

TEST BOOKLET

Test Booklet No.

SS256J ENGL

1567154

Roll Number

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ENGLISH

Test Booklet
Code:

B

Name of the Candidate :

D. Navin Yadav

Signature of the Candidate :

D. Navin Yadav

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. You are given a Test Booklet of 16 pages as well as an OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) Answer Sheet. The Test Booklet contains 80 questions serially numbered from 1 to 80. Count the pages of the Test Booklet and be sure that they are in proper order. Ensure that the Serial No. and the Code of the Test Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet are same. In case of mismatch/defect/discrepancy in the Test Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet, report to your Invigilator and get the Test Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet replaced.
2. Answers are to be marked only in the OMR Answer Sheet as per the example given below. Candidates are required to indicate their answers at an appropriate place on the OMR Answer Sheet. Darken only one circle for each question as per instructions given on Side-1 of the OMR Answer Sheet.
3. For each question, there are four probable answers, out of which only one is correct. The candidate is required to select the correct answer and darken the corresponding circle of the chosen answer. For example, if your answer for Question No. 37 is (C), darken the circle (C) as given below.

Q.No.	RESPONSE
37.	(A) (B) (C) (D)

4. Only Blue/Black Ball-point Pen is to be used to write on the OMR Answer Sheet. Candidates should bring their own Ball-point Pen. Use of pencil is strictly prohibited.
5. The test will be of two hours duration from 11:30 a.m. to 01:30 p.m. and will have three sections with only objective type questions.
6. Additional time of 40 minutes will be allowed for "Divyang students" (differently-abled students).
7. A single Test Booklet comprising all the three sections will be given to each candidate.
8. There are 80 questions in all for 100 marks as per details below. 15 minutes additional time is allowed for reading the instructions from 11:15 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

Type of Tests	Sections	Number of Questions	Marks
Mental Ability Test	Section - I	From 1 to 40 = 40 Questions	50
Arithmetic Test	Section - II	From 41 to 60 = 20 Questions	25
Language Test	Section - III	From 61 to 80 = 20 Questions	25
Total		80	100

9. All questions are to be attempted. Every question carries equal marks.
10. You must attempt questions of each section because you have to qualify in each Section separately.
11. Section - I has ten Parts. Separate directions are given for each Part.
12. Overwriting, striking, cutting, applying white/correction fluid and erasing on the OMR Answer Sheet is not allowed. Such answers will not be evaluated. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR Answer Sheet. No change in the darkened circle is allowed once marked in the OMR Answer Sheet.
13. Rough work must not be done on the OMR Answer Sheet. Use Page Number 16 of the Test Booklet for rough work.
14. A bell will be rung after every 30 minutes.
15. No negative marking will be done.

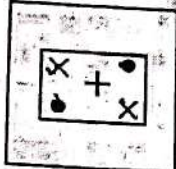
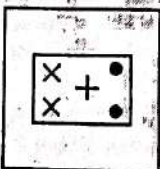
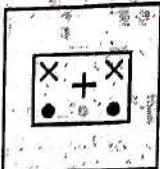
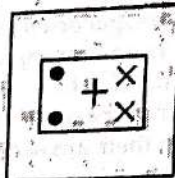
SS256J ENGL

B





SECTION - I
MENTAL ABILITY TEST

PART - 1

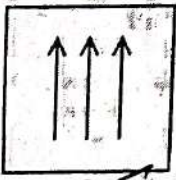
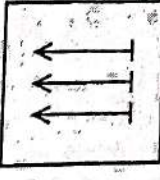
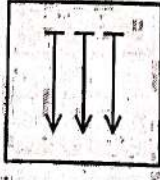
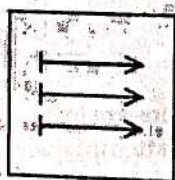
Directions : In Question Nos. 1 to 4, four figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) have been given in each question. Of these four figures, three figures are similar in some way and one figure is different. Select the figure which is different. Darken the circle for the answer in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

1.    

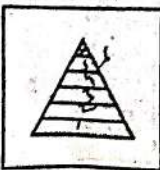
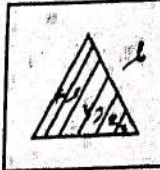
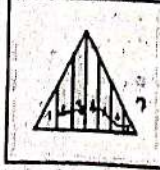
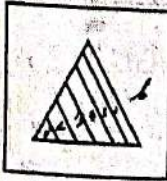
~~(A)~~ (B) (C) (D)

2.    

(A) (B) ~~(C)~~ (D)

3.    

~~(A)~~ (B) (C) (D)

4.    

