TSICET- 2017

Time: 21/2 Hours

Booklet Code:



52RD61

Hall Ticket Number (To be filled-in by the Candidate)

Sr. No.:

130705

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES (Read the Instructions carefully before answering)

- Separate Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Answer Sheet will be supplied to you along with Question Paper Booklet for recording your responses. Please read and follow the instructions on the OMR Sheet, fill up the required data and mark your responses.
- 2. Candidate should write the Hall Ticket Number only in the space provided on this page and the OMR Answer Sheet. DO NOT WRITE HALL TICKET NUMBER ANYWHERE ELSE.
- 3. Immediately on opening this Question Paper Booklet, please check for (i) the same booklet code (A/B/C/D) on each page (ii) serial number of the questions (1 200) (iii) the number of pages and (iv) correctness of printing.

IN CASE OF ANY DEFECT, PLEASE REPORT TO THE INVIGILATOR AND ASK FOR REPLACEMENT WITHIN FIVE MINUTES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TEST.

- 4. Adoption of any kind of unfair means at the time of the test or any act of impersonation will result in the invalidation of the claim of the candidate for taking the test and he/she will be subjected to prosecution under the AP Public Examination (Prevention of Malpractice and Unfair means) Rules, 1997.
- Use of Calculators, Mathematical Log Tables, Smart phones, any other Electronic gadgets and loose sheets of paper are strictly prohibited.
- 6. Darken the appropriate circles of 1, 2, 3 or 4 in OMR Answer Sheet only with the "Blue or Black Ball-Point Pen" corresponding to correct answer to the relevant question number in the sheet. Hence, enough care has to be taken while answering the questions in OMR Answer Sheet by darkening the circles. DARKENING OF MORE THAN ONE CIRCLE AGAINST ANY QUESTION AUTOMATICALLY MAKES THE ANSWER INVALID.
- 7. Rough work should be done only in the space provided for this purpose in Question Paper Booklet
- Once the candidate enters the Examination Hall, he/she shall not be permitted to leave the Hall till the END of the Examination.
- Ensure that the Invigilator puts his/her signature in the space provided on the OMR Answer Sheet, The Candidate should sign in the space provided on the OMR Answer Sheet.
- The candidate should write the Question Paper Booklet number and sign in the space provided in the Nominal Rolls.
- 11. Return the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall without fail.

This booklet consists of 32 printed pages (for 200 Questions) including page for Rough Work.

Candidate should check this before beginning to answer and bring any discrepancy in this regard to the notice of the Invigilator.



A

SECTION – A
Analytical Ability

వైశ్రేషిక సామర్థ్యత

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Questions : 75 ျာန်ချမ : 75

Marks : 75 మార్కులు : 75

(i) Data Sufficiency దత్తాంశ పర్యాప్తత (Marks : 20) (మార్కులు : 20)

Note: In questions numbered 1 to 20, a question is followed by data in the form of two statements labelled as I and II. You must decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient to answer the questions. Using the data make an appropriate choice from (1) to (4) as per the following guidelines:

- (a) Mark choice (1) if the statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) Mark choice (2) if the statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) Mark choice (3) if both the statements I and II are sufficient to answer the question but neither statement alone is sufficient.
- (d) Mark choice (4) if both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question and additional data is required.

సూచన: 1 నుండి 20 పరకు ఇచ్చిన ప్రతి ప్రశ్నలోను ఒక ప్రశ్న. దాని క్రింద 1, 11 అని గుర్తులు గల రెండు ప్రపచనాలు దత్తాంశంగా ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి. ఇచ్చిన దత్తాంశాన్ని ఉపయోగించి, ఇచ్చిన ప్రపచనాలు ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానాన్ని ఇచ్చేందుకు పర్యాప్తాలు అవుతాయా లేదా అని మీరు నిర్థారించాలి. ఈ నిర్థారణకు క్రింది మార్గదర్శక సూత్రాలు ఉపయోగించి (1) నుండి (4) పరకు సరి అయిన జవాబును ఎంపిక చేయండి.

- (a) ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం ఇచ్చేందుకు ప్రవచనం I మాత్రమే పర్యాప్తమయితే మీ జవాబు (1) గా గుర్తించండి.
- (b) ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం ఇచ్చేందుకు ప్రవచనం II మాత్రమే పర్యాప్తమయితే మీ జవాబు (2) గా గుర్తించండి.
- (c) ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం ఇచ్చేందుకు ప్రవచనాలు I, II కలసి పర్యాప్తమయి అందులో ఏ ఒక్కటి కూడా పర్యాప్తం కాకపోతే మీ జవాబు (3) గా గుర్తించండి.
- (d) ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం ఇచ్చేందుకు ప్రవచనాలు I, II కలసి కూడా పర్యాప్తం కాక అదనపు దత్తాంశం అవసరమయితే మీ జవాబు (4) గా గుర్తించండి.

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- 1. Is m a divisor of n ? n కి m భాజకమా ?
 - I. m is the smallest prime such that 9 m > 8.
 m అనేది 9 m > 8 అయ్యేట్లుండే కనిష్ఠ ప్రధాన సంఖ్య.
 - II. n is an odd integer. n ఒక బేసి పూర్హాంకం.
- 2. Do P, Q and R lie on a circle? P, Q, R లు ఒక వృత్తంపై ఉంటాయా?
 - I. P. Q lie on the circle and PQ passes through its centre.
 P. Q లు ఒక పృత్తంపై ఉంటా, PQ దాని కేంద్రం గుండా పోతుంది.
 - II. Δ PQR is right-angled.Δ PQR లంబకోణీయం.
- 3. If p (x) is a polynomial, is x + 3 a factor of p ($x^2 + 2$)? p (x) ఒక బహుపది అయితే p ($x^2 + 2$) కి x + 3 ఒక కారణాంకమా?
 - I. p(-3) = 0
 - II. p(11) = 0
- 4. If x is an integer, is $9^{x} + 9^{-x} = b$? x పూర్ణాంకమైతే $9^{x} + 9^{-x} = b$ అవుతుందా?
 - I. $3^x + 3^{-x} = \sqrt{b+2}$
 - II. x > 0
- 5. In ΔABC, if D is the foot of the perpendicular drawn from B onto AC, then what is the area of ΔABC?
 ΔABC లో B నుంచి AC కి గీచిన లంబ పాదం D అయితే, అప్పుడు ΔABC వైశాల్యం ఎంత ?
 - I. $BD \cdot AC = 20$
 - II. ∠BAD = 45°
- 6. What is the value of k with 56 < k < 66 ? 56 < k < 66 అయ్యేట్లు k విలువ ఏది ?
 - I. k leaves remainder 1 when divided by 2.k ని 2 తో భాగించగా వచ్చే శేషం 1.
 - II. k+1 is divisible by 8. k+1 ని 8 భాగిస్తుంది.

- 7. Is n a prime ? n ఒక ప్రధాన సంఖ్యా ?
 - I. n leaves remainder 1 when divided by 6.
 n ని 6 తో భాగిస్తే వచ్చే శేషం 1.
 - II. n leaves remainder 7 when divided by 91. n ని 91 తో భాగిస్తే వచ్చే శేషం 7.
- 8. Can we construct the ΔABC with sides a, b and c? భుజాలు a, b, c కల్గిన ΔABC ని నిర్మించగలమా?
 - I. a = 3, b = 4
 - II. The perimeter of ΔABC is 18. ΔABC చుట్లు కొలత 18.
- 9. What is the average of the numbers $a_1, a_2, ..., a_{10}$ $a_1, a_2, ..., a_{10}$ ల సరాసరి ఎంత ?
 - I. $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_9 = 810$
 - II. $a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{10} = 900$
- 10. If $a \neq b$ and $c \neq d$, what is the value of $\frac{a^2 + d^2}{b^2 + c^2}$?

$$a \neq b, c \neq d$$
 అయితే $\frac{a^2 + d^2}{b^2 + c^2}$ ఏలుప ఎంత ?

- I. $\frac{a+b}{c-d} = \frac{c+d}{a-b}$
- II. ad ≠ bc
- 11. Can we find the orthocentre of ΔABC?
 ΔABC కి లంబ కేంద్రం కమగొనగలమా?

I.
$$AB^2 = AC^2 - BC^2$$
II. $AB + BC + CA = 100 \text{ cms/ ເປດ.ໝ.}$

- 12. If p(x) is a polynomial, is 2 a root of p(x) = 0? p(x) ఒక బహుపది అయితే p(x) = 0 కి 2 ఒక మూలమా?
 - I. p(1) = 2
 - II. $p(p(1)) \neq 0$
- 13. What is the value of $\frac{x^2 + y^2 z^2}{xy}$?

$$\frac{x^2+y^2-z^2}{xy}$$
 విలువ ఎంత ?

- 1. x: y = 1:2
- II. y: z = 2:3



- 14. What is the volume of the cylinder? స్టూపపు ఘనపరిమాణం ఎంత ?
 - I. The height of the cylinder is 3 units more than its radius. స్టూపపు ఎట్లు దాని వ్యాసార్థం కంటె 3 యూనిట్లు ఎక్కువ.
 - II. Two identical spheres of radius 3 units fit into the cylinder.
 3 యూనిట్ల వ్యాసార్థం గల రెండు సర్వసమాన గోళాలు ఆ స్థూపంలో ఖచ్చితంగా ఇముడుతాయి.
- 15. For real numbers a and b, what is the value of 7a + 4b? వాస్త్రవ సంఖ్యలు a, b లకు 7a + 4b విలవ ఎంత ?

