

पुस्तिका कोड

BOOKLET CODE

11-PM

पुस्तिका सीरीज

BOOKLET SERIES

L

जब तक इस प्रश्न पुस्तिका को खोलने के लिए न कहा जाए इसे नहीं खोलें।
DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO.

कृपया पिछले कवर पर लिखे अनुदेशों को ध्यान से पढ़ लें।
PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS ON THE BACK COVER CAREFULLY.

कृपया बॉल पॉइंट कलम(पेन) का प्रयोग करते हुए निम्नलिखित ब्यौरा भरें :
Please fill in the following details using ball point pen.

अनुक्रमांक
Roll No.

नोट : पुष्टि कर लें कि आपके अनुक्रमांक के पहले और दूसरे अंक

1	1
---	---

 हैं। यदि नहीं, तो इसे
अन्वीक्षक को नोटिस में लाएं।

NOTE : Confirm that the 1st and 2nd digits of your Roll No. are

1	1
---	---

 . If not, bring it to
the notice of the invigilator.

नाम
Name

हस्ताक्षर
Signature

यदि अनुवाद में कोई अस्पष्टता हो, तो अंग्रेजी पाठ प्रामाणिक माना जाएगा।
IN CASE OF ANY AMBIGUITY IN TRANSLATION, THE ENGLISH VERSION
WILL BE DEEMED AUTHENTIC.

परीक्षा पूरी होने पर उत्तर पत्रक लौटा दिए जाएं।
THE ANSWER SHEET IS TO BE RETURNED ON COMPLETION OF THE TEST.

Directions (Questions 1-25): Study the passages below to answer the questions that follow each passage.

Passage-I

Economists, ethicists and business sages persuade us that honesty is the best policy, but their evidence is weak. We hoped to find data that would support their theories and thus, perhaps encourage higher standards of business behaviour. To our surprise, our pet theories failed to stand up. Treachery, we found, can pay. There is no compelling economic reason to tell the truth or keep one's word. Punishment for the treacherous in the real world is neither swift nor sure. Honesty is, in fact, primarily a moral choice. Business people do tell themselves that, in the long run, they will do well by doing good. But there is little factual or logical basis for this conviction. Without values, without a basic preference for right over wrong, trust based on such self-delusion would crumble in the face of temptation. Most of us choose virtue because we want to believe in ourselves and have other's respect and belief in us.

And for this, we should be happy. We can be proud of a system in which people are honest because they want to be, not because they have to be. Materially, too, trust based on morality provides great advantages. It allows us to join in great and exciting enterprises that we could never undertake if we relied on economic incentives alone.

Economists tell us that trust is enforced in the market place through retaliation of reputation. If you violate a trust, your victim is apt to seek revenge and others are likely to stop doing business with you at least under favourable terms. A man or woman with a reputation for fair dealing will prosper. Therefore, profit maximizers are honest. This sounds plausible enough until you look for concrete examples. Cases that apparently demonstrate the awful consequences of trust turn out to be few and weak, while evidence that treachery can pay seems compelling.

1. What do economists and ethicists want us to believe ?
- (1) Businessmen are honest only at times.
 - (2) Businessmen should be honest at all times.
 - (3) Businessmen cannot be honest at all times.
 - (4) Businessmen turn dishonest at times.
2. The material advantage that the author sees in being honest is that it permits one to
- (1) undertake activities which may not be economically attractive.
 - (2) be honest for the sake of honesty alone.
 - (3) make a lot of profit in various areas.
 - (4) None of these
3. What did the author find out about the theory that honesty is the best policy ?
- (1) It is a useless theory.
 - (2) It is correct on many occasions.
 - (3) It is correct for all businessmen.
 - (4) It is correct only occasionally.
4. Why does the author say that one can be proud of the present situation? Because people are
- (1) respect seekers.
 - (2) honest without compulsion.
 - (3) unselfish.
 - (4) self-respecting.

5. According to economists, businessmen remain honest because dishonest businessmen
 (1) are flogged in the market place. (2) are always prosecuted.
 (3) can make more money. (4) cannot stay in business for long.
6. Which of the following best describes what the author is trying to point out through the last sentence of the passage 'Cases that compelling' ?
 (1) Economists predict correctly (2) The consequences of dishonesty
 (3) The contradictions in the real world (4) Theories do not seem to be true
7. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the term 'persuade' as used in the passage ?
 (1) Try to convince (2) Cheat (3) Motivate (4) Give assurance
8. Which of the following is *false* according to the passage ?
 (1) People are generally honest because it pays in the long run.
 (2) Virtuous behaviour earns the self-respect of others.
 (3) Economists believe that all businessmen are dishonest.
 (4) Generally people are honest to earn self-respect.
9. The phrase 'stand up' as used in the passage means
 (1) hold up. (2) get up. (3) supported. (4) get established.
10. Which of the following means the same as the word 'compelling' as used in the passage ?
 (1) Reverent (2) Binding (3) Forceful (4) Mandatory