(A) (B) ~~(C)~~ (D)

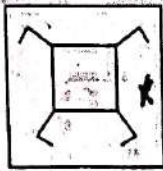
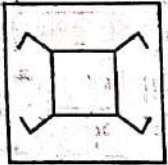
PART - 2

Directions : In Question Nos. 5 to 8, a question figure is given on the left side and four answer figures marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given on the right side. Select the answer figure which is exactly the same as the question figure and darken the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

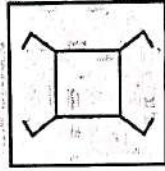
Question Figure

Answer Figures

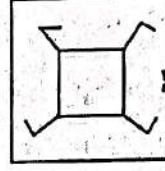
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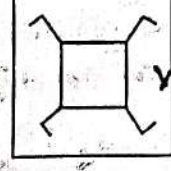
(A)



~~(B)~~

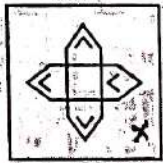
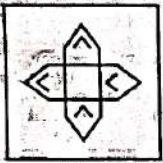


(C)

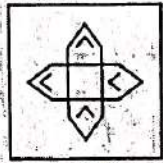


(D)

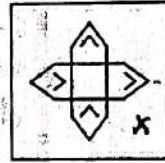
6.



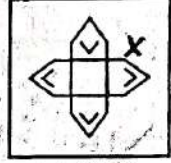
(A)



~~(B)~~

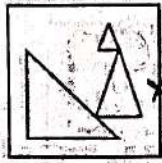
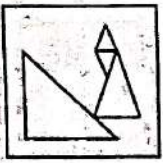


(C)

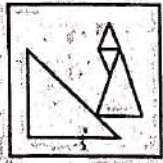


(D)

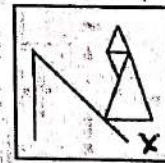
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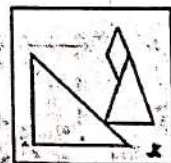
(A)



~~(B)~~

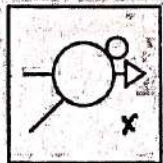
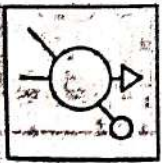


(C)

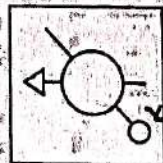


(D)

8.



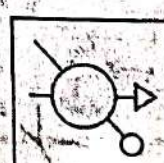
(A)



(B)



(C)



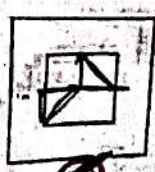
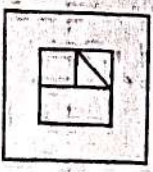
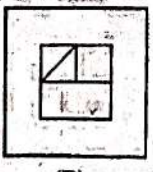
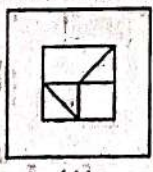
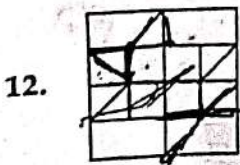
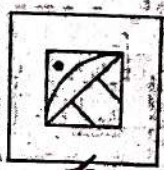
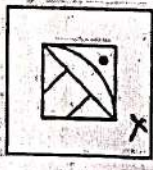
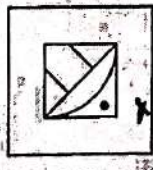
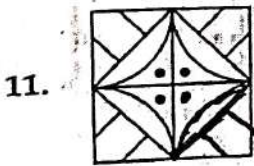
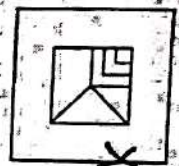
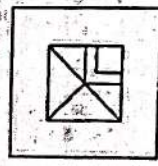
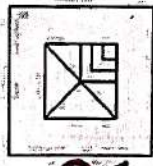
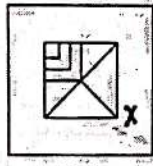
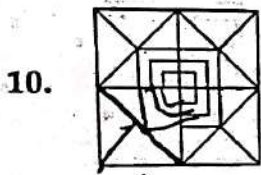
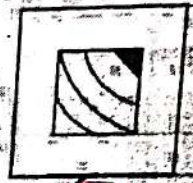
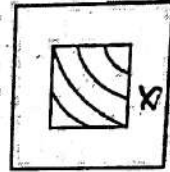
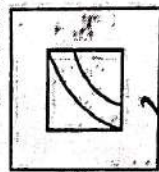
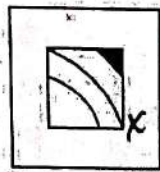
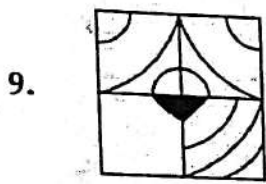
~~(D)~~

PART - 3

Directions : In Question Nos. 9 to 12, there is a question figure on the left side, a part of which is missing. Observe the answer figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) on the right side and find out the answer figure which, without changing the direction, fits in the missing part of the question figure in order to complete the pattern in the question figure. Indicate your answer by darkening the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

Question Figure

Answer Figures



PART - 4

Directions : In Question Nos. 13 to 16, there are three question figures on the left side and the space for the fourth figure is left blank. The question figures are in a series. Find out one figure from among the answer figures given on the right side which occupies the blank space for the fourth figure on the left side and completes the series. Indicate your answer by darkening the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

Question Figures

Answer Figures

13.