I.
$$ab \neq 0$$

II.
$$a^2 + b^2 = 0$$

16. What is the value of sin 2θ? sin 2θ విలవ ఎంత ?

I.
$$\sec \theta + \csc \theta = 4$$

II.
$$\tan \theta + \cot \theta = 4$$

17. For non-zero integers a, b, c, d and p, is the product $(ap) \times (bp)^2 \times (cp)^3 \times (dp)^4$ a positive integer?

సున్నా కాని పూర్ణాంకాలు a, b, c, d, p లకు లబ్దం
$$(ap) \times (bp)^2 \times (cp)^3 \times (dp)^4$$
 ధనపూర్ణాంకమా ?

I.
$$a < c < p < 0$$

II.
$$b < d < p < 0$$

18. For positive integers x and y with xy = 30, what is the value of x + y? ద్వస్తూర్లాంకాలు x, y లు xy = 30 అయ్యేట్లుంటే, అప్పుడు x + y విలుప ఎంత ?

I.
$$1 < \frac{x}{y} < 2$$

$$\Pi. \quad x > y$$

19. Is the matrix A singular ? మాత్రిక A అసాధారణమా ?

I. A is a
$$2 \times 2$$
 matrix. A ఒక 2×2 మాత్రిక.

- II. The sum of the elements of the matrix A is zero. మాత్రిక A లోని మూలకాల మొత్తం సున్నా.
- 20. What is the number of zeros at the end of the number n ? సంఖ్య n చివరిలో ఉండే సున్నాల సంఖ్య ఏది ?
 - I. 28 divides n. n ని 28 భాగిస్తుంది.
 - II. 5^3 divides n but 5^4 does not divide n. n ని 5^3 భాగిస్తుంది కాని n ని 5^4 భాగించదు.

- **Problem Solving** సమస్యా సాధన
- (a) Sequence and Series అస్ముక్రమాలు, శ్రేణులు

(Marks: 55) (మార్కులు : 55)

(Marks: 25) (మార్కులు : 25)

In each of the questions numbered 21 to 30, a sequence of numbers or letters that Note: follow a definite pattern is given. Each question has a blank space. This has to be filled by the correct answer from the four given options to complete the sequence

without breaking the pattern. ప్రశ్నలు 21 నుండి 30 వరకు గల్మపతి ప్రశ్నలోనూ ఇచ్చిన సంఖ్యలు గాని అక్షరాలు గాని ఒక సూచన : క్రమబద్ధమైన నియమాన్ని పాటిస్తున్నాయి. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నలోని ఖాళీని ఇచ్చిన నాల్డు ఐచ్చికాల నుండి పరి అయిన జవాబును ఎన్నూకొని అన<mark>ుక్రమ ని</mark>యమాని<mark>కి భంగం</mark> కలుగ**కుండా పూరించా**లి.

- 21. C:X::___:U
 - (1) B
- (2) D
- (3)
- (A) H

- TSR: IHG:: WVU:
 - (1) FED
- (2) FDE
- (3) DEF
- (4) EFD

- 23. 1973 : February 28 : : 2016 :
 - 1973 : ఫ్రిబ్రవరి 28 : : 2016 :
 - (1) January 31 (2) February 29 සත්කර 31 ి ఫ్ట్రిబవరి 29
- (3) April 30 ఏ[పిల్ 30
- (4) December 31 డిసెంబర్ 31
- $\sqrt{9+2\sqrt{14}}$, $\sqrt{7+\sqrt{58}}$, $\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{15}}$, $\sqrt{3+\sqrt{62}}$.
 - (1) 3

- 16GH61TS, 25EF52VU, 36CD63XW,
 - (1) 49AB94ZY (2) 49BA94YZ (3) 49AB94YZ

- 49BA94ZY

- 336, 210, 120, 60,
- 27. B, A, D, E, F, I, H,
- (1) 0
- (3) A
- (4)

- 14, 22, 32, 44, 58, ____, 92 (1) 72 (2) 74
- (3) 76
- (4) 78

- 1 C 5, 7 I 11, _____, 19 U 23
 - (1) 13 L 15 (2) 15 Q 17
- (3) 13 0 17
- (4) 13 S 15

- $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{5}{26}, \dots, \frac{11}{122}$
 - (1) $\frac{8}{65}$ (2) $\frac{7}{43}$



52RD61 Note: In questions numbered 31 to 35 pick the odd thing out: 31 నుండి 35 వరకు గల్పప్పలలో సరిపోలనిది గుర్తించుము: 111 (3) 89 (4)31. (1)53 (4) Patna (2) Chandigarh Pune Chennai (3) 32. (1) ವೌಟ್) చండ్రిపుర్ పూణె ವನ್ನು (12, 6, 36)(4)(2) (4, 8, 24) (3) (5, 9, 28)(3, 7, 30)33. (1) $x^2 + 4x + 4$ (2) $4x^2 + 4x + 1$ (4)(3) 34. (1) $4x^2 + 4x + 8$ (4)2 X 5 35. 1 N 4 (2) S 9 (1) Each of the questions from 36 to 45 follow a definite pattern. Observe the same and Note: fill in the blanks with suitable answers. 36 నుండి 45 వరకు గల్మపశ్వలు ఒక ఖచ్చితమైన నియమాన్ని పాటిస్తున్నాయి. ఆ నియమాన్ని గమనిక : గమనించి సరియగు సమాధానాలతో ఖాళీలను పూరించండి. 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, (2) 19 (1) 16 2, 10, 26, 82, 37. (4) 242 182 (3) (1) 102 BFJ, EIM, HLP, KPS 38. (2) NRV (1) NVR $111\frac{1}{9}$, 125, $142\frac{6}{7}$ $(4) 166\frac{2}{3}$ (1) $156\frac{6}{7}$ (2) $167\frac{6}{7}$ (3) 1462 108, 147, 192 40. 27, 48, (1) 63 (3, 4, 5), (6, 6, 6), (10, 9, 8), (15, 13, 11), (21(28, 24, 20)(4) (1) (27, 23, 19) (2) (27, 24, 20) (3) (28, 23, 19) 00011, 00110, 01001, 01100, 01111, 42. (2) 10010 (4)11111 (3) 01111 (1) 10110

37

85

(3)

(3)

(3)

(4)

(4)

57

90

P.T.O.

3, 6, 11, 20,

28 9 28 126 344

5, 15, 30, 50, ___

(1) 75

(1)

(2) 32

(2)

, 105

(2) 80

43.

45.

(Marks : 10) (మార్కుట : 10)

(b) Data Analysis దత్తాంశ విశ్లేషణ

Note: The following table gives the profits (in lakhs of rupees) on four items A, B, C and D manufactured by a company during the financial years 2010-11 to 2014-15. Using the table answer the question with numbers 46 to 50.

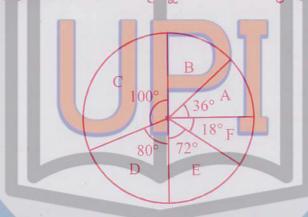
గమనిక : ఒక కంపెనీ తయారు చేసే నాలుగు వస్తువులు A. B. C. D లపై ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరాలు 2010-11 మంచి 2014-15 పరకు వచ్చిన లాభాలు (లక్షల రూపాయల్లో) కింద ఇచ్చిన పట్టికలో పొందుపరిచారు. ఆ పట్టికను ఉపయోగించి ప్రశ్నలు 46 నుంచి 50 పరకు గల ప్రశ్నలకు జవాబు లివుండి.

Financial Year ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరం Items వస్తువులు	2010 – 11	2011 – 12	2012 - 13	2013 – 14	2014 – 15
A	375	400	450	425	450
В	525	500	550	575	550/
	225	275	325	350	375
D	475	525	475	550	625

- 46. On which item the profits are increasing year by year? సంవత్సరం తర్వాత సంవత్సరం ఏ వస్తువుపై లాభాలు పెరుగుతూ ఉన్నాయి?
 - (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- 47. Taking the total profit during the financial year 2012-13 of the company what percentage of profit is earned on the item A?
 2012-13 ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరంలో కంపెనీకి వచ్చిన మొత్తం లాభంలో వస్తువు A పై వచ్చిన లాభం ఎంత శాతము?
 - (1) 20%
- (2) 25%
- (3) 30%
- (4) 35%
- 48. What is the percentage increase of profit on item B during 2012-13 over the previous year? మస్తువు B పై 2012-13 లో పచ్చిన లాభం అంతకు ముందు సంపత్సర లాభం కంటె పెరుగుదల శాతమెంత?
 - (1) 30%
- (2) 25%
- (3) 15%
- (4) 10%
- 49. Which item has given maximum profit in all the years put together ? అన్ని సంవత్సరాల లాభాల్లో అత్యధిక లాభాలు అందించిన వస్తువు ఏది ?
 - (1) A
- (2) E
- (3) C
- (4) D
- 50. Which item has the reduced profit compared to previous year twice during the five years ? ఈ ఐదు సంవత్సరాల్లో ఏ వస్తువుపై లాభం రెండుసార్లు అంతకు క్రితం సంవత్సర లాభం కన్నా తక్కువగా ఉంది ?
 - (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D

The families in a colony are categorized into six groups A, B, C, D, E and F based on Note: the income of the family. Their distribution is as given in the Pie chart below. Use this to answer Q. Nos. 51 to 55.

గమనిక : ఒక కాలనీలోని కుటుంబాల ఆదాయం ఆధారంగా A, B, C, D, E, F అనే ఆరు సమూహాలుగా చేశారు. ఆ కుటుంబాల విభజన కింద ఇవ్వబడిన "పై" ఛార్డులో పొందుపరిచారు. దీన్ని ఉపయోగించి 51 నుండి 55 వరకు గల ప్రశ్నలకు జవాబులిమ్ము.