Passage-II

To those who do listen, the desert speaks of things with an emphasis quite different from that of the shore, the mountain, the valley or the plains. Whereas these invite action and suggest limitless opportunity and exhaustless resources, the implications and the mood of the desert are something different. For one thing, the desert is conservative, not radical. It is more likely to provide awe than to invite conquest. The heroism which it encourages is the heroism of the endurance, not that of conquest. It brings man up against this limitation, turns him upon himself and suggests values which more indulgent regions suppress. Sometimes it induces contemplation in men who have never contemplated before. And of all the answers to the question—what is a desert good for—'contemplation' is perhaps the best.

11. If one responds with insight to the mood of the desert, it evokes
 (1) an inclination for deep thought. (2) the possibility of unending resources.
 (3) the desire for heroic conquest. (4) a sense of intense revulsion.
12. The desert is unique among landscapes in that it encourages only
 (1) contemplation. (2) indolence. (3) heroic endeavor. (4) adventurous spirit.

13. The writer calls the desert 'conservative' rather than 'radical' because it provides an environment that
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (1) inspires man to explore it. | (2) offers unlimited opportunity to conquer. |
| (3) tests one's endurance. | (4) makes one gloomy. |
14. In order to receive the desert's message, the beholder needs to be
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) courageous in his reaction. | (2) conservative in his responses. |
| (3) a good listener. | (4) sensitive to nature. |
15. What does the phrase "it brings man up against his limitations", mean ?
- (1) It makes man feel hopeless about his limitations.
 - (2) It makes man aware of his limitations.
 - (3) It compels man to fight against his limitations.
 - (4) It persuades man to overcome his limitations.

Passage-III

Reasoning is an argument in which certain things being laid down, something other than these necessarily comes about through them. It is a 'demonstration', when the premises from which the reasoning starts are true and primary, or are such that our knowledge of them has originally come through premises which are primary and true. Reasoning on the other hand is dialectical, if it reasons from opinions that are generally accepted. Things are 'true' and 'primary' which are believed on the strength not of anything else but of themselves: for in regard to the first principle of science it is improper to ask any further for the why and wherefore of them; each of the first principle should command belief in and by itself. On the other hand, those opinions are "generally accepted" which are accepted by everyone or by the majority or by the philosophers, that is, by all or by the majority or by the most notable and illustrious of them. Again reasoning is contentious if it starts from opinions that seem to be generally accepted but are not really such or again if it merely seems to reason from opinions that are or seem to be generally accepted. For not every opinion that seems to be generally accepted actually is generally accepted. For in none of the opinions which we call generally accepted is the illusion entirely on the surface, as happens in the case of the principles of contentious arguments; for the nature of the fallacy in these is obvious immediately, and as a rule even to persons with little power of comprehension. So then, of the contentious reasonings mentioned, the former really deserves to be called "reasoning" as well, but the other should be called "contentious reasoning", but not reasoning since it appears to reason, but does not really do so. Further, besides all the reasonings we have mentioned there are the misreasonings that start from the premises peculiar to the special sciences, as happens (for example) in the case of geometry and her sister sciences. For this form of reasoning appears to differ from the reasonings mentioned above; the man who draws a false figure reasons from things that are neither true and primary, nor yet generally accepted. For he does not fall within the definition; he does not assume opinions that are received either by everyone, or by the majority, or by the philosophers — that is to say, by all, or by most, or by the most illustrious of them. But he conducts his reasoning upon assumptions, which though appropriate to the science in question, are not true; for he effects his misreasoning either by describing the semi-circles wrongly, or by drawing certain lines in a way in which they could not be drawn.