+	○
-	%

-	+
%	○

%	-
○	+

?

(A)

%	○
-	+

 (B)

○	+
-	%

 (C)

○	%
+	-

 (D)

○	%
-	+

14.

*	×
=	●

×	=
●	*

=	●
*	×

?

(A)

=	●
×	*

 (B)

*	×
=	●

 (C)

=	*
●	×

 (D)

●	*
×	=

15.

△	□
□	△

□	□
□	□

□	□
□	□

?

(A)

△	□
□	△

 (B)

□	□
□	□

 (C)

△	□
□	△

 (D)

△	□
□	△

16.

○	□
□	△

○	□
□	△

△	□
□	○

?

(A)

○	□
□	△

 (B)

△	□
□	○

 (C)

△	□
□	○

 (D)

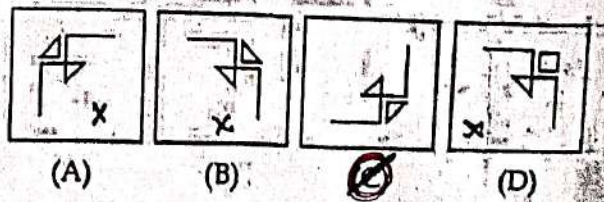
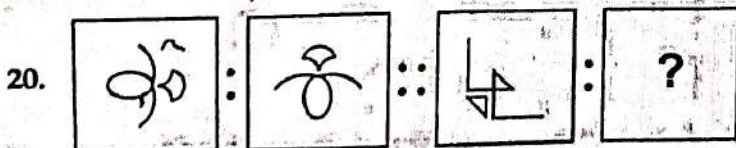
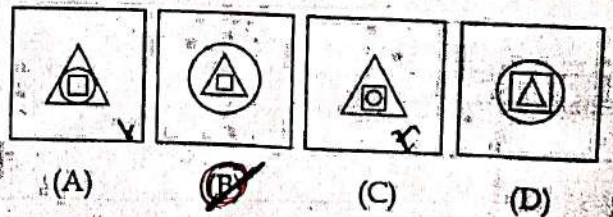
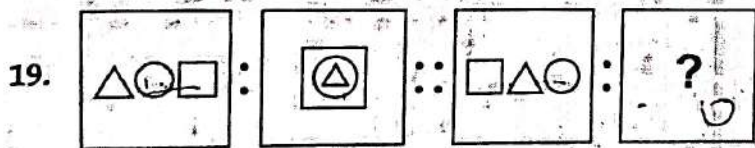
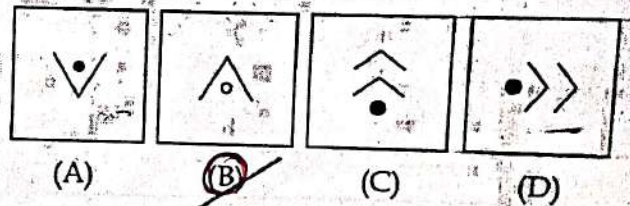
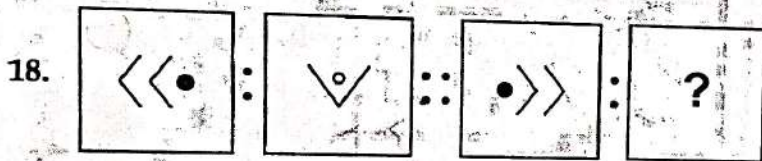
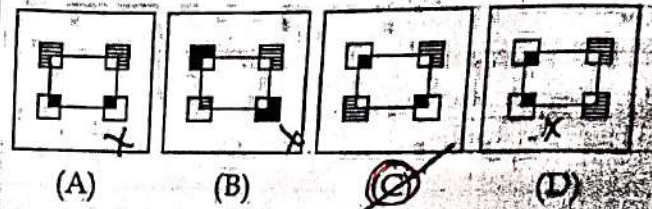
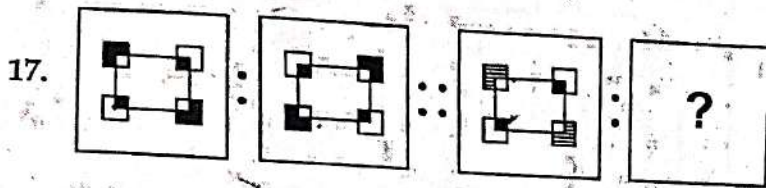
○	□
□	△

PART - 5

Directions : In Question Nos. 17 to 20, there are two sets of two question figures each. The second set has an interrogation mark (?). There exists a relationship between the first two question figures. Similar relationship should exist between the third and the fourth question figure. Select one of the answer figures which replaces the mark of interrogation. Darken the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

Question Figures

Answer Figures



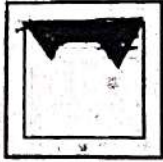
PART - 6

Directions : In Question Nos. 21 to 24, one part of a geometrical figure (Triangle, Square, Circle) is on the left side as question figure and the other one is among the four answer figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) on the right side. Find the figure on the right side that completes the geometrical figure and darken the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

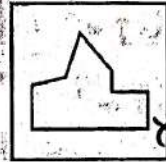
Question Figure

Answer Figures

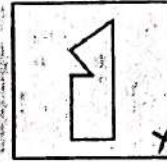
21.