- What is the percentage of E category families in the colony? కాలనీలో E కేటగిరి కుటుంబాల శాతం ఎంత ?
 - 36% (1)
- (3) 20%
- If there are 108 families in category B, then what is the number of families in category F? B కేటగిరి కుటుంబాల సంఖ్య 108 అయితే F కేటగిరి కుటుంబాల సంఖ్య ఎంత ?
 - (1) 18
- (2) 36
- (3) 54
- (4) 72
- 53. If the total number of families in the colony is 720, what is the number of families in A కేటగిరి కుటుంబాల సంఖ్య ఏది

- 54. If d and e respectively denote the number of families in the categories D and E; and if d = ke, then k =d, e లు వరసగా కేటిగిరీలు D, E ల లోని కుటుంబాల సంఖ్యలు అవుతూ; d = ke అయితే అప్పుడు k =
 - (1) = 0
- (2) $\frac{8}{7}$ (3) $\frac{7}{8}$
- If the category F has 10 families, then the total number of families in the colony is F కేటగిరిలో 10 కుటుంబాలు ఉంటే ఆ కాలనీలోని మొత్తం కుటుంబాల సంఖ్య
 - (1) 360
- (2) 240
- (3) 200
- (4) 80

(c) Coding and Decoding Problems

కోడింగ్, డీకోడింగ్ సమస్యలు

(Marks: 10)

(మార్కులు: 10)

Note: In a code the n^{th} letter in the English alphabet is coded as the r^{th} letter of it, where r is the remainder when 3n + 2 is divided by 26. For example, the 7^{th} letter G is coded as W since 3.7 + 2 = 23 and W is the 23^{rd} letter; the 8^{th} letter H is coded as Z since 3.8 + 2 = 26 and Z is the 26^{th} letter in the alphabet. The reverse process is used for decoding. Based on this coding and decoding answer Q. Nos. 56 to 60.

గమనిక : ఒక కోడ్లో ఇంగ్లీషు అక్షరమాలలోని n ప అక్షరాన్ని r ప అక్షరంగా కోడ్ చేశారు; ఇక్కడ r అనేది 3n+2 ని 26 చే భాగించగా పచ్చే శేషం. ఉదాహరణకు, అక్షరమాలలోని 7 ప అక్షరం G ని W గా కోడ్ చేశారు, ఎందుకంటే 3.7+2=23 అపుతుంది, 23 ప అక్షరం W; అట్లాగే 8 ప అక్షరం H కి కోడ్ అక్షరం Z అపుతుంది, కారణం 3.8+2=26 అపటం, 26 ప అక్షరం Z అపటం. ఈ పద్ధతి తిరోగమనంలో డీకోడింగ్ చేశారు. ఈ కోడింగ్, డీకోడింగ్ పద్ధతి నుపయోగించి 56 నుండి 60 పరకు గల స్రష్టుకు జవాబులివ్యండి.

- 56. The code word for TELANGANA is TELANGANA కి కోడ్ పదం
 - (1) JOLREWERE
 - (3) JQLEWERER

- (2) JQLEWRERE
- (4) JQLERWERE
- 57. The code word for NAVYSHIP is NAVYSHIP కి కోడ్ పదం
 - (1) REPYGZCX
 - (3) REYPZGXC

- (2) REPYZGCX
- (4) RPEYZGCX
- 58. The number of letters in the alphabet that are coded to themselves is అక్షరమాలలో ఎన్నీ అక్షరాలకు కోడ్ అక్షరం అదే అపుతుంది ?
 - (1)

(2)

(3) 2

- (4)
- 59. The word coded as XQRKCL is XQRKCL గా కోడ్ చేయబడిన పదం
 - (1) SANTRO

(2) HOCKEY

(3) LAYOUT

- (4) PENCIL
- 60. The word coded as OUMGQ is OUMGQ గా కోడ్ చేయబడిన పదం
 - (1) USAGE
 - (3) MONEY

- (2) UNCLE
- (4) MOUSE



- 61. If GATE is coded as 10042308, then the LURE is coded as GATE అనే పదాన్ని 10042308 గా కోడ్ చేస్తే ఆ కోడ్లో LURE కి కోడ్
 - (1) 15212108

(2) 15241805

(3) 15242108

- (4) 12182105
- 62. If GALAXY is coded as PXIXUV, then code word for STAR is GALAXY కి కోడ్ PXIXUV అయితే STAR, కోడ్ పదం
 - (1) PQXN

(2) PQXM

(3) PQXO

- (4) PQOX
- 63. If TABLE is coded as SZAKD, then the code for HOUSEHOLD is
 TABLE ని SZAKD గా కోడ్ చేస్తే HOUSEHOLD కి కోడ్ పదం
 - (1) GNTRDGNKC

(2) GOUSEGOLC

(3) GOUSDGKNC

- (4) GNTSEGNKC
- 64. If COMPUTER is coded as OCPMTURE, then the code for POPULATION is
 - COMPUTER కి కోడ్ పదం OCPMTURE అయితే POPULATION కి కోడ్ పదం
 - (1) OPPUAILTON

(2) OPUPALITNO

(3) OUPPLATION

- (4) OPPALUTION
- 65. If PLACEMENT is coded as MIXZBJBKQ, then the word coded as JLRPB is PLACEMENT కి కోడ్ పదం MIXZBJBKQ అయితే JLRPB గా కోడ్ అయిన పదం
 - (1) MONEY

(2) MOUSE

(3) METER

(4) MOULD

- 66. If today is Sunday, what day of the week was it 124 days before? ఈ రోజు ఆదివారమేతే 124 రోజుల ముందు రోజు వారంలో ఏ వారమవుతుంది ?
 - (1) Monday సోమవారం
- (2) Tuesday మంగళవారం
- 3) Wednesday ಬාదవారం
- (4) Thursday గురువారం
- 67. A clock strikes once, twice, thrice,, twelve times at 1, 2, 3,...., 12 O' clock and once at every half-an-hour. The number of times it strikes between 3.05 am to 11.55 a.m. is ఒక గడియారం 1, 2, 3...... 12 గంటలప్పుడు వరసగా ఒకసారి, రెండుసార్లు, మూడుసార్లు,, పన్నెండుసార్లు గంటలు కొడుతూ: ప్రతి అర్ధగంటకు ఒక గంట కొడుతుంది. ఆ గడియారం ఉదయం 3.05 నుంచి ఉదయం 11.55 వరకు ఎన్ని గంటలు కొడుతుంది?
 - (1) 81
- (2) 69
- (3) 67
- (4) 63
- 68. Four ears A. B. C and D start respectively at 9.30 am, 10.30 am, 2.30 pm and 2.45 pm and reach their respective destinations at 12.15 pm, 11.45 pm, 9.15 pm and 8.30 pm same day. The car which travelled for short time is నాలుగు కార్లు A. B. C. D లు వరసుగా ఉదయం 9.30 గంటలకు, ఉదయం 10.30 గంటలకు, మధ్యాహ్నం 2.30 గంటలకు, మధ్యాహ్నం 2.45 గంటలకు బయలుదేరి వాటి గమ్య స్థానాలకు వరసుగా అదే రోజు రాత్రి 12.15, 11.45, 9.15, 8.30 గంటలకు చేరుతాయి. వాటిలో అతి తక్కువ స్థుమాణం చేసిన కారు
 - (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- 69. A is the daughter of B; C is the brother of B, and D is the mother of C. How A is related to

B కి A కుమార్తె; B కి C సోదరుడు, C కి D తల్లి. D కి ఏ విధంగా A సంబంధించింది ?

- (1) Maternal Uncle/ ඛ්රකාක
- (2) Paternal Uncle/മൗമായ
- (3) Granddaughter/మనమరాలు
- (4) Grandmother/అమ్మమ్మ
- 70. Reaching the venue of the meeting at 8.15, a person R found that he is half-an-hour earlier than the person Q who came 40 minutes late. The scheduled time of the meeting is ఒక సమావేశ్రపాంతానికి 8.15 కి చేరిన ఒక వ్యక్తి R, 40 నిముషాలు ఆలశ్యంగా సమావేశానికి వచ్చిన Q కంటె అరగంట ముందు వచ్చినట్లు గమనించాడు. సమావేశం ప్రసారంభ సమయం
 - (1) 8.05
- (2) 8.10
- (3) 8.15

10

(4) 8.45



- Three doctors A, B and C have consultation schedule as follows:
 - A Tuesday and Thursday 12.00 noon to 4.00 pm.
 - B Monday, Thursday, Friday 10.00 am to 2.00 pm.
 - (iii) C Monday, Wednesday, Thursday 9.00 am to 2.00 pm. The day and the time slot at which all of A, B, C are available is

A, B, C అనే ముగ్గురు డాక్టర్ల కన్సల్ట్ టేషన్ రోజులు, సమయం కింది విధంగా ఉన్నాయి.