16. A 'First Principle' is
 (1) anything that is generally accepted.
 (2) a belief that is true and primary.
 (3) things that are generally accepted but are not really such.
 (4) None of these
17. Reasoning based on subjective opinions will best be called
 (1) Demonstration. (2) Contentious. (3) Misreasoning. (4) Dialectic.
18. Arguments which are derived from premises that are believed to be true on their own strength are
 (1) Dialectical. (2) Demonstrative. (3) Contentious. (4) Misreasoning.
19. Which of the following statements is correct?
 (1) Opinions that are generally accepted may not be true and primary.
 (2) Opinions that are true and primary can never be the premises for reasoning.
 (3) Arguments that start from false statements or figures do not lead to the correct conclusions.
 (4) Misreasoning can only be used to prove geometrical theorems.
20. According to the author, misreasoning is
 (1) a form of reasoning. (2) contentious reasoning.
 (3) dialectical reasoning. (4) demonstrative reasoning.
21. Which form of reasoning draws from neither true and primary, nor yet generally accepted?
 (1) Dialectic (2) Demonstration (3) Contentious (4) Misreasoning
22. How many forms of contentious reasoning are mentioned by the author?
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4
23. Which one of the following is not a synonym of 'fallacy'?
 (1) Erroneous belief (2) Myth (3) Canard (4) Platitude
24. Which one of the following is not an antonym of 'illustrious'?
 (1) Unknown (2) Nameless (3) Anonymous (4) Distinguished
25. Contentious means
 (1) given. (2) debatable.
 (3) obvious. (4) without doubt.

Directions (Questions 26-30): Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase in the sentence.

26. Stir up a hornet's nest
(1) avoid problems
(2) make lot of friends
(3) create trouble
(4) annoy others
27. To break the ice
(1) to start a conversation
(2) to start quarrelling
(3) to end a fight
(4) to end the hostility
28. Midas touch
(1) touch softly
(2) please somebody
(3) ability to succeed in all projects
(4) ability to destroy anything
29. Blow the lid off
(1) secret desire
(2) hide something
(3) open
(4) make public
30. In the offing
(1) likely to happen
(2) getting closed
(3) not needed
(4) trigger

Directions (Questions 31-35): Choose the word which is similar in meaning of the given word.

31. Jeopardy
(1) Peace
(2) Danger
(3) Happy
(4) Satisfied
32. Paradox
(1) Puzzle
(2) Solution
(3) Agreement
(4) Answer
33. Meticulous
(1) Careful
(2) Easygoing
(3) Careless
(4) Dark
34. Melancholy
(1) Thrill
(2) Sad
(3) Lucky
(4) Celebrate
35. Enigma
(1) Solution
(2) Mystery
(3) Beauty
(4) Natural

Directions (Questions 36-40): Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the given word.

36. Flamboyant
(1) Honourable (2) Outgoing (3) Flashy (4) Modest
37. Wizard
(1) Clever (2) Sharp (3) Beginner (4) Fast
38. Stupendous
(1) Great (2) Ordinary (3) Noisy (4) Poor
39. Desolate
(1) Docile (2) Fertile (3) Quiet (4) Clever
40. Crafty
(1) Expert (2) Perfect (3) Naive (4) Honest

Directions (Questions 41-45): In each of these questions, out of the given group of words, choose the correctly spelt word.

41. (1) Sporadic (2) Sporiadic (3) Spordiac (4) Spordaic
42. (1) Agreggate (2) Agregate (3) Aggregate (4) Agreegate
43. (1) Remitance (2) Remmitance (3) Remittance (4) Remmittance
44. (1) Acolade (2) Accolade (3) Acollade (4) Accollade
45. (1) Etiquete (2) Ettiquete (3) Ettiquette (4) Etiquette

Directions (Questions 46-50): Choose the option that is the plural form of the given word.

46. Nucleus
(1) Nucleuses (2) Nucleusis (3) Nuclei (4) Nucleis
47. Sheep
(1) Sheep (2) Sheeps (3) Sheepes (4) Sheepps
48. Tomato
(1) Tomatoes (2) Tomatose (3) Tomattos (4) Tomatoess
49. Loaf
(1) Loafs (2) Loaves (3) Loaffs (4) Loafes
50. News
(1) Newses (2) News (3) Newsses (4) Newssess

51. Find the L.C.M. of 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 60.
 (1) 60 (2) 15 (3) 36 (4) 24
52. If $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of a certain number is 32, what is 40% of that number?
 (1) 92 (2) 98.2 (3) 102.4 (4) 109.6
53. The salary of a school teacher was increased by 25% and later it was decreased by 25%. If he now draws ₹937.50, what was the original salary?
 (1) ₹980 (2) ₹985 (3) ₹990 (4) ₹1000
54. A man sold a book at a profit of 25 percent of S.P. The percentage of profit on his cost price of the book is _____.
 (1) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (2) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ (3) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ (4) $50\frac{1}{3}\%$
55. The average age of 10 men is increased by 2 years when one of them is of 25 years age, is replaced by a new man. The age of the new man is how much?
 (1) 34 years (2) 37 years (3) 41 years (4) 45 years
56. Simplify : $\frac{18 \div 18 \text{ of } 18}{18 \div 18 \times 18}$
 (1) $\frac{1}{324}$ (2) $\frac{1}{302}$ (3) $\frac{1}{312}$ (4) $\frac{1}{322}$
57. Sum of the two numbers is 17 whereas sum of their squares is 145. Find the product of the two numbers.
 (1) 69 (2) 71 (3) 72 (4) 74
58. Find the value of $3^{2^3} \div (3^2)^3$
 (1) 6 (2) 9 (3) 3 (4) 2
59. If $\sqrt{\frac{32.4}{x}} = 0.18$, then the value of x is _____.
 (1) 1000 (2) 200 (3) 100 (4) 10
60. Find the greatest number that will divide 2934 and 3250 and will leave as remainder 11 in each case.
 (1) 47 (2) 53 (3) 67 (4) 79