(A)



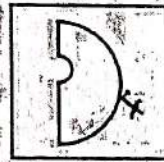
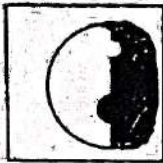
(B)



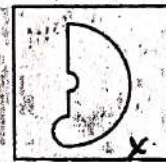
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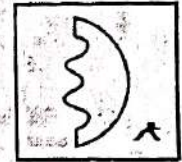
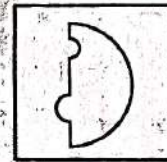
22.



(A)

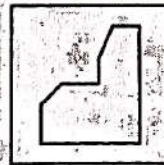


(B)

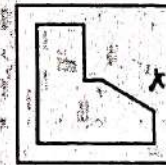


(D)

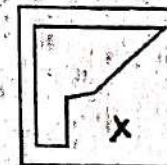
23.



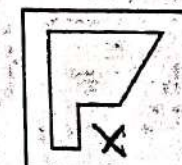
(A)



(B)

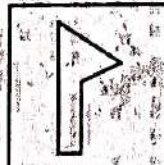


(C)

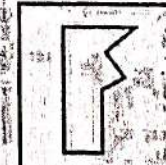


(D)

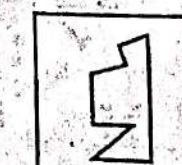
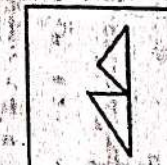
24.



(A)



(B)



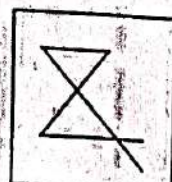
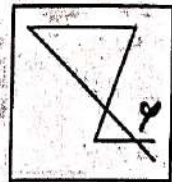
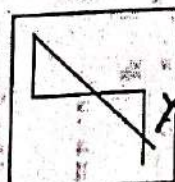
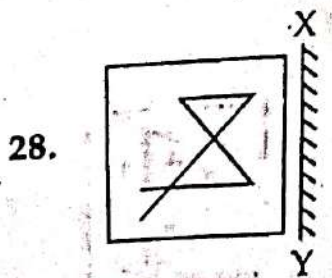
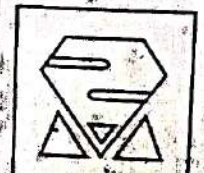
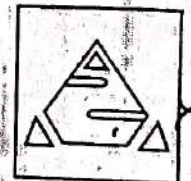
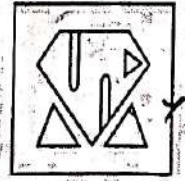
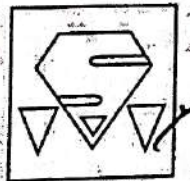
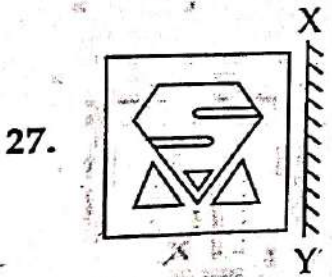
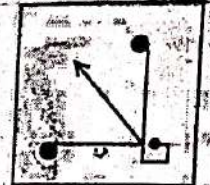
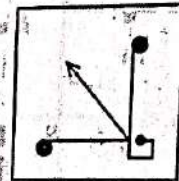
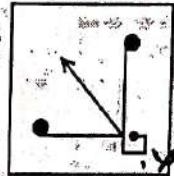
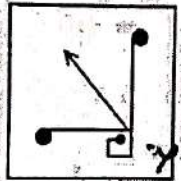
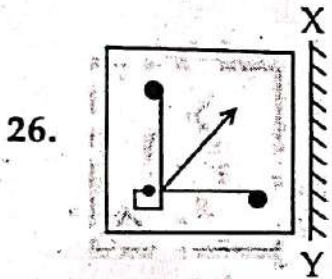
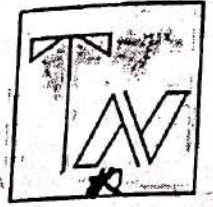
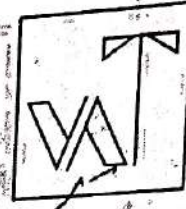
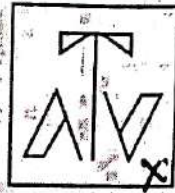
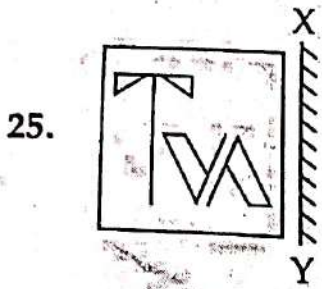
(D)