- (i) A మంగళ, గురు వారాలు మధ్యాహ్నం 12.00 నుంచి సాయంత్రం 4.00 వరకు
- (ii) B సోమ, గురు, శ్వుక వారాలు ఉదయం 10.00 నుంచి మధ్యాహ్నం 2.00 పరకు
- (iii) C − సోమ, బుధ, గురు <mark>వా</mark>రాలు − ఉద<mark>యం 09.00 మంచి మ</mark>ధ్యాహ్నం 2.00 పరకు ఈ ముగ్గురూ కలిసి కన్పల్లేషన్కు ఉండే రోజు, సమయం వివరాలు
- (1) Monday, 12.00 noon to 2.00 pm/సోమవారం, మధ్యాహ్నం 12.00 నుంచి మధ్యాహ్నం 2.00 పరకు
- Monday, 10.00 am to 12.00 noon/సోమవారం, ఉదయం 10.00 నుంచి మధ్యాహ్నం 12.00 పరకు
- (3) Thursday, 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm/ජාරානප්ර, ක් කුදුණු 2.00 කට නාරාල්ර 4.00 పరకు
- (4) Thursday, 12.00 noon to 2.00 pm/గురువారం, మధ్యాహ్నం 12.00 మంచి మధ్యాహ్నం 2.00 పరకు
- 72. Five persons A, B, C, D and E sit in a row on a bench such that D sits between B and E. If C and D are not together, the persons sitting on either end of the bench are ఐదుగురు వ్యక్తులు A, B, C, D, E లు వరసగా ఒక బల్లపై B, E లకు మధ్యలో D ఉండేట్లు కూర్పున్నారు. C, D లు ఒకరి ప్రక్నన ఒకరు లేకుంటే ఆ బల్ల ఇరువైపుల కూర్పున్న వ్యక్తులు

- For real numbers x and y, if $x \circ y = x + y xy$, then the number of distinct real values of x for which xox = 1 holds is

వాస్త్రవ సంఖ్యలు x, y లకు xoy = x + y - xy అయితే xox = 1 అయ్యేట్లుండే విభిన్న వాస్త్రవ సంఖ్యలు

74. If $E \downarrow F = (E + F) + (E - F)^2$ and

 $E \uparrow F = (E + F)^3 - (E - F)^3$, then $(3 \downarrow 5) \uparrow (2 \downarrow 3) =$

 $E \downarrow F = (E + F) + (E - F)^2$, $E \uparrow F = (E + F)^3 - (E - F)^3$ would $(3 \downarrow 5) \uparrow (2 \downarrow 3) =$

- (1) 5616
- (2) 5876 (3) 5926
- 75. If $p = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots = \infty$ and $q = 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots = \infty$, then $\frac{p+q}{pq} = \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots = \frac{$

 $p = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots \infty; \ q = 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \infty$ was $\frac{p+q}{pq} =$

- (1) $\frac{7}{2}$ (2) $\frac{7}{6}$ (3) $\frac{21}{2}$

SECTION - B Mathematical Ability గణిత సామర్థ్యత

Questions: 75 బ్రశ్నలు : 75

Marks: 75 మార్కులు: 75

Arithmetical Ability (i)

(Marks: 35)

అంకగణిత సామర్థ్యత

(మార్కులు : 35)

If $2^x = 4^y = 8^x$ and xyz = 288, then x + y $2^x = 4^y = 8^z$ మరియు xyz = 288 అయినపుడు

(2) 48

36 (3)

22

(3)

(4)

 $a:b=2:5 \Rightarrow a^2-ab+b^2:a^2+ab+b^2=$

(1) 17:39

(2) 19:39

(3) 31:39

There are 450 coins, in a bag, of denominations ₹ 1, 50 p and 25 p. The ratio of their values is 2:3:4, then the number of 50 p coins is రూ. 1, 50 పైసలు మరియు 25 పైసలు 450 చిల్లర నాణేలు ఒక సంచిలో కలవు. వాటి విలువల నిష్పత్తి 2:3:4. ఆప్పుడు 50 పైసల నాణేల సంఖ్య

(1) 100

(2) 200

(3) 150

(4) 250

 $\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{6}+2\sqrt{10}+2\sqrt{10}}$

 $\sqrt{8-2\sqrt{15}} - \sqrt{10+2\sqrt{21}}$

(2) 2√5

(3) $2\sqrt{7}$

(4) 0

The greatest integer having five digits and is divisible by 137 is 82. అయిదంకెలు కలిగి, 137 చే భాగింపబడే గరిష్ఠ పూర్ణాంకం

99873

(2) 99862

(3) 99877

(4) 99973

The largest three digit number, which when divided by 3 and 8 leave remainders 1 and 3 respectively, is

3, 8 లచే భాగించినపుడు వచ్చే శేషాలు వరుసగా 1, 3 అయ్యేట్లున్న మూడు అంకెల గరిష్ఠ సంఖ్య

(1) 993

(2) 931

(3) 979

(4) 955



- Traffic lights at 3 junctions A, B and C change every 15, 25 and 30 seconds respectively.
- If all the lights change simultaneously at 10 a.m., when will they change together again? మూడు కూడళ్ళు A, B, C ల వద్ద టాఫిక్ లైట్లు వరుసగా ప్రతి 15, 25, 30 సెకస్టకు మారుతాయి. అన్ని లైట్లు ఉ. 10 గంటలకు ఒకేసారి మారితే మళ్ళీ ఎప్పుడు ఒకేసారి మారతాయి ?
 - 2 min 30 sec past 10 a.m. ఉ. 10 గం. 2 ని. 30 సె.
 - (3) 5 min 10 sec past 10 a.m. ఉ. 10 గం. 5 వి. 10 సె.
- (2) 2 min 20 sec past 10 a.m. ఉ. 10 గం. 2 వి. 20 పె.
- (4) 5 min 20 sec past 10 a.m. ఉ. 10 గం. 5 ని. 20 సె.
- 85. The gcd of two numbers is 23 and their sum is 184. Then the two such numbers among the following are రెండు సంఖ్యల గ.పా.భా 23, వాటి మొత్తం 184. అపుడు అలాంటి రెండు సంఖ్యలు క్రింది వాటిలో
 - 69, 112
- (2) 46, 138
- (3) 69, 115
- (4) 46, 124
- In the decimal representation of 22 the digit in the 25th decimal place is
 - యొక్క దశాంశ విస్తరణలో 25 వ దశాంశ సా

- $3 + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + \dots$, then a true inequality among the following is $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + \dots$ అయినచ్ కింది వాటిలో సరియెన అసమానత
 - (1) 1 < x < 2
- (2) 2 < x < 2.5 (3) 2.5 < x < 3
- (4) 3 < x < 4
- The cost price of an article is ₹ 800. Its marked price is ₹ 1,060. If the shopkeeper suffers a loss of 12% on its sale, then the discount allowed on the article (approximately) is ఒక వస్తువు కొన్న ధర రూ. 800. దాని ప్రకటిత వెల రూ. 1,060. దుకాణాదారుడు ఆ వస్తువును అమ్మడంలో 12% నష్టాన్ని పొందితే ఆ వస్తువుపై అనుమతించిన తగ్గింపు (సుమారుగా)
- (2) $32\frac{1}{2}\%$
- $(3) \quad 33\frac{1}{2}\%$
- (4) 35%
- The present population of a city is 9075 thousands. If the annual increase of population is 90. 10%, then what was the population of the city (in thousands) 2 years ago? ఒక పట్టణం (పస్తుత జనాభా 9075 వేలు. సంపత్సరానికి 10% చొప్పున జనాభా పెరుగుతుంటే 2 సంవత్సరాల |కితం ఆ పట్టణం జనాభా (వేలల్లో)
 - (1) 7800
- (2) 7500
- (3) 8500
- If 16% of a property is worth ₹ 3.52 lac, then 50% of the property is worth (in lacs of rupees) is ఒక ఆస్తిలో 16% అనేది రూ. 3.52 లక్షల విలువను కలిగి ఉంటే, అపుడు 50% ఆస్తి విలువ (లక్షల రూపాయలో)
 - (1) 22
- (2) 18
- (3) 16
- (4) 11

- The cost price of 10 articles is equal to the sale price of 12 of the same articles. Then the outcome of the transaction is 10 వస్తువుల కొన్న ధర అవే 12 వస్తువుల ఆమ్మకం ధరతో సమానం. ఈ లావాదేవీలో ఫలితం
 - % gain/లాభం
- 8= % gain/లాభం

- (4) $8\frac{2}{3}$ % loss/నష్టం
- By selling two articles each at ₹ 480, a merchant gets a profit of 20% on one and loss of 93. 20% on the other. In the total transaction the merchant gets a ఒక దుకాణాదారు రెండు వస్తువులను ఒక్కోదాన్ని రూ. 480 లకు అమ్మడం వల్ల ఒక దానిపై 20% లాభాన్ని పొందగా మరోదానిపై 20% నష్టాన్ని పొందెను. ఈ మొత్తం లావాదేవీలో దుకాణాదారునికి వచ్చినది
 - (1) 4% loss/నషం

