the above information．

52．What is the symbol for the word ＂like＂？
（a） C
（b） 9
（c）$x$
（d）$\infty$

53．What is the symbol for the word ＂you＂？
（a） C
（b） 9
（c）$Д$
（d）Cannot be determined uniquely from the given information

54．What is the symbol for the word ＂want＂？
（a）$\subset$
（b）$\theta$
（c）Д
（d）Cannot be determined uniquely from the given information

ठिठटेग्न（थम़त रं．52－54）：टिर मीरेडर कगम़ा
 तांटा उै।＂you don＇t want peace＂గْ ＂כ Д ө $\not$＂लिधिभां तांट्टा 光 भडे＂I don＇t like you＂గृ＂С $3 x \infty$＂टिसिभां तांस्टा 当।

Вिथठवड डे भयागड गेठ लिषिभां मह्गां 52－54 टे तट्रप्व टिछि।

52．＂Like＂मुष्वट कटी विगइा मिवेड（symbol） テै？
（a） C
（b） 9
（c）$x$
（d）$\infty$

53．＂You＂म̣घ्वस कटी विणइा मंबेड（symbol） Əै？
（a） C
（b） 9
（c）Д
（d）टैडी साल्टरा्ठी से भपान्ठ डे टॅमिभा ठठीं ना मरहा

54．＂Want＂मִघट कटी विउइा मंबेउ（symbol） Єै？
（a） C
（b）$\Theta$
（c）Д
（d）टैडी साल्टर्ठी से भयाठ डे टॅमिभा ठठीं ता मवसा

55．BOY APAA ZQCDA ？
（a）YREGEA
（b）YRFHE
（c）YREGE
（d）YRDEFA
Directions（Questions no． 56 －59）：A classroom has 4 benches．Each one can seat two students．Assume that the benches are numbered 1 to 4 from front to back．Eight students，A，B，C，D，E，F，G and H are sitting on the benches，not necessarily in that order．Following are known：
I．A and G have a gap of two benches between them，so do B and H．
II．C and E are not sitting on the same bench．
III．D is sitting in front of F，and F is sitting in front of $G$ ．

Answer 56－59 on the basis of the above information．
The individual questions may have more information，which are applicable only for the respective questions．

56．Which of the following cannot be true？
（a） A and H are sitting together
（b） C and F are sitting together
（c） B and C are sitting together
（d） D and E are sitting together
57．Which of the following must be true ？
（a）G and H are sitting together
（b） E is not sitting on the last bench
（c） H is not sitting on the first bench
（d） F is not sitting on the third bench
58．Which of the following cannot be a possible sitting order from front to back ？
（a） ADFG
（b）ADFB
（c）AFEB
（d）HCEG

55．BOY APAA ZQCDA ？
（a）YREGEA
（b）YRFHE
（c）YREGE
（d）YRDEFA
 4 घेंं गठ। गठ टिव घें हुंथठ そ टिसिभाग्री घेठे गठ। भंत कछ घैंचां से रंपर 1 ऊं 4 ऊॅर गठ भुगठे 亏ं टॅॅ्ने दॅल । ऑॅ टिटिभान्मी A，B，C，D， $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}$ भडे H （ऩण्ठी रणीं टिमे order दिच）
 गठ ：
I．A भंडे G द्धिए्ले है घेंबां टा ढग्मता है।

II． C भडे E टिरे घैंच छुंथव तणीं घेठे गठ।
III． F से भुल्ठे D घेठ तै भडे G से भ్＝गठे F घैठा चै।
Вियगवउ के भया्गड गेठ लिभे महालां 56－59 से सहाप्व हिछ्छ।
 यठ छिच वेहल तिम महाल्त हैँच सिँडी वाटी चै छिम छुंथठ गी लाग्ता गेदेगी।
56．गेठ लिसिभां दिॅँ̈ री मगी ठगों च मवरा？
（a） A भडे H टिरॅठे घैठे गत
（b） C भडे F पिरूठे घेठे गत
（c） B भडे C टिरूठे घेठे गठ
（d） D भने E टिरॅठे घेठे गठ
57．गेठ सिदिभां दिजुं री एगत्त़भी मगी चट्टा चग्डीटा चै？
（a） G भ今े H टिरॅठे घैठे गठ