PART - 7

Directions : In Question Nos. 25 to 28, there is a question figure on the left side and four answer figures marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given on the right side. Select the answer figure which is exactly the mirror image of the question figure when the mirror is held at XY. Indicate your answer by darkening the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

Question Figure

Answer Figures

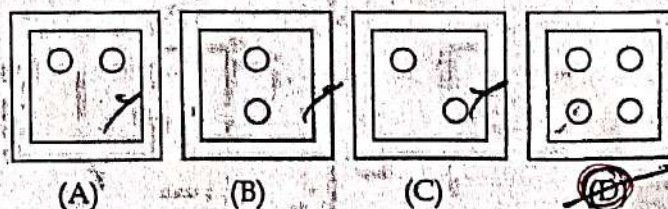
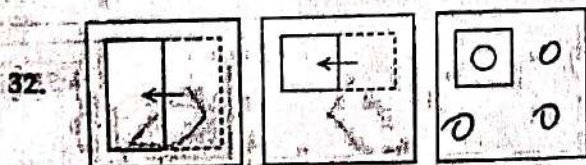
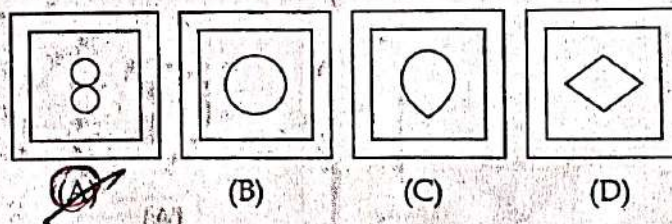
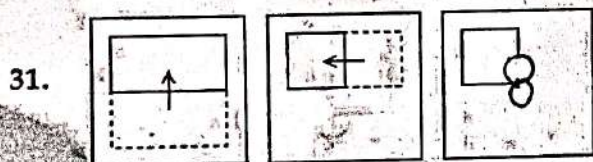
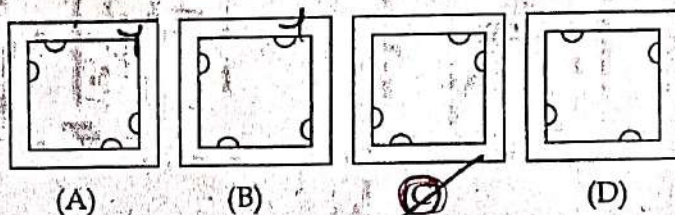
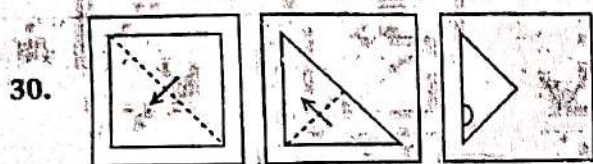
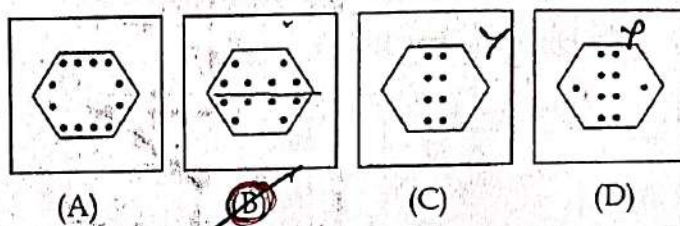
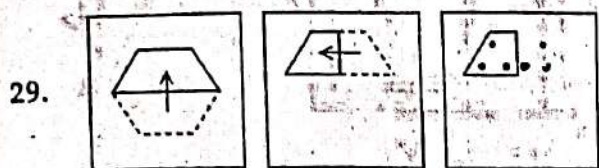


PART - 8

Directions : In Question Nos. 29 to 32, a piece of paper is folded and punched as shown in the question figures on the left side and four answer figures marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given on the right side. Select the answer figure which indicates how the paper will appear when opened (unfolded). Indicate your answer by darkening the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