no loss no gain/నష్టం లేదు లాభం లేదు

5% loss/నష్టం

- 5% gain/లాభం
- Two persons A and B started a business investing ₹ 3.5 lacs and ₹ 6.5 lacs each 94. respectively. After 6 months A has withdrawn from the business while C joined by investing ₹ 7.5 lacs. The share of A in the year-end profit of ₹ 2.4 lacs is ఇద్దరు ప్యక్తులు A, B ఒక్కొక్కరు పరుసగా రూ. 3.5, రూ. 6.5 లక్షల పెట్టుబడితో ఒక వ్యాపారాన్ని ప్రారంభించిరి. 6 నెలల తరువాత A వ్యాపారం నుండి వెళ్ళిపోగా రూ. 7.5 లక్షల పెట్టుబడితో C చేరెను. రూ. 2.4 లక్షల సంవత్సరాంత లాభంలో A వాటా
 - (1) ₹ 35,000 (2) ₹ 45,000
- (3) ₹ 55,000
- 95. A person A starts a business with some capital. After four months B joins with a capital 60% more than that of A. The share of A (in ₹) in the year-end profit of ₹ 6,20,000 is కొంత మొత్తం పెట్టుబడితో ఒక వ్యక్తి A ఒక వ్యాపారాన్ని [పారంభించెను. 4 నెలల తరువాత A కన్న 60% ఎక్కువ పెట్టుబడితో అతనితో B జతకలసెను. సంపత్సరాంత లాభం రూ. 6,20,000 లలో A వాటా (రూ. లలో)
- (1) 3,10,000 (2) 2,70,000 3,00,000 3,20,000 Two pipes X and Y can fill an empty tank in 18 min and 24 min respectively. Both the pipes are opened. After some time X is closed while Y is continued till the tank is filled. If 96. the tank is filled in 12 minutes, then X is stopped after రెండు పైపులు X, Y లు ఒక ఖాళీ తొట్టిని పరుసగా 18 ని., 24 ని. లలో నింపగలవు. రెండు పైపులను తెరిచారు. కొద్దిసేపటి తరువాత X ని ష్మూసివేసి Y ను ష్మాతం తొట్టి నిండే పరకు తెరిచే ఉంచిరి. తొట్టి 12 ని. లలో నిండినచో, X ని ఎంతసేపటి తరువాత మూసివేసిరి ?
 - 6 min/𝔄.
- (2) 9 min/2.
- (3) 8 min/2.
- (4) 10 min/ට්.
- Taps A and B can fill a tank in 3 hrs. and 4 hrs. respectively. Tap C can empty the full tank in 6 hrs. If A, B and C are opened simultaneously, then the tank will be filled in ఒక తొట్టిని రెండు నల్లాలు A, B పరుసగా 3 గం., 4 గం.లలో నింపగలవు. అదే నిండుగా ఉన్న తొట్టిని C అనే సల్లా 6 గంటల్లో ఖాళీ చేయగలదు. A, B, C లు ఒకేపారి తెరిస్తే, తొట్టి నిండుటకు పట్టు సమయం
 - (1) 120 min/\(\partial\). (2) 140 min/\(\partial\).
- (3) 144 min/2.
- (4) 160 min/ \Im .

98.	The speed of the train (in kmph) of 180 m long which crosses a bridge of length 120 m in
	15 seconds is
	180 మీ. పొడవు గల ఒక రైలు 120 మీ. పొడవు గల ఒక పంతెనను 15 సెకస్ట్లలో దాటితే ఆ రైలు వేగం
	(గంటకు కి.మీ. లలో)

(1) 36 (2) 72

(3) 45

(4) 63

A starts from P at 6 a.m. and reaches Q in 4 hours. B starts from Q at 8 a.m. and reaches P 99. at 10 a.m. At what time A and B meet? P నుండి ఉ. 6 గంటలకు బయలుదేరిన A 4 గంటలో Q ను చేరెను. Q నుండి ఉ. 8 గంటలకు బయలుదేరిన B ఉ. 10 గంటలకు P కు చేరెను. ఎన్ని గంటలకు A, B లు కలుస్తారు ?

(1) \$\dagger 8.40 a.m. (2) \$\dagger 8.30 a.m. (3) \$\dagger 9.00 a.m.

(4) **\(\dagge\)**. 9.30 a.m.

100. A can do a piece of work in 12 days and B in 16 days. After working for 4 days with A, B leaves the work. The number of days required to finish the remaining work by A alone is ఒక పనిని A 12 రోజుల్లో, B 16 రోజుల్లో చేయగలరు. A తో 4 రోజులు పనిచేసాక B పనిని వదిలి వెళ్ళెను. A ఒక్కడే మిగిలిన పనిని పూర్తి చేయుటకు పట్టు రోజుల సంఖ్య

(2) 3

(4)

101. A, B and C together can complete a piece of work in 30 days. A takes twice as long as B and C together take to complete the work while B takes twice as long as A and C together to complete the same work. The number of days C alone needs to complete the work is A, B, C లు కలసి ఒక పనిని 30 రోజుల్లో పూర్తి చేయగలరు. B, C లు కలసి ఆ పనిని పూర్తి చేయుటకు పట్టే సమయం కన్న రెట్టింపు సమయం A తీసుకుంటాడు కాగా A, C లు కలిసి అదే పనిని పూర్తి చేయుటకు పట్టే సమయం కన్న రెట్టింపు సమయం B తీసుకుంటాడు. C ఒక్కడే ఆ పనిని పూర్తి చేయుటకు పట్లే రోజుల సంఖ్య

(1) 90

(2) 85

(3) 82

78 (4)

 $\frac{1}{3}$ cm² and if the radius of the circle is 7 cm, then the 102. If the area of a sector in a circle is sectorial angle is

ఒక వృత్తంలోని సెక్టారు వైశాల్యం $\frac{77}{3}$ సెం.మీ.² మరియు వృత్త వ్యాసార్థం 7 సెం.మీ. అయితే సెక్టారు కోణం

(1) 45°

(2) 30°

(3) 60°

(4) 90°

103. The perimeter of a rhombus is 40 cm and one of its diagonals is 16 cm. Then the area (in cm²) of the rhombus is ఒక సమచతుర్భుజపు చుట్టుకొలత 40 సెం.మీ. మరియు దాని వికర్ణాలలో ఒకటి 16 సెం.మీ. అపుడు ఆ సమచతుర్పుజ వైశాల్యం (సెం.మీ.² లలో)

(1) 48

(2) 192

(3) 96

(4) 64

(1)

97712

104.	A hollow road-roller 63 cm wide with circumference of 440 cm is made up of iron. If its
	thickness is 4 cm, then the volume (in cm ³) of the metal used is
	63 సెం.మీ. వెడల్పు కలిగి, పరిథి 440 సెం.మీ. ఒక డొల్ల రోడ్డు రోలరు ఇనుముతో తయారైనది. దాని
	మందం 4 సెం.మీ. అయినచో దానికి ఉపయోగించిన ఇనుము ఘనపరిమాణం (సెం.మీ. శలలో)

105. The dimensions of a rectangular solid S are $4 \times 9 \times k$. If the volume of S is the same as the volume of a cube of side 6, then the value of k is ఒక దీర్ల ఘనం S యొక్క కొలతలు $4 \times 9 \times k$. భుజం 6 గా గల ఒక ఘనం యొక్క ఘనపరిమాణానికి S ఘనపరిమాణం సమానమెతే. k విలువ

(3) 107714

(4)

106612

(1) 6 (2) 12 (3) 18 (4) 36

(2) 107712

106. A door is in the shape of rectangle surmounted by a semicircle on its breadth. If the rectangle dimensions are 10 ft × 7 ft., then the area of the cross-section of the door (in sq. ft.) is ఒక ద్వారం యొక్క ఆకారం ఒక దీర్ఘచతుర్మనం వెడల్పమై అర్ధవుత్తం బోర్లించినట్లున్నది. దీర్ఘచతుర్మనం కొలతలు 10 ఆడుగులు × 7 ఆడుగులు అయితే ఆ ద్వారం ముఖచ్చేద వైశాల్యం (చ. అ. లలో)

(1) 89 (2) $87\frac{1}{4}$ (3) $89\frac{1}{4}$ (4) 87

107. A solid cylinder of height 6 cm and base radius 2 cm is melted and cast into a cone of the same base radius as that of the cylinder. Then the height of the cone (in cm) is 6 సెం.మీ. ఎత్తు, 2 సెం.మీ. భూవ్యాసార్థం గల ఒక ఘన స్తూపాన్ని కరిగించి స్తూపం భూవ్యాసార్థంనకు సమానమైన భూవ్యాసార్థం గల శంకువుగా పోతపోసిరి. అపుడు ఆ శంకువు ఎత్తు (సెం.మీ. లలో)

(1) 9 (2) 18 (3) 21 (4) 24

108. A cylinder is of height h and base radius r. If t denotes the total surface area and v its volume, then $\frac{t}{2v}$ = ఒక స్తూపం ఎత్తు h, భూవ్యాసార్థం r. t దాని సంపూర్ణతల వైశాల్యాన్ని, v ఘనపరిమాణాన్ని సూచిస్తే $\frac{t}{2v}$ =

(1) $\frac{2}{r} + \frac{2}{h}$ (2) $\frac{3}{r} + \frac{3}{h}$ (3) $\frac{1}{2r} + \frac{1}{2h}$ (4) $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{h}$

- 109. The binary equivalent of the decimal number 245 is దశాంశ మానంలోని సంఖ్య 245 కు సమానమైన ద్విసంఖ్యా మానంలోని సంఖ్య
- (1) 1110101 (2) 11110101 (3) 11101011 (4) 11110110
- 110. The remainder when 17²⁷¹ is divided by 29 is 17²⁷¹ ను 29 చే భాగించగా వచ్చు శేషం

(1) 11 (2) 10 (3) 12 (4) 13



Algebraic and Geometrical Ability బీజీయ, జ్యామితీయ సామర్థ్యత

(Marks: 30) (మార్కులు : 30)

- 111. If p, q are statements, then $(\sim p) \vee (\sim q)$ is equivalent to p, q లు రెండు ప్రపచనాలైతే, (~ p) v (~ q) కు తుల్యమైనది
 - (1) $p \Rightarrow \neg q$ (2) $\neg p \Rightarrow q$ (3) $\neg p \Rightarrow \neg q$