61. In what proportion must sugar at ₹16.60 a kg. be mixed with sugar at ₹16.45 a kg so that the mixture may be worth ₹16.54 a kg. ^{5A}
- (1) 2 : 5 (2) 2 : 3 (3) 3 : 2 (4) 3 : 4
62. The difference between the highest and lowest two digit numbers is _____.
- (1) 88 (2) 89 (3) 22 (4) 99
63. When 50 is added to the 50% of a number, then the number becomes itself. The required number is _____.
- (1) 375 (2) 100 (3) 150 (4) 500
64. Simplify the following ratios
- $\frac{5}{6} : \frac{3}{8} : 3\frac{3}{4}$
- (1) 4 : 3 : 1 (2) 20 : 9 : 90 (3) 2 : 3 : 5 (4) 2 : 1 : 7
65. Successive discount of 10% and 5% is equivalent to _____.
- (1) 16.5% (2) 15% (3) 15.5% (4) 14.5%
66. Anita invested ₹8000 at $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent per annum for 2 years and 4 months. How much interest she got at the end of the period?
- (1) ₹1400 (2) ₹1200 (3) ₹1300 (4) ₹1500
67. In how many minimum number of complete years, a sum of money put out at 25 percent compound interest will be more than doubled?
- (1) 3 years (2) 6 years (3) 4 years (4) 9 years
68. A train of length x metres passes a man standing on the platform in 7 seconds. If the speed of the train is 72 km. an hour, find x.
- (1) 140 m (2) 127 m (3) 133 m (4) 137 m
69. A man can row his boat with the stream at 5 km. per hour and against the stream at $3\frac{1}{2}$ km. per hour. How much distance he can go in his boat in a lake (still water) in 2 hours?
- (1) 7 km (2) 6.5 km (3) 8.5 km (4) 9.5 km
70. A man and a boy finish a certain piece of work in 20 days whereas a man alone can do it in 25 days. It is found that the man does the work x times as fast as the boy. Find x.
- (1) 6 (2) 4 (3) 7 (4) 9

Directions (Questions 71-73) : Find the odd one out.

71. ¹⁶4, ¹⁸10, ²²18, ²⁸22, ³⁴34

- (1) 10 (2) 18 (3) 22 (4) 34

72. O4F, N5E, M6C, L7C, K8B

- (1) O4F (2) N5E (3) M6C (4) K8B

73. APL, ⁸⁵ZQK, YRJ, XSI, WTK, VUG

- (1) ZQK (2) YRJ (3) WTK (4) VUG

74. Aakriti said to Meenakumari, "That person standing there is your mother's unmarried sister's only brother-in-law's son". How is that person related to Meenakumari?

- (1) Sister (2) Aunt
(3) Brother (4) Can't be determined

75. L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting in a row all facing front. P and Q are sitting in the centre. L and M are sitting at the two ends. N is sitting to the right of L. Who is sitting to the immediate left of M?

- (1) P (2) L (3) O (4) Q

76. If in a certain code, FLOWERS is written as SREWOLG, how will MOUNTAIN be written in that language?

- (1) NIATNUOM (2) NIATNOUN (3) NIATNUON (4) NIANTUON

77. Arzoo starts jogging from location A in south direction for 1 km and then takes a left turn and travels 3 km to reach location C. Now she takes a right turn from location C and travels for 5 km to location D. After reaching location D she takes another right turn and travels for 3 km to reach location E. In which direction is location A from location E?

- (1) East (2) West (3) North (4) None of these

78. Four tickets for movie A and five tickets for movie B cost ₹1540 but five tickets for movie A and four tickets for movie B cost ₹1460. What is the cost of the tickets for movie B?

- (1) ₹450 (2) ₹400 (3) ₹333.34 (4) ₹206.67

Directions (Questions 79-80) : For the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) below, choose the correct alternative from the following:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.