Question Figures

Answer Figures

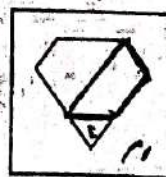
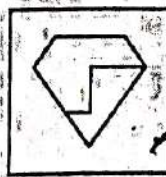
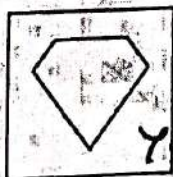
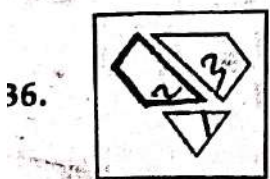
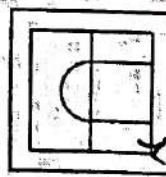
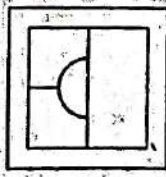
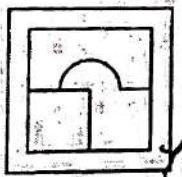
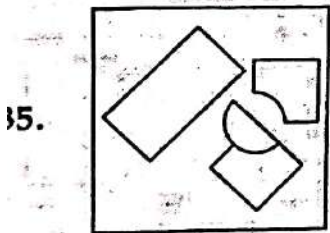
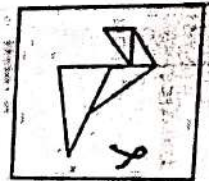
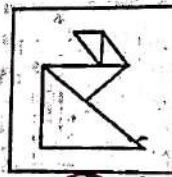
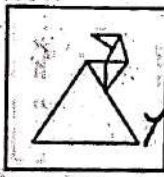
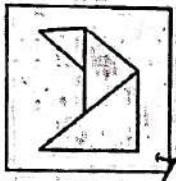
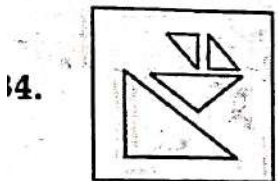
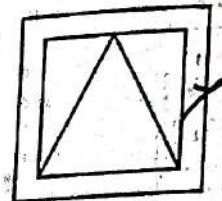
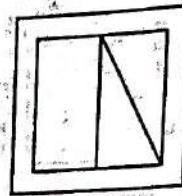
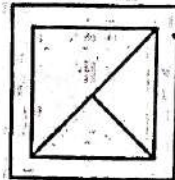
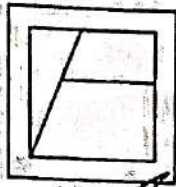
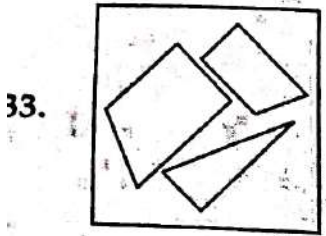


PART - 9

Directions : In Question Nos. 33 to 36, a question figure is given on the left side and four answer figures marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given on the right side. Select the answer figure which can be formed from the cut-out pieces given in the question figure. Darken the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

Question Figure

Answer Figures

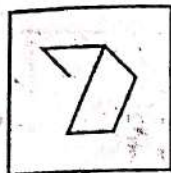


Directions : In Question Nos. 37 to 40, a question figure is given on the left side and four answer figures marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given on the right side. Select the answer figure in which the question figure is hidden/embedded. Darken the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

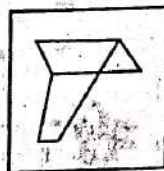
Question Figure

Answer Figures

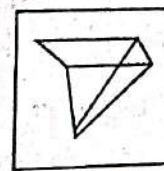
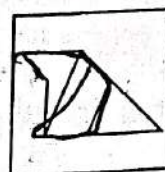
37.



(A)

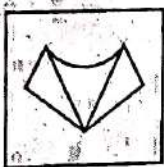


(B)

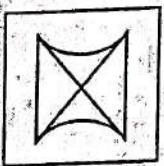


(D)

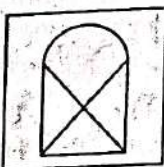
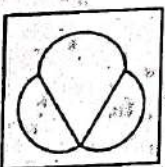
38.



(A)

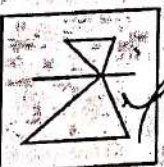
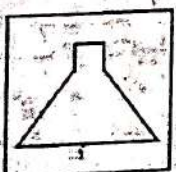


(B)

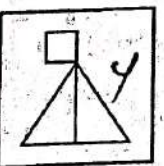


(D)

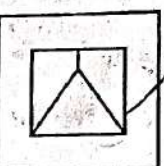
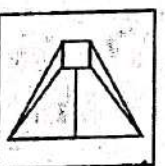
39.



(A)



(B)

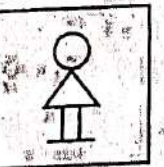


(D)

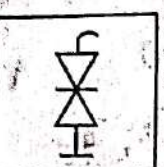
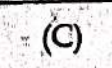
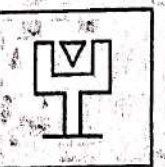
40.



(A)



(B)



(D)

SECTION - II ARITHMETIC TEST

Directions : For every question, four probable answers as (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. Only one out of these is correct. Choose the correct answer and darken the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