- 112. If p, q are any two statements, then $\sim (p \vee (\sim p \land q))$ is equivalent to p, q లు రెండు మ్మామచనాలైలే, ~(p v (~p ^ q)) కు తుల్యమైనది
 - $(1) \sim (p \wedge q) \qquad (2) \sim p \vee q$
- (3) $(\sim p) \land (\sim q)$
- $p \rightarrow q$
- 113. If A is the set of all primes not exceeding 20 and B is the set of odd positive integers not exceeding 20, then $(A - B) \cup (B - A) =$
 - 20 దాటని ప్రధానాంకాల సమీతి A, 20 దాటని ద్రస్త బేస్టిస్టంఖ్యల సమీతి B అయితే,
 - $(A-B) \cup (B-A) =$
 - (1) {1, 9, 15, 19} (2) {2, 9, 15} (3) {1, 2, 9, 15} (4)
- 114. If $f(x) = \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}$ and $g(x) = \frac{3x+x^3}{1+3x^2}$, then f(g(x)) =
 - $f(x) = \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}$, $g(x) = \frac{3x+x^3}{1+3x^2}$ $g(x) = \frac{3x+x^3}{1+3x^2}$ $g(x) = \frac{3x+x^3}{1+3x^2}$ $g(x) = \frac{3x+x^3}{1+3x^2}$ $g(x) = \frac{3x+x^3}{1+3x^2}$

- 115. If a set A has 4 elements, another set B has 7 elements, then the number of injective mappings from A into B is ఒక సమితి A లో 4 మూలకాలు, మరో సమితి B లో 7 మూలకాలుంటే, A నుండి B కి గల అన్వేక ప్రమేయాల సంఖ్య
 - (1) 920
- (2) 840
- (3) 120
- 116. The equation of the line passing through (-4, 3) and is perpendicular to the line segment joining the points (1, -3) and (-5, 1) is బిందువు (-4,3) గుండా పోతూ, (1,-3); (-5,1) లను కలిపే రేఖా ఖండానికి లంబంగా వుండే రేఖ సమీకరణం
 - (1) 3x 2y + 18 = 0

(2) 3x + 2y + 18 = 0

- (3) 2x 3y + 14 = 0
- (4) 2x + 3y + 8 = 0
- 117. The equation of a line passing through the point (-2, 3) and making intercepts in the ratio of 2:3 on the x and y axes is బిందువు (-2, 3) గుండా పోతూ x. y అక్షాలపై 2:3 నిష్పత్తిలో అంతరఖండాలు చేసే రేఖ సమీకరణం
 - (1) 3x 2y + 12 = 0

 $(2) \quad 3x + 2y - 12 = 0$

- (3) 2x + 3y + 12 = 0
- (4) 2x 3y 12 = 0

118. $\sin^2\frac{\pi}{4} + \sin^2\frac{3\pi}{4} + \sin^2\frac{5\pi}{4} + \sin^2\frac{7\pi}{4}$

- (3)

 $\tan 40^{\circ} + \tan 20^{\circ}$ $\cot 45^{\circ} - \cot 50^{\circ} \cot 70^{\circ}$

- (1) 3
- (2) $\sqrt{3}$

120. $\tan A + \sin A = p$; $\tan A - \sin A = q \Rightarrow$

- (1) $2(\tan^2 A + \sin^2 A)$

(3) 4 tan²A sin²A

121. Observed from the top and foot of a tower 10 metres high the angles of elevation of the top of a second tower are 30° and 60° respectively. The height of the second tower (in metres) is

10 మీటర్లు ఎత్తు గల ఒక సంభం శీర్రం, పాదంల నుండి చూచినపుడు రెండవ సంభం శీర్రం వరుసగా 30°, 60° ఊర్ద్య కోణాలు చేస్తున్నాయి. రెండవ స్త్రంభం ఎత్తు (మీటర్లలో) :

122. $x + y = z \Rightarrow x^3 + y^3 + 3xyz =$

- (3) $3x^2v^2z^2$

123. How much is to be added to (x+2)(x+4)(x+6)(x+8) to make it a perfect square? (x+2)(x+4)(x+6)(x+8) కు ఎంత కలిపితే ఆది పరిపూర్ణ పర్గం అవుతుంది ?

- (3) 16

124. f(x) is a polynomial that leaves remainders 6 and 4 respectively when divided by (x-2)and (x-3). The remainder of f(x) when divided by $x^2 - 5x + 6$ will be

f(x) అనే బహుపదిని (x-2). (x-3) లచే భాగించినపుడు వచ్చే శేషాలు వరుసగా $6,\ 4.\ f(x)$ ను

- $x^2 5x + 6$ d x = 7 x = 6 d x = 7 x = 6 d x = 6

125. If $x^5 - 7x^4 + 9x^3 + 7x^2 - 10x = (x^2 - 1)g(x)$, then one of the values of a such that g(a) = 0 is $x^5 - 7x^4 + 9x^3 + 7x^2 - 10x = (x^2 - 1)g(x)$ అయితే g(a) = 0 అయే విధంగా వుండే ఒక a విలువ

126. $\frac{10}{x+y} - \frac{9}{x-y} = 2$; $\frac{6}{x+y} + \frac{15}{x-y} = 8 \Rightarrow 2x + 3y =$

- (1) $-\frac{5}{2}$ (2) $\frac{5}{2}$ (3) $\frac{7}{2}$

127. $\frac{xy}{x+y} = \frac{6}{5}, \frac{xy}{y-x} = 6 \Rightarrow (x, y) =$

- (1) (-2, -3) (2) $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$ (3) $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$

- 128. The sum of the integers between 1 and 200 which are divisible by both 3 and 7 is 1, 200 మధ్య 3, 7 రెండింటితోనూ భాగింపబడే పూర్ణాంకాల మొత్తం
 - (1) 945
- (2) 999
- (3) 1327
- (4) 1594
- 129. The third and the fifth terms of a geometric progression are respectively the second and the eighth terms of an arithmetic progression whose first term and the common difference are both equal to 16. The first term of the geometric progression is ఒక గుణ(శేఢి లోని 3 వ. 5 వ పదాలు వరుసగా మొదటి పదం, ఉమ్మడి భేదం రెండూ 16 గా గల రెండో అంక శేడ్డి లోని 2 వ. 8 వ పదాలు. ఆ గుణశ్రేడి మొదటి పదం
- (2) 6

- 130. If ¹⁴C_{r-1}, ¹⁴C_r, ¹⁴C_{r+1} are in Arithmetic Progression, the possible values of r are $^{14}C_{r-1},\,^{14}C_{r},\,^{14}C_{r+1}$ లు అంక్రశే**ఢిలో పుం**టే r సాధ్య విలుపలు

- 131. If the coefficients of x^7 and x^8 are equal in the binomial expansion of $\left(3 + \frac{x^7}{2}\right)^n$, then n = $\left(3+\frac{x}{2}\right)^n$ ద్విపద విస్తరణలో x^7, x^8 ల గుణకాలు సమానమయితే $\mathbf{n}=$

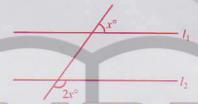
- (1) 42 (2) 48 (3) 55 132. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \alpha \\ \beta & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\alpha \neq 0$, $\beta \neq 0$. If $A^3 + A = 0$, then $\alpha\beta = 0$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \alpha \\ \beta & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\alpha \neq 0$, $\beta \neq 0$ ಅನು နိုဝင် $A^3 + A = 0$ ಅಯಾತೆ, $\alpha\beta = 0$
- (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ (3) $-\frac{1}{2}$
- 133. $f(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \\ \cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \\ \cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}$

 - (1) $-f(-\theta)$ (2) $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right)$ (3) $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \theta\right)$

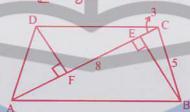
- 134. $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(1+x)^{10} + (2+x)^{10} + \dots + (5+x)^{10}}{100 + x^{10}} =$

- 135. $y = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x \sin x} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} =$
 - (1) $\tan \frac{x}{2}$
- (2) tan x
- (3) x (4) 1

136. If l_1 and l_2 are parallel lines, then $x = l_1, l_2$ లు సమాంతర రేఖలయితే $x = l_1$



- (1) 30
- (2) 45
- (3) 60
- (4) 75
- 137. In the adjacent diagram ABCD is a quadrilateral; E and F are the foot of the perpendiculars drawn from B and D on AC. If AC = 8, EC = 3, BC = 5 and area of ABCD = 20, then DF = ప్రక్న పటంలో ABCD ఒక చేతుర్ముజం. E, F లు, B, D ల నుంచి AC పై గీచిన లంబ పాదాలు. AC = 8, EC = 3, BC = 5, ABCD వెశాల్యం = 20, అయితే DF =



- (1)
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4)
- 138. P, A, B are three points on a circle and PT is a tangent to the circle. If ∠APB = 45° and ∠TPB = 60°, then ∠ABP = ఒక పృత్తంపై P, A, B లు మూడు బిందువులు. పృత్తానికి P పద్ద గీచిన స్పర్శరేఖ PT. ∠APB = 45°, ∠TPB = 60°, అయితే ∠ABP =



- (1) 45°
- (2) 60°
- (3) 75°
- (4) 90°
- 139. The radius of the circumcircle of the triangle with vertices (0, 0); (4, 4) and (0, 8) is శీర్హాలు (0, 0), (4, 4), (0, 8) గా గల త్రిభుజ పరివృత్త వ్యాసార్ధం
 - (1) $\sqrt{2}$
- (2) $2\sqrt{2}$
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- 140. The coordinates of the point on the y-axis which is equidistant from the points (7, 6) and (-3, 4) is y-అక్షం మీద పుంటూ (7, 6), (-3, 4) ల నుండి సమాన దూరంలో పున్న బిందువు నిరూపకాలు
 - (1) (0, 0)
- (2) (0, -25)
- (3) (0,-15)
- (4) (0, 15)

52RD61

que Pu

A

(Marks : 10) (మార్కులు : 10)

(iii) Statistical Ability సాంఖ్యకశాస్త్ర సామర్థ్యత

141. The Arithmetic Mean of the following data is కింది దత్రాంశానికి అంక మధ్యమం

			. 0				
x	/1	2	3		25		
f	1	2	3		25		

- (1) 17
- (3) 23

- (2) 21
- 142. The median of the following frequency distribution is కింది పాసుపునం విబాజనానికి మదంగతం