（c） H यठि्户े घेंच छुथट तणीं घैठा चै
（d） F डीके घेंध छिथठ ठगीं घेठा चै
58．भुगठे ऊं ひॅद्धे दॅल घैठट टी उतठीप टी गेठ सिसिभिभा दिचं विगइी मंबा्टत्रा（possibility） ठठीं च मूटी चै？
（a）ADFG
（b） ADFB
（c）AFEB
（d）HCEG
59. In addition to the given information, if it is further known that $B$ is sitting on the last bench, then which of the following pairs must be sitting together?
(a) A and G
(b) C and D
(c) A and H
(d) C and E

Directions (Questions no. 60-63) : Four people, A, B, C and D, are suspects in a murder case, where exactly one of them is the murderer. The victim has been murdered by a knife during a stormy night at her residence in a small town. All four of the suspects made two statements each. It is known that for each of them, one statement is correct and one statement is wrong, although, at the outset, it is not known which one is correct and which one is wrong.

A: I. I have never touched a knife in my life.
II. I was not in town on the night of the murder.

B: I. A is the murderer.
II. I was playing cards with C the entire night of the murder.

C: I. I was sleeping on the night of the murder.
II. B is innocent.

D: I. C is innocent.
II. B is the murderer.
 टॅमिभा सांटा चै वि B भाधठी घेंत छियत घैठा चै, ढेठ गेठ लिधिभां दिधं विगइा तॅइा टिरॅठा घ्वेठ नट्टा छग्गीटा चै?
(a) A भडे G
(b) C भडे D
(c) A भने H
(d) C भने E

किठटेस़ (यूम़त रं. $60-63$ ) : चत्र भा्टभी $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$, C भडे D टिर बडल रेम टिछ म̣ॅरी गर। टिगठां टिजे टिॅ थॅरा गी राउल चै। थीइड గ़ ड़ ड़ढ़ाती गउ टिँच, छुमसे हैटे मुगित टिछके भायटे गी wठ

 गाप्टे घिभातां टिच टिव घिभाठ मॅच भडे टिर श्रठ चै ग्लां वि मुण्र दिध मत्ठ हिड ठणीं थडा वि


A: I. भैं fि़िंसगी टिछ वसे दी छार्= గ़ ढॅष ठठीं हगष्टिभा।
II. भैं इडल दाल्ली गंड टिम म़गिठ टिछ ठी ठठीं मी।

B: I. A वए्डल वै।
 धेइ विग मी।

C: I. में वउल हाल्टी गत्ड में विग मी।
II. B ठिठटौम̣ चै।

D: I. C तिठट̃म̣ चै।
II. B वा्डल चै।

## Answer 60-63 on the basis of the above information.

60. In case of how many suspects, their correct statement(s) cannot be identified from the given information?
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 3
61. Which of the following statements must be incorrect?
(a) A has never touched a knife in his life.
(b) A was not in town on the night of the murder.
(c) B was playing cards with C the entire night of the murder.
(d) C was sleeping on the night of the murder.
62. For which suspect(s), must their respective second statements be true?
(a) D only
(b) C only
(c) B and C only
(d) A, B and C only
63. Who is the murderer?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
 $60-63$ से तहाप्व सिछै।
64. रिंते म़ॅरी पंसिभां से रेम दिस छियन्वर सालवग्री से भयान के साभदे ठा्ल ठठीं टॅमिभा ता मवसा वि छिगठां सा विगइा घिभाभ मॅछ चै?
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 3
65. विगइा घिभात लाऩफ़ी गी श्रठ चै?
 ठडीं हाष्टिभा।
(b) A रडल दाल्ली गत्ड टिम म̣गिठ दिध ठी ठणीं मी।
 ษेइ विठा मी।
(d) C वउल द्ली उत्ड में विग मी।
 मॅध चै?
(a) रेटल D
(b) वेदल C
(c) वेटल B भडे C
(d) वेटल A, B भडे C
66. राउल बँट चै?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

64．The question given below consists of a pair of words which have a certain relationship to each other，followed by four pairs of words．Select the pair which has the closest relationship as that of the words given in the question．