41. Prime factorisation of 90 is :
 (A) 9×10 (B) $3 \times 6 \times 5$ $\frac{2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5}{2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5}$
 (C) $2 \times 3^2 \times 5$ (D) $2 \times 3 \times 15$
42. Find the difference between the greatest and the smallest 4-digit numbers formed using all the digits 4, 2, 0 and 7.
 (A) 5000 (B) 5300 $\frac{7400 - 2047}{5353}$
 (C) 5373 (D) 5720
43. If $9432 \times 1.25 = 7545.6$, then $9.432 \div 12.5$ is equal to :
 (A) 7.5456 (B) 0.75456
 (C) 75.456 (D) 754.56
44. The sum of 1.1, 1.01, 1.001, 0.01, 11.01 and 111.1001 is :
 (A) 125.2312 (B) 126.2311
 (C) 125.2311 (D) 125.2321
45. In a question of division, if divisor is 51, quotient is 16 and remainder is 27, then the dividend is :
 (A) 843 (B) 483
 (C) 9 (D) 1393
46. Which of the following is always a factor of every prime number ?
 (A) 1 (B) 2 $\frac{10:30}{2:30}$
 (C) 4 (D) 7
47. The simplest fraction form of 20.0925 is :
 (A) $\frac{803.7}{400}$ (B) $\frac{8037}{200}$
 (C) $\frac{8037}{400}$ (D) $\frac{8037}{4000}$
48. $8 - [18 - \{16 - (5 - 4 - 1)\}]$ is equal to :
 (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 4 (D) 5
49. $3 + \frac{3}{100} + \frac{3}{1000} + \frac{3}{1000000}$ is equal to the decimal number :
 (A) 3.030333 (B) 3.033003
 (C) 3.003303 (D) 3.0303003
50. 17 bottles of water, each of 300 mL and 30 bottles of juice, each of 130 mL are poured into a jug. The total liquid in the jug in litres is :
 (A) 8 (B) 9
 (C) 10 (D) 11
51. Suresh left his home at 9:00 a.m. to meet his uncle. He walked for 10 minutes, travelled in bus for 1 hour 05 minutes and then walked for 15 minutes to reach his uncle's home. He stayed there for 3 hours 20 minutes and reached his home at 3:30 p.m. How much time did he take on the return journey ?
 (A) 1 hour 30 minutes
 (B) 1 hour 35 minutes
 (C) 1 hour 40 minutes
 (D) 1 hour 45 minutes

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Handwritten rough work including:

- Time calculations: $9:00 - 1:30 = 7:30$, $10:30 - 2:30 = 8:00$, $13:50 - 1:05 = 12:45$, $11:30 - 5:25 = 6:05$, $4:50 - 3:30 = 1:20$.
- A diagram of a rectangular prism with dimensions 5, 6, and 13.
- Other calculations: $5 \times 6 = 30$, $30 \times 13 = 390$, $390 \div 10 = 39$.
- A large scribbled-out area on the left side.

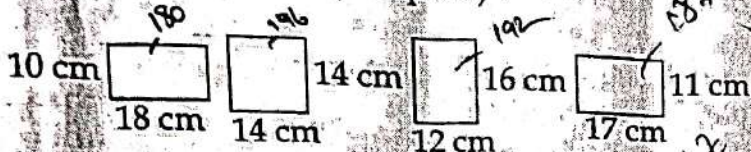
52. A shopkeeper buys at the rate of 5 toffees for a rupee and sells at the rate of 4 toffees for a rupee. The number of toffees sold, so as to earn a profit of ₹ 125 is:

- (A) 1,200 (B) 1,500
 (C) 2,000 (D) 2,500

56. $\frac{5}{22} + \frac{7}{22} - \frac{3}{22} + \frac{9}{22} - \frac{1}{22}$, on simplification, gives:

- (A) $\frac{15}{22}$ (B) $\frac{17}{22}$
 (C) $\frac{19}{22}$ (D) $\frac{13}{22}$

53. Which of the following rectangles has maximum area and how much is the maximum area (in sq. cm)?



- (a) (b) (c) (d)
 (A) Rectangle (c), 192
 (B) Rectangle (b), 196
 (C) Rectangle (d), 212
 (D) Rectangle (a), 280

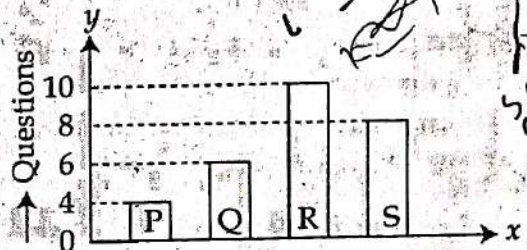
57. Teena purchased a scooter for ₹ 55,000. She spent ₹ 3,400 on its repair. She sold the scooter to her friend for ₹ 56,030. Her profit or loss is:

- (A) Profit of ₹ 2,370 (B) Loss of ₹ 2,370
 (C) Profit of ₹ 1,030 (D) Loss of ₹ 1,030

58. The angle between the minute hand and the hour hand at 6:00 p.m. is:

- (A) Acute angle (B) Right angle
 (C) Obtuse angle (D) Straight angle

59. The bar graph shows the number of questions solved by P, Q, R and S.



From the above bar graph, find how many more questions Q and R solve together than P and S together did.

- (A) 4 (B) 2
 (C) 16 (D) 12

54. What should be subtracted from $\frac{33}{40}$ to get $\frac{11}{40}$?

- (A) $\frac{11}{20}$ (B) 22
 (C) $\frac{11}{40}$ (D) $\frac{3}{5}$

55. A square park is of side 50 m. There is a path 2.5 m wide running all around inside it. The cost of levelling the path (in ₹) at ₹ 10 per square metre is:

- (A) 4,500 (B) 4,750
 (C) 5,000 (D) 5,250

A bicycle wheel has a total of 24 spokes. The angle between a pair of adjacent spokes is:

- (A) 10° (B) 15°
 (C) 24° (D) 30°

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK 100

SECTION - III LANGUAGE TEST

Directions : There are four passages in this Section. Each passage is followed by five questions. Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. For each question, four probable answers as (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. Only one out of these is correct. Choose the correct answer and darken the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet against the number corresponding to the question.