				0					
x	15	17	20	22	25	30			
f	1	5	10	12	- 8	4			

(1) 17

(2) 20

(3) 22

- (4) 25
- 143. In a frequency distribution the Arithmetic mean is 50 and the median is 52. Its mode is ఒక పౌనఃపున్య విభాజనం అంకమధ్యమం 50, మధ్యగతం 52. దాని బాహుళకం
 - (1) 51

(2) 53

(3) 54

- (4) 56
- 144. If the Standard Deviation of n observations x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n is 17, then the Standard Deviation

of $2x_1 - 15$, $2x_2 - 15$, ..., $2x_n - 15$ is $x_1, x_2, \ldots x_n$ అనే n పరిశీలనల క్రమ విచలనం 17 అయితే $2x_1 - 15$, $2x_2 - 15$, ... $2x_n = 15$ ల క్రమవిచలనం

(1) 34

(2) 49

(3) 54

- (4) 59
- 145. The sum of 5 observations is 25 and the sum of their squares is 145. The standard deviation of these observations is

5 పరిశీలనల మొత్తం 25, వాటి పర్గాల మొత్తం 145. ఆ పరిశీలనల క్రమవిచలనం

(1) $2\sqrt{2}$

(2)

(3) $\frac{29}{5}$

(4) $\sqrt{\frac{29}{5}}$

146. The rank correlation coefficient of the following data : |కింది దతాంశానికి కోటి సహసంబంధ గుణకం :

-	All I						
1	X	3	2	4	7	6	1
	у	2	3	5	6	3	5

(1) $\frac{5}{23}$

(2) $\frac{6}{41}$

(3) $\frac{6}{35}$

- (4) 5 49
- 147. Out of 100 consecutive positive integers two are chosen at random. The probability that their sum is odd, is

100 వరుసలోని ధనాత్మక పూర్ధాంకాలలో రెండింటిని యా<mark>దృచ్</mark>చికంగా ఎన్నుకున్నాం. వాటి మొత్తం బేసి సంఖ్య అయ్యే సంభావ్యత

(1) $\frac{1}{50}$

(2) $\frac{49}{50}$

(3) $\frac{51}{99}$

- $(4) \frac{50}{99}$
- 148. Three vertices out of six vertices of a regular hexagon are chosen at random. The probability that these vertices form an equilateral triangle is ఒక క్రమషడ్బుజిలోని ఆరు శీర్హాలలో మూడింటిని యాదృచ్చికంగా ఎన్నుకున్నాం. ఆ మూడు శీర్హాలు సమబాహు త్రిభుజ శీర్హాలయేందుకు సంభావ్యత
 - (1) $\frac{1}{6}$

(2) $\frac{1}{10}$

(3) $\frac{1}{15}$

- (4) $\frac{1}{20}$
- 149. The probability of getting a total of 17 on a throw of 3 dices is 3 పాచికలను దొర్లించినపుడు మొత్తం 17 వచ్చేందుకు సంభావ్యత
 - (1) $\frac{17}{216}$

(2) $\frac{17}{108}$

(3) $\frac{1}{73}$

- (4) $\frac{17}{73}$
- 150. A bag contains 4 Green, 6 Black and 7 White balls. If one ball is drawn from the bag at random, the probability that it is either a black or a white ball is ఒక సంచిలో 4 పచ్చవి, 6 నల్లవి, 7 తెల్లవి బంతులున్నాయి. ఆ సంచి నుండి యాదృచ్ఛికంగా ఒక బంతిని తీసినపుడు అది నల్లది లేదా తెల్లది అయ్యే సంభావ్యత
 - (1) $\frac{42}{289}$

(2) $\frac{1}{17}$

(3) $\frac{11}{17}$

(4) $\frac{13}{17}$

Communication Ability

Questions: 50

Marks: 50

	Choose the correct meaning	of the word giv	
151.	Humongous (1) funny	(2)	enor

- marvellous (3)
- 152. Queasy (1) nauseous
 - (3) trembling
- 153. Cogent
 - (1) agent
 - (3) active
- 154. Paramount
 - (1) a huge para
 - (3) supreme

- enormous
- full of variety
- (2) funny
- (4) disorderly
- convincing
- co-worker
- (2) permanent
- (4) mountains described in a para

- 155. Thwart
 - (1) convert
 - (3) pervert

- prevent
- thrust

- 156. Arduous
 - (1) untidy
 - (3) skilled

- excess
- difficult

Fill in the blank choosing the correct word:

- 157. The workers were delighted as their pay scales were revised (1) respectively
 - (3) retrogressively
- (2) retrospectively
- (4) redundantly
- **158.** Due to his corrupt practices, the officer was
 - (1) promoted

(2) demoted

(3) rewarded

- (4) praised
- 159. One who is determined to exact full vengeance for wrongs done to him is ______
 - (1) virulent

(2) usurer

(3) vindictive

- imposter
- 160. One who does not care for literature or art is
 - (1) illiterate
- (2) primitive
- (3) a philistine

(4) a barbarian

161. Which was the first commercially available computer? (1) ENIAC (3) UNIVAC (4) Mark I 162. In FDM, every user uses (1) same frequency band (2) different frequency bands (3) a frequency band which is assigned at random (4) multiple frequency bands 163. Group of instructions that directs the computer is called (1) storage (2) memory (3) logic (4) program 164. An ISP is an (1) Internet Service Provider (3) Internet Selection Provider (4) Internet Service Product 165. The most powerful type of computer is called (1) a micro computer (2) a mini computer (3) a mainframe computer (4) a super computer (5) Growth Development Project (6) Growth in Domestic Production (7) Growth Development Project (8) Groods Demand Projection 167. The market for noble metals like Gold and Silver is called (1) Bullion Market (2) Bullish Market (3) Stock Market (4) Capital Market (5) Stock Market (6) Stock Market (7) Suspension (8) leave (9) suspension (9) suspension (10) outreach (11) outreach (12) outrider (12) outrider (13) interact (4) intervene 170. The availability of liquid assets to a market or company is called (1) liquidate (2) liquidity		Choose the correct answer:	
(1) same frequency band (2) different frequency bands (3) a frequency band which is assigned at random (4) multiple frequency bands 163. Group of instructions that directs the computer is called (1) storage (2) memory (3) logic (4) program 164. An ISP is an (1) Internet Service Provider (2) Internet Service Producer (3) Internet Selection Provider (4) Internet Service Product 165. The most powerful type of computer is called (1) a micro computer (2) a mini computer (3) a mainframe computer (4) a super computer (3) a mainframe computer (4) a super computer 166. The expansion for the abbreviation GDP, an important measure of economy, is (1) Growth Development Project (2) Growth in Domestic Production (3) Gross Domestic Product (4) Goods Demand Projection 167. The market for noble metals like Gold and Silver is called (1) Bullion Market (2) Bullish Market (3) Stock Market (4) Capital Market 168. As a result of disciplinary action, when an employee is asked not to come to work pending enquiry, it is called (1) termination (2) suspension (3) leave (4) shut off 169. An organization's involvement within the community is called (1) outreach (2) outrider (3) interact (4) intervene	161.	(1) ENIAC (2	EDSAC .
(1) storage (2) memory (3) logic (4) program 164. An ISP is an (1) Internet Service Provider (2) Internet Service Producer (3) Internet Selection Provider (4) Internet Service Product 165. The most powerful type of computer is called (1) a micro computer (2) a mini computer (3) a mainframe computer (4) a super computer 166. The expansion for the abbreviation GDP, an important measure of economy, is (1) Growth Development Project (2) Growth in Domestic Production (3) Gross Domestic Product (4) Goods Demand Projection 167. The market for noble metals like Gold and Silver is called (1) Bullion Market (2) Bullish Market (3) Stock Market (4) Capital Market (3) Stock Market (4) Capital Market (1) termination (2) suspension (3) leave (4) shut off 169. An organization's involvement within the community is called (1) outreach (2) outrider (3) interact (4) intervene 170. The availability of liquid assets to a market or company is called (1) liquidate (2) liquidity		 same frequency band different frequency bands a frequency band which is assigned at multiple frequency bands 	
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169. An organization's involvement within the community is called (1) outreach (2) outrider (3) interact (4) intervene 170. The availability of liquid assets to a market or company is called (1) liquidate (2) liquidity	168.	enquiry, it is called	
(1) outreach (2) outrider (3) interact (4) intervene 170. The availability of liquid assets to a market or company is called (1) liquidate (2) liquidity		(3) leave (4	shut off
(1) liquidate (2) liquidity	169.	(1) outreach (2	2) outrider
	170.		
(3) liquidize (4) liquid			

26

Choose the correct answer:

- 171. A: "He never does a stroke of work in the house."
 - B: "Well, may be no one asked him."
 - 'B' implies that 'A' is
 - (1) harsh

(2) unfair

(3) angry

(1)

- (4) irritated
- 172. Change the following into active voice:
 - You and he were seen by her. She saw you and him.
- (2) She saw both of you.
- (3) She had seen you and him.
- (4) She saw both of them.
- 173. If I agree to your proposal, I will be <u>backing the wrong horse</u>.

 The underlined phrase means
 - (1) gambling

(2) unfortunate

(3) fortunate

- (4) prosperous
- 174. "Was this the sort of thing you wanted?"

The tone of the speaker in the above sentence is

(1) accusing

(2) rude

(3) polite

- (4) cheerful
- 175. The subject is held over till the next meeting.