Train ：Diesel
（a）Car：Wheel
（b）Boiler ：Steam
（c）Bicycle ：Pedal
（d）Rocket：Propellant

65．In his will，Rushveer Singh distributed all his money among his 3 children． The eldest one got Rupees 2 lakh more than $50 \%$ of the total money，while the younger one got Rupees 3 lakh less than $25 \%$ of the total money．The remaining money went to the middle child，who bought a house with $50 \%$ of the money he got，and was left with Rupees 6 lakh less than what the youngest one got．How much money did the youngest one get？
（a）₹ 12 lakh
（b）₹ 14 lakh
（c）₹ 16 lakh
（d）₹ 18 lakh



 मब ऊं केइला विम़उा चै？

Train ：Diesel
（a）Car：Wheel
（b）Boiler ：Steam
（c）Bicycle ：Pedal
（d）Rocket ：Propellant

65．गम़हीव निथि रे भायहा माठा चैमा भायहे
 ब्रूल चैमे से $50 \%$ ऊं そ लॅॅध ब्रथटिभा दॅप नितिभा तट वि मब ऊं हॅटे त्र क्वॅल थैमे से $25 \%$ ऊं निंत ऊॅध फॅट fितिभा। प्रव्री प्रठिभा थैमा दिछाल्ले हाल्ले पूषे గ़ तिलिभ्भा तिम रे सिले थैमे से $50 \%$ ठाल खठ धूरी तिभा भडे छिम ऊं घाभर छुम बल मक ऊं
 उठि विभा। मब 亏ं हटे గ్ గू विंते चैमे निले ？
（a）₹ 12 लॅष
（b）₹ 14 历ॅச
（c）₹ 16 ऊॅध
（d）₹ 18 历ॅச
66. If $2019^{19}$ is divided by 19 , then what is the remainder?
(a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 5
(d) 7
67. The sum of two positive integers is 200 , and their ratio is $7: 3$. What is their greatest common divisor?
(a) 10
(b) 20
(c) 30
(d) 40
68. In a class of 50 students, the average marks in an examination was 48. However, after scrutiny, it was found that one student who scored 67 was awarded 37 by mistake, and another student who scored 73 , was also awarded 37 by mistake. What should have been the actual average marks in that examination?
(a) 51.60
(b) 49.32
(c) 50.66
(d) 46.68
66. $2019^{19}$ ก़ㅇ 19 ठाल उरमीभ वठरे विंता घ पहरा चै?
(a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 5
(d) 7
67. そ यात़िटिद भंवां (positive integers) हा तँइ 200 जै भडे पितुां टी भत्थान्ड (Ratio) 7 : 3 चै। टितुां टा मउ ऊं हॅउा मां३ा इीटाप्टीतठ (greatest common divisor) री Əै?
(a) 10
(b) 20
(c) 30
(d) 40
68. 50 हिस्थिभागमीभां टी तभान्ड टिछु, टिर
 त्ञांच 亏ं पाभर, टिठ टेषिभा टिभा वि टिर हिसिभागपी से 67 टी घत्ताप्टे गाल्रुी ठाल 37 भंव लवा सिडे वापे मर भडे टिर दिसिभाग्री से 73 टी घां गालुरी ठाल 37 भंव लवा टिँे गाटे मत। टिड गालडीभां टग्मुउ रठवे ग्ट तभाउ से टिम थूीचिभा टिछ भौमउ भंव विंते घट्टे गत?
(a) 51.60
(b) 49.32
(c) 50.66
(d) 46.68

Directions (Questions no. 69 - 72) : The following graph compares the placement details of a college during 2015-17 in different sectors :

COLLEGE PLACEMENT DETAILS


For every sector, the three graphs represent the percentage of total students of the college placed in that sector over the three years. It may also be noted that the college had 800 students placed in 2015 and 1000 students placed in 2016 , whereas a total of 1200 students were placed in 2017.
 Јँटी यत्रेमभैंट ऐे हेगटे एवमा विणा नै :


गठ मैवटन से कपी डित गागढ़, वत्कत से वैल्ड हिसिभागसीभां सी यूडीम̣उडा ने छिम मैवटठ हिछ डितां