Passage - 1

All spiders spin webs. Webs help spiders do three things. They help spiders hold eggs, hide from danger and catch food.

Most spiders are dark brown, grey or black in colour while the spider webs are light in colour, white and cloudy. When spiders hide in their webs, they are harder to see. Webs help spiders catch food. Spider webs are sticky. When a bug flies into the web, it gets stuck. It tries to get out, but it can't. It is trapped! Spiders can tell that the bug is trapped as they feel the web move.

So without webs, spiders would not be able to live like they do. Webs, in fact are crucial for the survival of spiders.

61. This passage is about the _____.
 (A) importance of spider's web
 (B) importance of bugs for the spiders
 (C) importance of laying eggs
 (D) nature of spiders
62. What is not true about webs of spiders ?
 (A) They hold eggs.
 (B) They catch food.
 (C) They find water.
 (D) They hide from enemies.
63. The synonym of the word 'trapped' is :
 (A) stuck (B) hidden
 (C) eaten (D) escape
64. How can spiders tell when something is trapped in their web ?
 (A) They can hear it.
 (B) They can smell it.
 (C) They can feel it.
 (D) They can taste it.
65. As used in the last sentence of the passage, the word 'survival' means _____.
 (A) being alive (B) hidden
 (C) caught (D) defence

Passage - 2

Books are by far the most lasting products of human effort. Temples crumble into ruin, pictures and statues decay, but books survive. Books do not destroy the great thoughts which are as fresh today as when they first passed through the author's mind. These thoughts speak through the printed pages. The only effect of time has been to throw out of currency, inappropriate products. Nothing in literature which is not good can live for long. Good books have always helped man in various spheres of life. No wonder the world keeps its books with great care.

66. Of all the products of human effort, books are the most _____ creation.
 (A) caring (B) inappropriate
 (C) time consuming (D) useful
67. Good books have been able to stand the test of time because they contain _____.
 (A) the author's mind.
 (B) great ideas
 (C) inappropriate products
 (D) printed matter
68. Which of the following words is a synonym of the word 'inappropriate' ?
 (A) illness (B) unaware
 (C) suitable (D) incorrect
69. The world keeps its books with care because they _____.
 (A) train us
 (B) help us in various fields
 (C) are timeless
 (D) celebrate human effort
70. The word 'crumble', as used in the passage, means _____.
 (A) disintegrate (B) dismiss
 (C) displace (D) dissect

Passage - 3

The golden eagle is easily recognizable by its mostly dark brown plumage and golden feathers. In adults, the females resemble the males, but are often larger.

This majestic creature makes its home in the open country in the northern hemisphere. They build large nests in trees or on the walls of cliffs which gives them greater room to manoeuvre. The golden eagle is a master at soaring. With its large wingspan, it is a magnificent sight as it soars for long periods often aided by the rising mass of warm air. Upwind is important, for it can carry the golden eagle to massive heights without flapping.

Passage - 4

A robot is a special machine. It moves and follows instructions that come from a computer. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes or get tired. It never complains.

Robots are all around us. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places like volcanoes. Some robots can help clean houses. Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. Most robots just look like machines.

71. The golden eagle is mostly found in _____.

- (A) areas that have little wind and warm air
- (B) areas that have buildings
- (C) the southern hemisphere
- (D) the northern hemisphere

72. The female golden eagle can be distinguished by its _____.

- (A) darker plumage
- (B) brighter wings
- (C) dark brown plumage
- (D) larger size

73. Which places would the bird look for building nests?

- (A) Open country
- (B) Areas isolated from vegetation
- (C) Massive heights
- (D) Open country with houses

74. Which word is similar in meaning to the word 'majestic'?

- (A) golden
- (B) grand
- (C) humble
- (D) modest

75. Which of the following words is not an antonym of 'massive'?

- (A) tiny
- (B) vast
- (C) puny
- (D) weightless

76. The synonym of 'tired' is _____.

- (A) explore
- (B) exhausted
- (C) vacuum
- (D) dangerous

77. Robots don't make mistakes because they _____.

- (A) are machines
- (B) follow instructions given by a computer
- (C) look like humans
- (D) don't look tired

78. According to the passage, for which of the following tasks are robots not used?

- (A) To clean houses
- (B) To answer telephone calls
- (C) For making cars
- (D) For teaching children

79. Which of the following words is an antonym of the word 'dangerous'?

- (A) explore
- (B) safe
- (C) tired
- (D) recognise

80. Which of the following statements about robots is not true?

- (A) Most robots look like machines.
- (B) Robots don't make mistakes.
- (C) Robots are very useful.
- (D) Most robots look like humans.

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