The underlined phrase means

- (1) postponed
- (2) dismissed
- (3) taken care of
- (4) saved

- 176. A: "Can you explain this theory to me?"
 - B: "Why? Are you afraid of failing in the exam again?"
 In this conversation 'B's' attitude is
 - (1) helpful

(2) scornful

(3) courteous

- (4) concerned
- 177. A: "Did the resolution get the approval?"
 - B: "It was called in question by many."
 - 'B' implies that many
 - (1) approved the contents
 - (2) doubted the contents
 - (3) thought it a model question paper
 - (4) framed the resolution along with a questionnaire



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrase/verb/preposition:

178. They decided to rest the shade of the tree before resuming their walk. (1) on			in the blanks with the appropri	mie pini	
(3) underneath (4) in 179. They watched the impressive tableau pass (1) away (2) by (3) on (4) up 180. Something should be done unemployment. (1) for (2) in (3) with (4) about 181. Whom are you for? (1) waiting (2) awaiting (3) waiting on (4) receiving 182. His body has there under suspicion (1) lain (2) laid (3) lied (4) lost 183. After heavy rains in the catchment areas, a river might several feet. (1) elevate (2) raise (3) rise (4) grow 184. The vice chairman had to conduct the meeting as the chairman did not (1) turn in (2) turn up (3) turn out (4) turn off 185. It's time you to some work. (1) got in (2) got off	178.	The	y decided to rest the shade	of the tr	ee before resuming their walk.
179. They watched the impressive tableau pass (1) away (3) on (4) up 180. Something should be done unemployment. (1) for (3) with (4) about 181. Whom are you for? (1) waiting (2) awaiting (3) waiting on (4) receiving 182. His body has there under suspicion (1) lain (3) lied (4) lost 183. After heavy rains in the catchment areas, a river might several feet. (1) elevate (2) raise (3) rise (4) grow 184. The vice chairman had to conduct the meeting as the chairman did not (1) turn in (2) turn up (3) turn out (4) turn off 185. It's time you to some work. (1) got in (2) got off		(1)	on	(2)	below
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PART-4

Read the following passage and answer questions 186-190.

There was silence. The rush of water so constant that the sound receded into the deep recesses of the mind and so faded from the conscious. Birds chirped in different octaves. The rain came in a downpour adding to the music of nature. The orchestral composition was completed as the wind ruffled through trees.

What is remarkable in this sequence is that the sounds were not man-made. The comforting murmurs of nature lulled the mind into deep meditation. Then I opened my eyes. The mountain of Machchu Pichchu was behind me. Wyna Picchu was to my side, and Puttucursi right in front shaped like Mt. Kailash. Of course there was no snow. A long fold of mountain was like Ganesha's trunk. The sacred river Urubamba sped along in its long journey – embracing the mountain at the foot, following its contour, then on around Wyna Picchu, racing to join the Amazon river – tumbling down 8000 feet, saddling South America and then merging with the Atlantic Ocean on the East coast.

Cusco was the heart of the Inca empire. It retains its pristine charm inspite of a stream of tourists. The tiled roof tops, narrow streets and little balconies dotting the buildings add to the charm. We stayed at the Monesteria Hotel, which is an original old Spanish Monastery. The feeling of belonging to a bygone era continued even as we left the hotel and stepped into the small square where colourfully dressed Inca woman awaited us with a child and a Hama to be photographed.

- 186. Which mountain specifically referred to by the author did not have snow?
 - (1) Mt. Kailash (2) Puttucursi (3) Machchu Pichchu (4) Wyna Picchu
- 187. Which river is described as sacred in the passage?
 - (1) Amazon (2) Ganga (3
 - (3) Missisipi
- (4) Urubamba
- 188. Which four sounds constituted Nature's orchestra according to the passage?
 - (1) Roar of Atlantic, snow fall at mountain, sound of waterfall and chanting at monastery.
 - (2) Wind through mountain, flight of birds, water stream and falling of leaves.
 - (3) River crashing at mountain foot, confluence of river into ocean, rustling of dress and clicking of camera.
 - (4) The sound of water, chirping of birds, rains and the wind ruffling through trees.
- 189. What does the expression, 'it retains its pristine charm' mean?
 - (1) It retains its entertainment value.
 - (2) It retains its beautiful charm.
 - (3) It retains its unspoiled old charm.
 - (4) It retains its modern charm.
- 190. What does the expression, 'Birds chirped in different octave' mean?
 - (1) Birds voices pierced the silence of the valley.
 - (2) Birds voices could be heard at various frequencies.
 - (3) Birds voices sounded like cacophony.
 - (4) Birds tweeted to each other aimlessly.

Read the following passage and answer questions 191-195:

My childhood was, on the whole, happy and straight forward, and I telt affection for most of the grown-ups with whom I was brought in contact. I remember a very definite change when I reached what in modern child psychology is called the 'latency period'. At this stage, I began to enjoy using slang, pretending to have no feelings, and being generally 'manly'. I began to despise my people, chiefly because of their extreme horror of slang and their absurd notion that it was dangerous to climb trees. So many things were forbidden to me that I acquired the habit of deceit in which I persisted upto the age of twenty one. It became second nature to me to think that whatever I was doing had better be kept to myself and I have never quite overcome the impulse to concealment which was thus generated. I still have an impulse to hide what I am reading when anybody came into the room, and to hold my tongue generally as to where I have been, and what I have done. It is only by a certain effort of will that I have overcome the impulse, which was generated by the years during which I had to find my way among a set of foolish prohibitions.

The years of adolescence were to me very lonely and very unhappy. Both in the life of the emotions and in the life of the intellect. I was obliged to preserve an impenetrable secrecy towards my people. My interests were divided between sex, religion and mathematics.

- 191. What did the author acquire in his adolescence?
 - Good habits

- The bad habit of drinking (2)
- The habit of deceiving people
- The bad habit of smoking (4)
- 192. From where is the expression 'Latency period' borrowed?
 - Adult psychology (1)
 - Child psychology (2)
 - Educational psychology (3)
 - Abnormal psychology (4)
- 193. How did the author acquire the 'habit of deceit'?
 - People hated him.
 - Because he was not permitted to do many things which he wanted to do (2)
 - He was lonely.
 - No one sympathized with him.
- 194. How was the author during the period of adolescence ?
 - Lonely but not unhappy. (1)
 - Lonely and unhappy. (2)
 - Unhappy but by no means lonely. (3)
 - Very friendly and very open. (4)
- 195. Where did the author maintain secrecy?
 - In emotional but not intellectual life.
 - In intellectual but not emotional life. (2)
 - In emotional and intellectual life. (3)
 - Neither in intellectual nor in emotional life. (4)

Read the following passage and answer questions 196-200.

When you first arrive in a new culture, there is a period of confusion that comes from the new situation and from lack of information. It leaves you quite dependent and in need of help in the form of information and advice. The second state begins as you start to interact with the new culture. It is called the stage of small victories. Each new encounter with the culture is fraught with peril. It is preceded by anxiety and information collection and rehearsal. Then the event occurs and you return home either triumphant or defeated. When successful, the feelings are very much as though a major victory has been won. A heightened roller coaster effect is particularly characteristic of this stage. Once some of the fundamentals of life are mastered, there is time to explore the new culture. This is the honeymoon stage of wonder and infatuation. In it there is heightened appreciation for the new, the different, the aesthetic. Depending on the degree of cultural immersion and exploration, it may continue for a considerable period of time.

After a while, a self correction takes place. No honeymoon can last forever. Why in the world would anyone do it that way? Can't these people get their act together? Now the deficits seem glaringly apparent. Finally, if you are lucky enough to chart a course through these stages and not get stuck, there is a rebalance of reality. There is the capacity to understand and enjoy the new culture without ignoring these features that are less desirable.

196. When does one acquire the capacity to understand and enjoy new culture	196.	When does	one acquire	the capacity t	to understand	and er	niov new cu	lture '
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- (1) When one is willing to accept the new culture uncritically.
- (2) When one goes through various stages of assimilation.
- (3) When one is infatuated with the new culture.
- (4) When one gives up old culture.

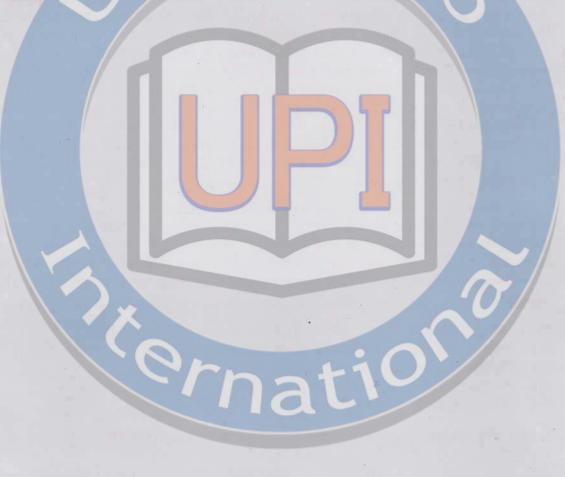
197.	How many	stages of	adaptation	are	described	before	moving	on	to	the	new	culture
	finally?											

- 1) Four
- (2) Three
- (3) Two
- (4) Five
- 198. When does one go through a critical questioning phase before moving on to the new culture?
 - (1) At the honeymoon stage
- (2) At the initial stage
- (3) At the final stage
- (4) At the second stage
- 199. Which stage of cultural adoption is comparable to a roller coaster ride?
 - (1) When you interact with the new culture.
 - (2) While experiencing the honeymoon stage of the new culture.
 - (3) While being critical of the new culture.
 - (4) When you first arrive in a new culture.
- 200. At which stage of one's entry into the new culture, is one likely to feel quite dependent?
 - (1) At the stage of interaction with the new culture.
 - (2) At the initial stage.
 - (3) At no stage.
 - (4) At all stages.

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