Answer Questions no. 69-72 based on the above information.
69. Considering the total over the three years, in which sector were the minimum number of students from the college placed?
(a) Operations/Supply Chain
(b) Marketing/Sales
(c) Consulting
(d) Others
70. Considering all three years, approximately what percentage of students were placed in the General Management Sector?
(a) 19
(b) 21
(c) 24
(d) 26
71. For how many sectors did the actual number of placements increase from 2015 to 2017 ?
(a) 5
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4
72. Considering all three years, what was the total number of students placed in Marketing/Sales ?
(a) 424
(b) 524
(c) 400
(d) 350
 69-72 दे छिउठ चिछि।
69. डितां मा्लां टा वूल्य भिळाके, विम मैवटन टिच मब ऊं ऑट विटडी टिसिभाग्वीभां के तॅरठी लटी?
(a) भयठेम़र/मयलान्टी डेत
(Operations/Supply chain)
(b) भाग्रीटिग/मेल्कत़ (Marketing/Sales)
(c) वरमत्टटिठा (Consulting)
(d) भौतक़ (घावी) (Others)
70. डितां मप्लां §़ निलाने, तठठल मैठेतभैंट (general management) मैबटठ दिँ विरे यूठ्रीमिड (approximately) टिटिभाग्री हैंरठी लेरे गाटे?
(a) 19
(b) 21
(c) 24
(d) 26
71. विंते मैवटगां दिध 2015 ऊँ 2017 ऊॅर भमल दिध तॅरठी कै साल्टाले टिसिभाग्मीभां टी गिटड्री हपी?
(a) 5
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4
72. डितां मा्लां గ్ㅠ गला वे भागरीटिग/मेलूत़
 हिसिभाग्रीभां टी व్ल विट्टी विंती चै?
(a) 424
(b) 524
(c) 400
(d) 350

Directions（Questions no． 73 －76）： Following pie－chart gives the number of women in different categories who had babies in a government hospital in a city last year：

Age－wise number of women who had babies


Answer Questions no．73－76 based on the above information．

73．What is the percentage of women aged between $25-34$ ？
（a） 15
（b） 35
（c） 50
（d） 80

74．In the group of women aged $25-34$ ， $25 \%$ were from the age group $27-29$ ． What is the number of women aged 27 years or above who had babies in that hospital last year ？
（a） 550
（b） 200
（c） 425
（d） 325

ठिठटेस（यूम़र ऊं．73－76）：गेठ たिजे
 तिठुं के यिळते मत्ड टिर मुणिठ दे मतराठी
 एवमाप्टी गट्टी चै।

छिठुां भॅंगडां टी गिट्डी कितुां से पूँे मत （छिभठ－भठ्रमाठ）


छिथवरउ नाट्राठी के भपागड गेठ लिषे पूम़ळां 73－76 से छिडॅठ सिछ ।

73． $25-34$ माल्त छिभठ से हित्के टीभां भुगउां विंती थूडीम़उ गठ？
（a） 15
（b） 35
（c） 50
（d） 80
74． $25-34$ मात्ड डॅव सी छिभठ टीभां भॅठउां टिध， $25 \%$ भुणउां 27 － 29 माल ऊॅव टी उुभठ टीभां गत। 27 मत्त नां टिम ऊं हॉप छिभठ टीभां भुठउां टी विट्डी टॅम सित्रुं ते
 ततम だठा？
（a） 550
（b） 200
（c） 425
（d） 325
75. In the group of women aged $30-34$, $60 \%$ were aged 30 . Among all women who had babies in that hospital last year, what percentage was aged 31 or above?
(a) 11
(b) 14
(c) 20
(d) 13.5
76. Among the women who gave birth in that hospital last year, the percentage of women who had their first child was:
$80 \%$ for age group $20-24$,
$60 \%$ for age group $25-29$,
$30 \%$ for age group $30-34$, and
$2 \%$ for age group $35-40$.
In the whole cohort, what percentage of women had their first child ?
(a) 43
(b) 52.9
(c) 61.6
(d) 65.8
75. $30-34$ माल्ट ऊॅव टीभां भँगउां टिछ $60 \%$ भंगठां टी छिभठ 30 माल्ल चै। टिम गमयउत्ल
 टृत्लीभां भँगउां दिधें विंते यूडीम़उ सी छिभठ 31 माल्ल सां टिम ऊं छिथॅव मी?
(a) 11
(b) 14
(c) 20
(d) 13.5
76. टिम गमयउलक टिच चिद्लले माल्लां टिछ दूचिभां ก० सतम रेट टाल्कीभां भुठउां दिधे, निंता भंगठां सा यठित्रा घॅठ मी, छिग्रां टी यूडीम़उड टिम यूरण्ठ चै :
20-24 माल ऊॅव से छिभठ गात्रूॅ टीभां 80\%
25-29 माल्ट ऊॅव से छिभठ गत्वूर सीभां 60\%
$30-34$ माल्ड ऊॅव से छिभट गातुॅॅ टीभां $30 \%$