79. **Assertion (A):** No life is found on the moon.
Reason (R): Moon does not have an atmosphere like that of the Earth. 1

80. **Assertion (A):** Cocoa solid is an essential ingredient in making chocolate.
Reason (R): White chocolate does not contain cocoa solids. 2

Directions (Questions 81-82): The questions given below have a statement followed by two conclusions I and II. Decide which of the conclusions follows from the statement. Mark answer as

- (1) if conclusion I follows
- (2) if conclusion II follows
- (3) if neither conclusion I follows nor II follows
- (4) if both conclusions I and II follow

81. **Statement**

An advertisement of Sony's LCD TV Set says, "This LCD screen is the best in the market till date and has the best quality surround sound experience among any Sony TV".

Conclusions

- (I) The Sony LCD TV set mentioned in the advertisement is claimed to have the best LCD screen in the market so far.
- (II) Sony LCD TV has the best surround sound among any TV sets in the market.

82. **Statement**

Every year thousands of pilgrims make the long journey to the holy Mansarovar in the Himalayas.

Conclusions

- (I) Religion mandates all followers to visit the holy place of Mansarovar for a pilgrim every year.
- (II) Visiting the holy place of Mansarovar by all followers is an essential requirement of a religion for their salvation.

Directions (Questions 83-85) : Complete the series by replacing '?' with the correct option.

83. 11, 23, 35, 47, 59, '?'

- (1) 67 $\frac{12}{47}$ $\frac{12}{59}$ $\frac{12}{71}$ (2) 71 (3) 72 (4) 78

84. U7Z, V6A, W5B, X4C, Y3D, '?'

- (1) Z1F (2) Z2E (3) X3F (4) Y4G

85. A8B, C7D, E6F, '?', I4J, K3L

- (1) F5G (2) D3H (3) G5H (4) G6H

86. Which popular Indian film pair of actor-actress is the promoter of 'Trends', a fashion clothing range from the house of Reliance?
- (1) Vicky Kaushal and Janhvi Kapoor
 (2) Disha Patani and Tiger Shroff
 (3) Tamanna Bhatia and Sidharth Malhotra
 (4) Ayushmann Khurrana and Shraddha Kapoor
87. Kantha, Baluchari, Tangail and Jamdani are the hand printed famous sarees from _____.
- (1) Tamil Nadu (2) Gujarat (3) Madhya Pradesh (4) West Bengal
88. 'BRAND FACTORY', a chain of retail stores offering a wide range of apparel brands belongs to _____.
- (1) Future Group (2) Bharti Retail (3) The ITC Group (4) Landmark Group
89. Where did in USA, Prime Minister of India recently addressed close to 50,000 Indian-Americans at the Howdy, Modi! event along with US President?
- (1) Houston, Texas (2) Boston
 (3) San Diego, California (4) Chicago, Illinois
90. Which India-born American won the 2019 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences?
- (1) Bibek Debroy (2) Pranab Bardhan (3) Abhijit Banerjee (4) Arvind Panagariya
91. Veteran gymnast Simon Biles, who has achieved her record 19th world title at the 2019 World Artistic Gymnastics Championships is from _____.
- (1) Germany (2) USA (3) Bulgaria (4) Canada
92. Former Indian Cricketer Sourav Ganguly has been recently elected as the _____ of the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI).
- (1) Chairman (2) Director (3) President (4) Chief Selector

93. Which one of the following metals is the most abundant in the Earth's crust?
(1) Zinc (2) Copper (3) Aluminium (4) Iron

94. Which of the following cities is the birthplace of Swami Vivekananda?
(1) Cuttack (2) Balasore (3) Calcutta (4) Kushinagar

95. Which of the following famous Indian leaders coined the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'?
(1) Mahatma Gandhi (2) Pt Jawaharlal Nehru
(3) Lal Bahadur Shastri (4) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

96. Which of the following does not come under the purview of the Election Commission of India?
(1) To conduct the election of Prime Minister of India.
(2) To conduct the election of President of India.
(3) To give recognition to the political parties.
(4) To assign election symbols to the political parties.

97. The Constitution of India names our country as _____.
(1) Bharat (2) India, that is Bharat
(3) Hindustan (4) Aryavarta

98. Where is the headquarters of Asian Development Bank?
(1) Manila (2) Kuala Lumpur (3) Tokyo (4) Colombo

99. Which among the following planets of our Solar system is the biggest in size?
(1) Venus (2) Mercury (3) Earth (4) Mars

100. Lines of Latitude and Longitude both

- (1) pass through poles. (2) run parallel to the equator.
(3) run parallel to each other. (4) run perpendicular to each other.