मग्ठे छिभठ गाठुॅां हिध वूल्ट निलावे विरे यूडीम़ड भॅनउां टा थडिला घॅबा मी?
(a) 43
(b) 52.9
(c) 61.6
(d) 65.8

Directions (Questions no. 77-80) : The following bar diagram displays the number of workers employed in a manufacturing company for the last 6 years. On all workdays, the permanent workers work 10 hours while the temporary workers work 6 hours. One year has 300 workdays. Annual workhours for a person for a year is defined as the total number of hours of work put in by that person that year. Similarly, the annual workhours for a workforce, e.g., all workers, is the total number of hours of work put in together by all people in the workforce that year.

Number of Workers Employed


Answer Questions no. 77-80 based on the above information.
77. Which year did the company employ the minimum number of temporary employees?
(a) 2013
(b) 2014
(c) 2016
(d) 2018

हिठटेन (यम़त रि. 77-80) : गेठ निँुी प्राठ-इएटिगाठभु (bar diagram), टिर
 नठे रण्गिभां एा ऊंघठ एगमा वठी चै। गठ रैम रठत हाले टित, यूवे रमे (permanent employees) 10 wंटे बंभ वठटे गत मुे वैषे राभे (temporary employees) 6 யंटे बंस वठटे गठ। टिर मात्र हिध रंभ वठत हाले 300 टित गुँे गठ। गठ ट्टॅर हॅधने राभे कटी 'मालाता हठवभहतज़ (annual workhours) ही यूौकाम़ 专 वि हिम रे
 मानिभां रग्गिभां लही मग्ताता हठवभहठत़ हा मउतुष च वि तिंतु щंटे मागिभां रागिभां (workforce) 广े गत्र वे छिस मत्त हिछ बंम वीजा।

बंस वठ ठठे रगिभां टा ऊंघठ

 77-80 से छิउॅट टिछً।
77. विम माल्ल दिछ वंथती रे मब ऊं ऑॅट विट्डी वॅषे रमेे (temporary employees) বॅчे?
(a) 2013
(b) 2014
(c) 2016
(d) 2018
78. Which year did the company employ the minimum percentage of temporary employees?
(a) 2013
(b) 2014
(c) 2016
(d) 2018
79. Which year did the company's workforce put in the maximum annual workhours?
(a) 2015
(b) 2016
(c) 2017
(d) 2018
80. Which year did the company's permanent workers contribute the minimum percentage of the total annual workhours of the entire workforce?
(a) 2013
(b) 2014
(c) 2015
(d) 2016
78. विम माल्ट टिध बंथठी रे मक ऊँ ऑट यूडीम़उ वॅषे रमेे (temporary employees) 万ॅपे?
(a) 2013
(b) 2014
(c) 2016
(d) 2018
79. विम माल्र टिछ वंथती टी मर्विभां वर्मिभां (workforce) रे मब ऊँ दॅप मग्कारा हुवभटनतु वंस रीउा?
(a) 2015
(b) 2016
(c) 2017
(d) 2018
80. विम मात्ल दिध वंधठी से ひॅवे वर्मिभां (permanent employees) के बूल मलाठा टगवभटगत़ दिॅध मब ऊं ऑॅट यूठीम̣उ हगवभटनत़ टी मिंगरउ रीडी?
(a) 2013
(b) 2014
(c) 2015
(d) 2016

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

